



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

**RIDGWAY'S
PARLIAMENTARY MANUAL
1884**

Digitized by Google

RIDGWAY'S
PARLIAMENTARY MANUAL,
FOR THE YEAR
1884;
CONTAINING
THE LAST AS WELL AS THE PRESENT
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
AND THE
HOLDERS OF THE GREAT OFFICES OF STATE
DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ALSO THE
PRINCIPAL LAWS REGULATING
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS,
WITH JUDICIAL DECISIONS, FORMS, NOTICES, ETC.

EDITED BY

A. M. SULLIVAN, ESQ.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



WILLIAM RIDGWAY, 169, PICCADILLY,
1884.

Gen: 2277.

Digitized by Google

LONDON:

T. BRETTBELL AND CO. 51, RUPERT STREET, HAYMARKET.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
<i>Admiralty (The)</i>	119
<i>Court (The)</i>	125
<i>Allegiance, Oath of</i>	176
<i>Appeal, Court of Final.....</i>	125
<i>Appeals from the Decisions of Revising Barristers, decided by the Court of Common Pleas</i>	381
<i>Archbishops and Bishops (The)</i>	126
<i>Arranmore Polling District Act, 1878</i>	263
<i>Army (The)</i>	120
<i>Attorney-General (The)</i>	115
<i>Ballot Act, 1872</i>	183
<i>Bribery, Treating, and Intimidation</i>	166
<i>Chamberlain, Lord</i>	104
<i>Chancellor, Lord</i>	114
<i>Commissioners of Woods and Forests</i>	113
<i>Commissioners of Works, &c.</i>	113
<i>Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854</i>	133
<i>Continued, 1863</i>	136
<i>1879</i>	264
<i>1880</i>	265
<i>1883</i>	269
<i>(Suspension of Elections) Act, 1881</i>	266
<i>Counties, Boroughs, and Universities of England</i>	90
<i>Wales</i>	93
<i>Scotland</i>	94
<i>Ireland</i>	95
<i>County Voters Registration Act, Session 1865</i>	139
<i>Decisions of Court, &c., on Registration Appeals</i>	381
<i>Divorce Court, The</i>	125
<i>Duchy of Lancaster, Chancellor of</i>	118
<i>Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1868</i>	163
<i>Exchequer, Chancellor of</i>	108
<i>Forms of Registration Lists, and Notices,—Counties</i>	321
<i>Cities and Boroughs</i>	326
<i>Lodgers</i>	156
<i>Gentlemen at Arms, Captain of</i>	104
<i>Horse, Master of</i>	104
<i>House-occupiers Disqualification Removal Act, 1878</i>	224
<i>House-occupiers Disqualification Removal Act, 1878 (Scotland)</i>	225
<i>House of Commons, List of</i>	9
<i>India, Governor-General of</i>	113
<i>Judicature, Supreme Court of</i>	125
<i>Justice, High Court of</i>	125
<i>Master of the Rolls</i>	114
<i>Ministry (The)</i>	7
<i>Officers of State</i>	103

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
<i>Parliament, Members of, for England</i>	23
<i>Wales</i>	68
<i>Scotland</i>	72
<i>Ireland</i>	80
<i>Duration of</i>	98
<i>Parliamentary Elections (Metropolis) Act, 1878</i>	224
<i>(Returning Officers) Act, 1875</i>	216
<i>Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act,</i>	
<i>1878</i>	260
<i>and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879</i>	264
<i>1880</i>	265
<i>and Municipal Registration Act, 1878</i>	225
<i>Electors Registration Act, 1868</i>	178
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	121
<i>Places which formerly sent Members to Parliament, and now do not..</i>	96
<i>Population of United Kingdom, 1881</i>	102
<i>President of the Council, Lord</i>	105
<i>Privy Council of the United Kingdom</i>	122
<i>Judicial Committee of the</i>	125
<i>Privy Seal, Lord</i>	106
<i>Probate Court, The</i>	125
<i>Registration Appeals</i>	381
<i>Representation of the People Act, 1867</i>	140
<i>Amendment</i>	158
<i>Representative Peers of Scotland</i>	97
<i>Peers of Ireland</i>	97
<i>Returning Officers, Act (1875) to regulate Expenses and Charges of</i>	216
<i>(Scotland), 1878</i>	260
<i>Revenue Officer's Disabilities Removal Act, 1868</i>	161
<i>Secretaries of State, Home Department</i>	109
<i>Foreign Department</i>	110
<i>War Department</i>	111
<i>Colonies</i>	112
<i>India</i>	112
<i>Solicitor-General (The)</i>	116
<i>Steward, Lord</i>	103
<i>Trade, Board of</i>	117
<i>Treasury (The)</i>	107
<i>Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, may vote by Voting</i>	
<i>Papers</i>	137
<i>Universities Elections Amendment Act, 1868</i>	177
<i>Yeoman Guard, Captain of</i>	104

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS in late Editions, this contains a List of the past and present House of Commons.

For this Edition, that portion of the Work relating to the abstract of the principal laws of the Procedure at Elections has been carefully revised, so as to render it an efficient and useful guide in these matters.

The unsuccessful Candidates are invariably marked in *Italics*.

Respecting the List of Changes in all the great Offices, the Rule laid down and pursued in this Book is to give, first, the Person or Persons who held this or that Department at the close of the last Century, and then the Changes, or Alterations, in the Administration, which have been since made, with their Dates.

No pains have been spared to render this Work as accurate as possible but Notice of any Errors will at all times be thankfully received by the Publisher, together with any hints for improvement.

[*The late Parliament was dissolved on March 24, 1880; and the Writs were returnable on the 29th of April following, when the new Parliament met for the despatch of business for the First Session of the Twenty-second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*]

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—In “The Representation of the People Act, 1867,” the qualifications for the various Franchises are enumerated:—

Section 3—Occupation Franchise for Voters in Boroughs.

Section 4—Lodger Franchise for Voters in Boroughs.

Section 5—Property Franchise for Voters in Counties.

Section 6—Occupation Franchise for Voters in Counties.

THE MINISTRY, and Chief Officers of the Government.

SESSION 1884.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. W.-E. Gladstone.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers.
<i>Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal</i>	Right Hon. Lord Carlingford.
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Selborne.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department</i>	Right Hon. Sir W.-Vernon Harcourt.
<i>Secretary of State for the Foreign Department</i>	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies Department</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
<i>Secretary of State for India</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley.
<i>Secretary of State for the War Department</i>	Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. J.-G. Dodson.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i> . .	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.
<i>President of the Local Government Board</i>	Right Hon. Sir C.-W. Dilke, Bart.

The above, with Earl Spencer, constitute the Cabinet.

<i>Junior Lords of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers. Mr. C.-C. Cotes. Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Mr. R.-W. Duff
<i>Secretaries to the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Lord R. Grosvenor. Mr. L. Courtney. Sir R.-W. Lingen. (Perm.)
<i>Vice-President of the Education Committee</i>	Right Hon. A.-J. Mundella.
<i>Under Secretaries for the Home Department</i>	Mr. J.-T. Hibbert. Hon. Sir A. Liddell. (Perm.)
<i>Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department</i>	Lord E. Fitzmaurice. Sir Julian Pauncefort. (Perm.)
<i>Under Secretaries for the Colonies Department</i>	Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Sir Robt. G.-W. Herbert. (Perm.)
<i>Under Secretaries of State for India</i>	Mr. J.-K. Cross. Mr. J.-A. Godley, C.B. (Perm.)
<i>Under Secretaries for the War Department</i>	Earl of Morley. Sir A.-D. Hayter, bart. (Finan.) Sir R.-W. Thompson, K.C.B. (Perm.)
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i>	Right Hon. G.-O. Trevelyan.

<i>Post-Master General</i>	Right Hon. H. Fawcett.
<i>First Commissioner of Works, &c.</i>	Right Hon. G.-J. Shaw-Lefevre.
<i>Secretaries to the Local Government Board</i>	Mr. G.-W.-E. Russell. Sir Hugh Owen. (<i>Perm.</i>) Mr. John Holms.
<i>Secretaries to the Board of Trade</i>	Sir T.-H. Farrer, bart. (<i>Perm.</i>) Admiral Sir A.-C. Key. Admiral Lord Alcester. Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth. Rear-Admiral Sir F.-W. Richards. Sir T. Brassey. Mr. George Rendel.
<i>Junior Lords of the Admiralty</i>	Mr. Campbell Bannerman. Captain Tryon, R.N. (<i>Perm.</i>)
<i>Secretaries to the Admiralty</i>	Duke of Cambridge. General Lord Wolseley.
<i>Field-Marshal-commanding-in-Chief</i>	Lieut.-General Sir A.-J. Herbert.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	Right Hon. G.-Osborne Morgan.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	Lord Wolverton.
<i>Judge Advocate General</i>	Sir Henry James.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Sir Farrer Herschell.

The Queen's Household.

<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Earl of Kenmare.
<i>Vice-Chamberlain</i>	Lord Charles Bruce.
<i>Lord High Steward</i>	Earl Sydney.
<i>Comptroller of the Household</i>	Lord Kensington.
<i>Treasurer of the Household</i>	Earl of Breadalbane.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Duke of Westminster.
<i>Master of the Buck-Hounds</i>	Earl of Cork.
<i>Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms</i>	Lord Carrington.
<i>Captain of the Yeomen Guard</i>	Lord Monson.

Scotland.

<i>Lord-Advocate of Scotland</i>	Right Hon. J.-B. Balfour.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Mr. Alex. Asher.

Ireland.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Earl Spencer (<i>in the Cabinet</i>).
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Sir E. Sullivan, bart.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Mr. John Naish.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Mr. Samuel Walker.

Note.—A change of Administration causes the retirement of all the persons mentioned above, except the Commander of the Forces, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the permanent Under-Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Admiralty.

LIST OF THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS 1884.

ENGLAND	returns	459	Members.
WALES	"	30	"
SCOTLAND	"	60	"
IRELAND	"	103	"
		<hr/>	
	TOTAL.....	652	Members.
		<hr/>	

Those Members to whose Names an Asterisk is prefixed thus (), were not in the late Parliament at the dissolution.*

Those with a (†) do not sit in the same places as in the late Parliament.

(†) Double Returns.

SPEAKER,—RT. HON. SIR H.-BOUVERIE-WILLIAM BRAND.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE,—RT. HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR.

- Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir T.-D., bart. Devon, N.
- *Acland, C.-T.-D. Cornwall, E.
- *Agnew, W. Lancashire, S.E.
- *Ainsworth, D. Cumberland, W.
- *Akers-Douglas, A. Kent, E.
- Alexander, Claud Ayrshire, S.
- *Allen, H.-G. Pembroke.

Allen, William-Shepherd.....	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordsh.
*Allman, R.-L.....	Bandon.
Allsopp, S.-C.	Taunton.
Amory, Sir John-Heathcote, bart.	Tiverton, Devonshire.
Anderson, George.....	Glasgow.
Archdale, William-Humphrys....	County of Fermanagh.
*Armitage, B.	Salford.
*Armitstead, G.	Dundee.
*Arnold, A.	Salford.
*Asher, Alexander	Elgin.
+Ashley, Hon. A.-Evelyn-M.	Isle of Wight.
*Aylmer, Captain	Maidstone.
Bailey, Sir Joseph-Russell, bart..	Herefordshire.
*Baldwin, Enoch.....	Bewdley.
Balfour, A.-J.	Hertford.
Balfour, General Sir George	Kincardineshire.
*Balfour, Right Hon. J.-Blair	Clackmannan.
*Balfour, J.-S.	Tamworth.
Barclay, James-W.	Forfarshire.
*Baring, Lord	Winchester.
Baring, Thomas-Charles	Essex, S.
Barne, F.-St.-John-N.	Suffolk, E.
*Barnes, A.	Derbyshire, E.
Barran, John	Leeds.
*Barry, J.	Wexford County.
*Bartlett, A.....	Eye.
Barttelot, Sir Walter-Barttelot, bt.	Sussex, W.
Bass, Hamar-Alfred	Tamworth.
Bass, Sir Arthur, bart.	Staffordshire, E.
Bateson, Sir Thomas, bart.	Devizes, Wilts.
Baxter, Right Hon. William-Edward	Montrose.
Beach, William-W.-Bramston	Hampshire, N.
Beaumont, Wentworth-Blackett ..	Northumberland, S.
Bective, Earl of	Westmoreland.
*Bellingham, A.-H.	Louth.
Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G.-A.-Cavendish	Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Bentinck, G.-William-Pierrepont	Norfolk, W.
Beresford, G.-de la Poer	Armagh.
*Biddell, W.....	Suffolk, W.
Biddulph, Michael	Herefordshire.
Biggar, Joseph-Gillis.....	Cavan County.
Birkbeck, Edward	Norfolk, N.
Blackburn, Colonel Ireland.....	Lancashire, S. W.
*Blake, J.-A.	Waterford County
Blennerhassett, Rowland-Ponsonby	Kerry.
*Blennerhassett, Sir R.	Kerry.
*Bolton, J.-C.	Stirling County.
Boord, Thomas-William	Greenwich, Kent.
*Borlase, W.-C.	Cornwall, E.
Bourke, Right Hon. Robert.....	King's Lynn.

*Bradlaugh, C.	Northampton.
*Brand, H.-R.	Stroud.
Brand, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry-B.-Wm.	Cambridgeshire.
Brassey, Henry-Arthur	Sandwich and Deal, Kent.
Brassey, Sir Thomas	Hastings, Sussex.
*Brett, R.-B.	Penryn.
*Brewster, French	Portarlington.
Briggs, W.-E.	Blackburn.
Bright, Right Hon. John	Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Bright, Jacob	Manchester.
*Brinton, J.	Kidderminster.
*Broadhurst, H.	Stoke-on-Trent.
Broadley, W.-H.-H.	Yorkshire, East Riding.
*Brodrick, Hon. W.	Surrey, W.
Brogden, Alexander	Wednesbury, Staffordshire.
Brooke, Lord	Somerset, East.
Brooks, Maurice	Dublin, City.
Brooks, William-Cunliffe	Cheshire, East.
Brown, Alexander-H.	Wenlock, Shropshire.
*Bruce, Hon. R.-P.	Fifeshire.
Bruce, Hon. Thomas-Charles	Portsmouth.
Bruce, Right Hon. Lord Charles	Marlborough, Wiltshire.
*Bruce, Sir H.	Coleraine.
*Bryce, J.	Tower Hamlets.
Brymer, William-Ernest	Dorchester.
*Buchanan, T.-R.	Edinburgh.
*Bulwer, James-R.	Cambridgeshire.
Burghley, Lord	Northants, N.
Burrell, Sir Walter, bart.	New Shoreham, Sussex.
Burt, Thomas	Morpeth.
*Buszard, M.-C.	Stamford.
*Buxton, F.-W.	Andover.
Buxton, Sir R.-J.	Norfolk, S.
*Buxton, S.-C.	Peterborough.
*Caine, W.-S.	Scarborough.
+Callan, Philip	Louth.
Cameron, Charles	Glasgow.
Cameron, Donald	Inverness-shire,
Campbell-Bannerman, Henry	Stirling.
*Campbell, J.-A.	Glasgow University.
Campbell, Lord Colin	Argyllshire.
*Campbell, R.-F.	Ayr Burghs.
Campbell, Sir George	Kirkcaldy Burghs.
*Carbutt, E.	Monmouth.
*Carden, Sir R.	Barnstaple.
*Carington, Hon. R.	Buckinghamshire.
*Carpenter-Garnier, J.	Devon, S.
Carr-Glyn, Hon. S.	Shaftesbury.
*Cartwright, W.-C.	Oxfordshire.
Castlereagh, Viscount	Down County.
*Causton, R.-K.	Colchester.

Cavendish, Lord Edward	Derbyshire, N.
Cecil, Lord Eustace-H.-B.-G.	Essex, W.
Chaine, James	Antrim County.
Chamberlain, Right Hon. J.	Birmingham.
Chambers, Sir Thomas	Marylebone, Middlesex.
Chaplin, Henry	Lincolnshire, Mid.
*Cheetham, J.-F.	Derbyshire, N.
Childers, Right Hon. Hugh-C.-E.	Pontefract, Yorkshire.
Christie, William-Langham	Lewes.
Churchill, Lord Randolph-H.-S.	Woodstock.
*Clarke, E. G.	Plymouth.
Clarke, John-Cremer.....	Abingdon.
Clifford, Charles-Cavendish	Newport, Isle of Wight.
Close, Maxwell-Charles	Armagh County.
*Coddington, W.	Blackburn.
*Cohen, A.	Southwark.
Cole, Viscount	Enniskillen.
Colebrooke, Sir Thos.-Edward, bt.	Lanarkshire, N.
*Collings, Jesse	Ipswich.
Collins, Eugene.....	Kinsale.
*Collins, Tom	Knaresborough.
Colman, J.-J.	Norwich.
Colthurst, Colonel	Cork, County.
*Commins, Dr.	Roscommon.
*Compton, F.	Hants, S.
Coope, Octavius-Edward	Middlesex.
Corbett, John	Droitwich.
*Corbet, W.-J.	Wicklow.
Corry, James-Porter	Belfast.
Cotes, Charles-Cecil	Shrewsbury.
Cotton, William-J.-R.	London.
Courtauld, George	Maldon.
Courtney, L.-H.	Liskeard.
Cowen, Joseph	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Cowper, Hon. Henry-Frederick ..	Hertfordshire.
*Craig, W.-Y.	Staffordshire, N.
*Creyke, R.	York.
+Crichton, Viscount	Fermanagh.
*Cropper, James	Kendal.
Cross, John-Kynaston	Bolton.
Cross, Right Hon. Sir R.-A.	Lancashire, S.-W.
Crum, Alex.	Renfrewshire.
Cubitt, Right Hon. George	Surrey, W.
*Cunliffe, Sir R.	Denbigh.
*Currie, Sir D.	Perthshire.
*Curzon, Hon. Major.....	Leicestershire, N.
Dalrymple, Charles	Buteshire.
*Daly, J.	Cork.
*Davenport, H.-T.	Staffordshire, N.
Davenport, William-B.	Warwickshire, N.
*Davey, H.	Christchurch.

Davies, David	Cardigan.
Davies, Richard.....	Angleseashire.
*Davies, W.....	Pembrokeshire.
*Dawnay, Hon. G.-C.....	Yorkshire, N.
*Dawnay, Hon. P.	Thirsk.
*Dawson, C.	Carlow.
*De Ferrières, Baron	Cheltenham.
*De Worms, Baron H.	Greenwich.
Dickson, Alexander-George.....	Dover, Kent.
*Dickson, James	Dungannon.
Dickson, T.-A.	Tyrone.
Digby, Hon. E.-H.-T.	Dorset.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles-W., bt.	Chelsea.
Dillwyn, Lewis-Llewellyn	Swansea.
Dodds, Joseph	Stockton, Durham.
† Dodson, Right Hon. John-George..	Scarborough.
* Duckham, T.	Herefordshire.
Duff, Robert-William	Banffshire.
Dundas, Hon. John-Charles	Richmond, Yorkshire.
Dyke, Sir William-Hart, bart....	Kent, Mid.
Earp, Thomas	Newark.
Eaton, H.-W.	Coventry.
*Ebrington, Viscount	Tiverton.
Ecroyd, W.-F.	Preston.
Eckersley, Nathaniel.....	Wigan.
Edwards, Henry.....	Weymouth, Dorsetshire.
* Edwards, J.-Passmore	Salisbury.
* Egerton, Hon. A.-F.	Wigan.
Egerton, Hon. F.	Derbyshire, E.
Egerton, Hon. Alan	Cheshire, Mid.
* Elcho, Lord	Haddingtonshire.
* Elliot, Hon. A.-D.	Roxburghshire.
Elliot, Sir G. bart.....	Durham, N.
Elliot, George-William.....	Northallerton.
Emlyn, Viscount	Carmarthenshire.
* Ennis, Sir J.	Athlone.
Errington, George.....	Longford County.
Estcourt, George-Sotheron	Wiltshire, N.
Evans, Thomas-William	Derbyshire, S.
Ewart, William	Belfast.
Ewing, Archibald-Orr	Dumbartonshire.
* Fairbairn, Sir A.	Yorkshire, West Riding E.
* Farquharson, Dr.	Aberdeen, W.
Fawcett, Right Hon. Henry.....	Hackney.
Fay, Charles Joseph	Cavan County.
* Feilden, Major-Gen. R.-J.	Lancashire, N.
* Fellowes, H.	Huntingdonshire.
Ferguson, Robert	Carlisle.
* Ffolkes, Sir W.....	King's Lynn.
* Filmer, Sir E.	Kent, Mid.

Finch, George H.	Rutland.
*Findlater, W.	Monaghan.
*Firth, J.-F.-B.	Chelsea.
Fitzmaurice, Lord E.-G.	Calne, Wilts.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. Chas.-W.-W. ...	Malton, Yorkshire.
*Fitzwilliam, Hon. H.-W.	Yorkshire, West Riding S.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. J.-W.	Peterborough.
*Fletcher, Sir H.	Horsham.
*Flower, Cyril.	Brecon.
Floyer, John	Dorsetshire.
*Foljambe, Cecil-G.-S.	Nottinghamshire, N.
Foljambe, Francis-John-Savile ..	East Retford, Nottinghamshire.
Folkestone, Viscount	Wiltshire, S.
Forester, Cecil	Wenlock.
Forster, Sir Charles, bart.	Walsall, Staffordshire.
Forster, Rt. Hon. William-Edward	Bradford, Yorkshire.
*Fort, Richard....	Clytheroe.
Foster, William-Henry.....	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
*Fowler, H.-H.	Wolverhampton.
*Fowler, R.-N.	London.
*Fowler, W.	Cambridge.
Fremantle, Hon. T.-F.	Buckinghamshire.
Freshfield, Charles-Kaye	Dover.
Fry, Lewis	Bristol.
*Fry, Theodore	Darlington.
Gabbett, Daniel-F.	Limerick.
Galway, Viscount	Nottinghamshire, N.
Gardner, Robert-R.	Windsor.
Gibson, Right Hon. E.	Dublin University.
Giffard, Sir Hardinge	Launceston.
*Giles, Alfred	Southampton.
*Gladstone, Herbert	Leeds.
†Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William-Ewart	Edinburgh County.
†Gladstone, William-Henry	Worcester, E.
Goldney, Sir Gabriel	Chippenham, Wilts.
Gooch, Sir Daniel, bart.	Cricklade, Wilts.
†Gordon, Lord Douglas	Huntingdonshire.
Gordon, Hon. Sir A.-H., Bart. ...	Aberdeenshire, E.
Gore-Langton, W.-S.	Somerset, Mid.
Gorst, J.-E.	Chatham.
†Göschen, Rt. Hon. George-Joachim	Ripon.
Gourley, Edward-T.	Sunderland, Durham.
Gower, Hon. Edward-F.-Leveson..	Bodmin, Cornwall.
*Grafton, F.-W.	Lancashire, N.E.
Grant, Andrew	Leith.
*Grant, D.	Marylebone.
*Grant, Sir G.-M.	Elgin and Nairn.
Grantham, William	Surrey, E.
†Gray, E.-Dwyer	Carlow, Co.
Greene, Edward.....	Bury St. Edmund's.
*Greer, T.	Carrickfergus.

Gregory, G.-B.	Sussex, E.
*Grey, Albert	Northumberland, S.
Grosvenor, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard	Flintshire.
*Guest, M.-J.	Wareham.
*Gurdon, R.-T.	Norfolk, S.
Halsey, Thomas-F.	Hertfordshire.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Claud-J.	Liverpool.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George-F.	Middlesex.
Hamilton, Ion-Trant	County of Dublin.
Hamilton, Major	Lanarkshire, S.
†Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W.-Vernon	Derby.
Harcourt, Col. E.-W.	Oxfordshire.
*Hardcastle, J.	Bury-St.-Edmunds.
*Harrington, T.	Westmeath.
†Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquess of	Lancashire, N.E.
*Hartland, F.-Dixon	Evesham.
Harvey, Sir Robert-B. bart....	Bucks.
*Hastings, G.-W.	Worcester, E.
†Hay, Right Hon. Sir J.-D.	Wigton.
Hayter, Sir Arthur-D. bart.	Bath, Somersetshire.
†Healy, T.-M.	Monaghan.
*Henderson, F.	Dundee.
*Heneage, E.	Grimsby.
Henry, Mitchell	County of Galway.
Herbert, Hon. Sidney	Wilton.
*Herschell, Sir Farrer	Durham.
Hibbert, J.-T.	Oldham.
Hicks, Edward	Cambridgeshire.
Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M.	Gloucester, E.
Hildyard, Thomas-Blackborne-T.	Nottinghamshire, S.
Hill, Alexander-Staveley	Staffordshire, W.
Hill, Thomas-R.	Worcester.
*Hill, Lord A.-W.	Down.
Hinchingbrook, Viscount	Huntingdon.
Hogg, Col. Sir James-MacGarel..	Truro, Cornwall.
Holden, Isaac	Yorkshire, West Riding, N.
Holland, Sir Henry	Midhurst.
Holland, Samuel	Merionethshire.
*Hollond, J.-R.	Brighton.
Holms, John	Hackney, Middlesex.
Home, David-M. jun.	Berwick.
Hope, Rt. Hon. Alex-J.-B.-Beresford	Cambridge University.
Hopwood, Henry-C.	Stockport.
*Houldsworth, W.-H.	Manchester.
Howard, Edward-Stafford.....	Cumberland, E.
Howard, George-J.	Cumberland, E.
*Howard, James	Bedfordshire.
Hubbard, Right Hon. John-G. ...	London.
*Hudson, C.-D.	Newcastle-under-Lyne.
*Illingworth, A.	Bradford.
*Ince, Henry-B.	Hastings.

Inderwick, F.-A.	Rye.
*Jackson, W.-L.	Leeds.
*James, C.-H.	Merthyr Tydvil.
James, Sir Henry	Taunton, Somersetshire.
James, Walter-H.	Gateshead.
*Jardine, R.	Dumfriesshire.
Jenkins, David-J.	Penryn.
*Jenkins, Sir J.-J.	Carmarthen.
*Jerningham, H.-E.-H.	Berwick-on-Tweed.
Johnson, E.	Exeter.
Johnstone, Sir Frederick-J.-W. bt.	Weymouth.
*Jones-Parry, T.-L.-D.	Carnarvon.
Kennard, Edmund-H.	Lymington.
*Kennard, Coleridge	Salisbury.
Kennaway, Sir John-Henry, bart.	Devon, E.
*Kenny, Matthew-J.	Ennis.
Kensington, Right Hon. Lord	Haverfordwest.
*King-Harman, Colonel	Dublin Co.
Kingscote, Lt.-Col. Robert-Nigel-F.	Gloucestershire, W.
*Kinnear, Rev. Dr.	Donegal.
Knight, Frederick-Winn	Worcestershire, W.
Knightley, Sir Rainald, bart.	Northamptonshire, S.
*Labouchere, H.	Northampton.
Lacon, Sir Edmund-Henry-K. bart.	Norfolk, N.
Laing, Samuel	Orkneyshire and Shetland.
*Lalor, Richard	Queen's County.
*Lambton, Hon. F.-W.	Durham, S.
*Lawrance, J.-C.	Lincolnshire, S.
*Lawrence, Alderman W.	London.
Lawrence, Sir James-C. bart.	Lambeth, Surrey.
Lawrence, Sir Trevor, bart.	Surrey, Mid.
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, bart.	Carlisle.
*Lea, Thomas	Donegal.
*Leahy, J.	Kildare.
*Leake, R.	Lancashire, S.E.
*Leamy, E.	Waterford.
Leatham, Edward-A.	Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
*Leatham, W.-H.	Yorkshire, W. Riding S.
Lechmere, Sir E.-A.-H., bart.	Worcestershire, W.
*Lee, H.	Southampton.
Lefevre, Right Hon. G.-J. Shaw	Reading, Berks.
Legh, W.-J.	Cheshire, E.
*Leigh, Roger	Rochester.
*Leigh, Hon. G.	Warwick. S.
Leighton, Stanley	Shropshire, N.
Leighton, Sir Baldwyn, bart.	Shropshire, S.
Lennox, Rt. Hn. Lord Henry G.C.G.	Chichester, Sussex.
*Lever, J.-O.	Galway.
*Levett, T.-J.	Lichfield.
Lewis, Charles-Edward	Londonderry.
Lewisham, Viscount	Kent, W.

Lindsay, Col. Sir Robert-J.-Loyd..	Berkshire.
Lloyd, Morgan	Beaumaris.
*Loder, Robert	Shoreham.
*Long, Walter	Wilts, N.
Lopes, Sir Massey, bart.	Devonshire, S.
Lowther, Hon. William.....	Westmoreland.
Lowther, Right. Hon. J.	Lincolnshire, N.
*Lowther, James-W.	Rutlandshire.
†Lubbock, Sir John, bart.	London University.
Lusk, Sir Andrew, bart.	Finsbury, Middlesex.
*Lymington, Lord	Barnstaple.
*Lynch, Nicholas.....	Sligo.
*Lyons, Dr.	Dublin.
McArthur, Alexander	Leicester.
McArthur, Sir W.....	Lambeth, Surrey.
Macartney, John-W.-E.	Tyrone.
McCarthy, Justin	Longford County.
M'Clure, Sir T. bart.	Londonderry County.
*McCoan, J.-C.	Wicklow.
*Macfarlane, D.-H.....	Carlow Co.
*McIntyre, A.-J.....	Worcester.
MacIver, David.....	Birkenhead.
McKenna, Sir Joseph-N.....	Youghal.
*Mackie, R.-R.	Wakefield.
Mackintosh, Charles-F.	Inverness.
McLagan, Peter.....	Linlithgowshire.
*McLaren, C.-B.	Stafford.
*Maciver, P.-S.	Plymouth.
*M'Mahon, E.	Limerick.
*McMinnies, J.-G.	Warrington.
*Macnaghten, E.....	Antrim.
*Magniac, C.	Bedford.
Maitland, W.-F.	Brecknockshire.
Makins, William-T.	Essex, S
Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord John-J.-R.	Leicestershire, N.
*Mappin, F.-T.	East Retford.
March, Earl of	Sussex, W.
*Marjoribanks, Hon. E.	Berwickshire.
*Marriott, W.-T.	Brighton.
Martin, Patrick-L.	Kilkenny County.
*Martin, R.-B.	Tewkesbury.
*Marum, E.-B.-M.	Kilkenny County.
*Maskelyne, N.-S.	Cricklade.
*Mason, Hugh.....	Ashton-under-Lyme.
Master, T.-W.-C.	Cirencester.
Matheson, Sir Alexander, bart. ...	Ross and Cromartyshire.
*Maxwell-Heron, Capt. H.	Kircudbrightshire.
*Maxwell Sir H.-E.	Wigtonshire.
*Mayne, T.	Tipperary.
Meldon, Charles-H.	Kildare County.
*Mellor, J.-W.....	Grantham.

*Middleton, R.-T.	Glasgow.
Milbank, Fred.-Acclom	Yorkshire, North Riding.
Miles, Sir Philip-J.-W., bart.	Somerset, E.
*Miles, C.-W.	Malmesbury.
Mills, Sir Charles-H. bart.	Kent, W.
*Milner, Sir F. bart.	York.
*Molloy, B.-C.	King's County.
Monckton, Francis	Staffordshire, W.
Monk, Charles-James	Gloucester.
Moore, Arthur-J.	Clonmel.
*Moreton, Lord	Gloucestershire, W.
Morgan, Hon. Frederick-C.	Monmouthshire.
Morgan, Rt. Hon. George-Osborne	Denbighshire.
*Morley, Arnold	Nottingham.
*Morley, John	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Morley, Samuel	Bristol City.
*Moss, R.	Winchester.
Mowbray, Rt. Hn. Sir John-Robert	Oxford University.
Mulholland, John	Downpatrick.
Mundella, Rt. Hon. A.-J.	Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Muntz, Philip-Henry	Birmingham, Warwickshire.
*Nelson, Rev. Isaac	Mayo.
Newdegate, Charles-Newdigate	Warwickshire, N.
Newport, Viscount	Shropshire, N.
*Nicholson, W.-N.	Newark.
*Nicholson, W.	Petersfield.
Noel, Ernest	Dumfries.
Nolan, John-Philip	Galway County.
North, Lieut.-Colonel John-Sidney	Oxfordshire.
*Northcote, H.-S.	Exeter.
Northcote, Rt. Hon. Sir S.-H. bart.	Devonshire, N.
Norwood, Charles-Morgan	Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire.
O'Beirne, Colonel	Leitrim.
O'Brien, Sir Patrick, bart.	King's County.
*O'Brien, William	Mallow.
*O'Connor, A.	Queen's County.
*O'Connor, T.-P.	Galway.
O'Donnell, F.-H.	Dungarvan.
O'Donoghue, The	Borough of Tralee.
O'Gorman Mahon, The	County of Clare.
*O'Kelly, J.	Roscommon.
Onslow, Denzil-Roberts	Guildford, Surrey.
*O'Shea, Capt. W.-H.	Clare.
O'Sullivan, William-H.	Limerick County.
Otway, Right Hon. Sir A.-J. bart.	Rochester.
Paget, Richard-Horner	Somersetshire, Mid.
*Paget, T.-T.	Leicester, S.
Palmer, Charles-Mark	Durham, N.
Palmer, George	Reading.
*Palmer, J.-H.	Lincoln.
Parker, Charles-J...	Perth.

†Parnell, Charles-S.	Cork.
*Patrick, R.-W.-C.	Ayrshire, N.
*Pease, A.	Whitby.
Pease, Joseph-Whitwell	Durham, S.
*Peddie, J.-D.	Kilmarnock.
Peek, Sir H.-W. bart.	Surrey, Mid.
Peel, Arthur-Wellesley	Warwick.
Pell, Albert	Leicestershire, S.
Pemberton, Edward-Leigh	Kent, E.
Pender, John	Wick, Sutherlandshire.
Pennington, Frederick	Stockport.
Percy, Earl	Northumberland, N.
*Percy, Lord Algernon	Westminster.
Philips, Robert-Needham	Bury, Lancashire.
*Phipps, C. N.	Westbury.
Phipps, Pickering	Northamptonshire, S.
Playfair, Right Hon. Sir Lyon	Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Univ.
Plunket, Rt. Hon. David-R.	Dublin University.
Portman, Hon. William-Henry-B.	Dorsetshire.
Potter, Thomas-Bayley	Rochdale, Lancashire.
*Powell, W.-R.-H.	Carmarthenshire.
Power, John O'Connor	Mayo County.
Power, Richard	Waterford.
Price, George-E.	Devonport.
*Price, Sir R.-G. bart.	Radnorshire.
*Pugh, L.-P.	Cardiganshire.
Puleston, John-H.	Devonport.
*Pulley, J.	Hereford.
Raikes, Right Hon. H.-C.	Cambridge University.
†Ralli, Pandeli	Wallingford.
Ramsay, John	Falkirk.
*Ramsden, Sir J. bart.	York. W. Riding E.
*Rankin, J.	Leominster.
*Rathbone, W.	Carnarvonshire.
*Redmond, J.-E.	New Ross.
*Redmond, W.-H.-K.	Wexford.
†Reed, Sir Edward-J.	Cardiff.
*Reid, R.-T.	Hereford.
*Rendel, S.	Montgomery.
Rendlesham, Lord	Suffolk, E.
Repton, George-W.-J.	Warwick.
Richard, H.	Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.
*Richardson, J.-N.	Armagh Co.
*Richardson, T.	Hartlepool.
Ridley, Sir Matthew-White, bart.	Northumberland, N.
Ritchie, Charles-T.	Tower Hamlets.
Roberts, John	Flint.
Robertson, Henry	Shrewsbury.
*Roe, Thomas	Derby.
*Rogers, J.-B.-T.	Southwark.
*Rolls, J.-A.	Monmouthshire.

*Ross, Charles-C.....	St. Ives.
*Ross, Major	Maidstone.
Rothschild, Sir Nathaniel M. De..	Aylesbury, Bucks.
Round, James.....	Essex, E.
*Roundell, C.-S.	Grantham.
*Russell, C.	Dundalk.
*Russell, G.-W.-E.	Aylesbury.
Russell, Lord A.	Tavistock, Devon.
Rylands, Peter	Burnley.
St. Aubyn, Sir John, bart.	Cornwall, W.
*St. Aubyn, W. M.	Helston.
*Salt, Thomas	Stafford.
Samuelson, Bernhard.....	Banbury, Oxfordshire.
Samuelson, H.-B.	Frome.
*Schreiber, C.	Poole.
Sclater-Booth, Right Hon. George	Hampshire, N.
Scott, Lord-Henry-J.-M.-D.....	Hampshire, S.
Scott, Montague-David	Sussex, E.
Seely, Charles	Lincoln.
*Seely, Charles, jun.	Nottingham.
*Sellar, A. Craig	Haddington.
Selwin-Ibbetson,SirHenry-John,bt.	Essex, W.
Severne, John-E.	Shropshire, S.
*Sexton, T.	Sligo.
Shaw, William	Cork County.
*Shaw, Thomas	Halifax.
*Sheil, Edward	Meath.
Sheridan, Henry-Brinsley	Dudley, Worcestershire.
*Shield, H.	Cambridge.
Simon, Serjeant.....	Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
Sinclair, Sir John-G.-T. bart.	Caithness-shire.
*Slagg, J.	Manchester.
*Small, J.-F.	Wexford Co.
Smith, Abel	Hertfordshire.
*Smith, Gerard	Wycombe.
*Smith, Samuel	Liverpool.
Smith, Thomas-Eustace	Tynemouth, Northumberland.
*Smith, Rt. Hon. William-Henry ..	Westminster.
†Smithwick, J.-F.	Kilkenny.
Smyth, P.-J.	Tipperary.
*Spencer, Hon. C.-R.....	Northamptonshire. N.
Stafford, Marquis of	Sutherlandshire.
Stanhope, Hon. Edward	Lincolnshire, Mid.
*Stanley, Hon. E.-L.	Oldham.
Stanley, Right Hon. Fred.-Arthur	Lancashire, N.
*Stanley, E. J.....	Somerset, W.
Stansfeld, Right Hon. James	Halifax, Yorkshire.
*Stanton, W.-J.	Stroud.
Stevenson, J.-C.	South Shields, Durham.
Stewart, James	Greenock.
Storer, George	Nottinghamshire, S.

*Story, Samuel.....	Sunderland.
•Strutt, Hon. C.-H.....	Essex, E.
•Stuart, H.-W.-V.	Waterford Co.
•Sullivan, T.-D.	Westmeath.
•Summers, W.	Staleybridge.
Sykes, Christopher	Yorkshire, East Riding.
Synan, Edmund-John	County of Limerick.
Talbot, Christopher-Rice-Mansel..	Glamorganshire.
Talbot, John-G.	Oxford University.
Tavistock, Marquis of	Bedfordshire.
Taylor, Peter-Alfred	Leicester.
†Tennant, Charles	Peebles.
•Thomasson, J.-P.	Bolton.
•Thompson, T.-C.	Durham.
•Thomson, H.	Newry.
Thornhill, Thomas	Suffolk, W.
Thynne, Right Hon. Lord H.-F...	Wiltshire, S.
•Tillett, J.	Norwich.
•Tollemache, Henry-J.	Cheshire, W.
Tollemache, Hon. Wilbraham-Frdk.	Cheshire, W.
Tomlinson, W.-E.-M.	Preston.
Torrens, William-T. M'Cullagh ..	Finsbury, Middlesex.
*Tottenham, A. L.	Leitrim.
†Tracy, Hon. F.-S.-H.	Montgomery.
Trevelyan, Right Hon. George-Otto	Hawick.
•Tyler, Sir H.	Harwich.
Tyssen-Amherst, W.-A.	Norfolk, W.
•Verney, Sir H. bart.....	Buckingham.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Charles-Pelham	Wolverhampton.
Vivian, Arthur-Pendarves	Cornwall, W.
Vivian, Sir Henry-Hussey, bart...	Glamorganshire.
Waddy, Samuel-D.	Edinburgh.
•Walker, Samuel.....	Londonderry.
Wallace, Sir Richard, bart.	Lisburn.
•Walrond, Colonel	Devon, E.
Walter, John	Berkshire.
Warburton, Captain Piers-E.	Cheshire, Mid.
•Warton, C.-N.	Bridport.
†Waterlow, Sir Sydney-H. bart. ...	Gravesend.
Watkin, Sir Edward-W.	Hythe.
Watney, James	Surrey, E.
•Waugh, E.	Cockermouth.
•Webster, J.	Aberdeen.
Welby-Gregory, Sir W.-Earle, bart.	Lincolnshire, S.
•West, H.-W.	Ipswich.
Whitbread, Samuel	Bedford.
†Whitley, E.	Liverpool.
*Whitworth, Benjamin	Drogheda.
Wiggin, H.	Staffordshire, R.
*Williams, General O.	Marlow.
*Williams, S.-C.-E.	New Radnor.

*Williamson, S.	St. Andrew's.
*Willis, W.	Colchester.
*Wills, W.-H.	Coventry.
Willyams, B.	Truro.
Wilmot, Colonel Sir Henry, bart..	Derbyshire, S.
Wilmot, Sir John-Eardley, bart..	Warwickshire, S.
Wilson, Charles-H.	Kingston on Hull.
Wilson, Isaac	Middlesborough.
Wilson, Sir Mathew, bart.	Yorkshire, West Riding N.
Windsor-Clive, Hon. G.-H.	Ludlow.
*Winn, Rowland.....	Lincolnshire, N.
+Wodehouse, E.	Bath.
*Wolff, Sir Henry-D.	Portsmouth.
*Woodall, W.	Stoke-upon-Trent.
*Woolf, S.	Pontefract.
Wortley, C.-S.	Sheffield
Wroughton, Philip ..	Berkshire.
Wyndham, Hon. Percy-Scawen ..	Cumberland, W.
Wynn, Sir Watkin-Williams, bart.	Denbighshire.
Yorke, John-Reginald	Gloucestershire, E.

VACANT.**BOSTON.****CANTERBURY.****CHESTER.****GLOUCESTER (one seat).****MACCLESFIELD.****MEATH (one seat).****OXFORD.****PAISLEY.****SANDWICH (one seat).**

A LIST
OF
THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT,
1884.

ENGLAND.—459.

 *The figure prefixed to the name of the place, denotes the number of Members to be returned.*

1874.

1. *Abingdon, Berks.* 2 Edw. III.; and 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary; 1880.
J.-C. Clarke. John-C. Clarke.
A.-G. Gibbs.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6608.
Elector, 914.

1. *Andover, Hants.* 23 Edw. I.; and 27 Eliz. 1880.
Lt.-Col. Henry Wellesley. F.-W. Buxton.
Colonel Wellesley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5871.
Elector, 866.

1874. 1. *Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Thomas-W. Mellor.

**Hugh Mason.
J.-R. Coulthart.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 43,389.
Electors, 6035.

2. Aylesbury, Bucks. 1 Mary.

Sir N.-Mayer de Rothschild, bart. Sir N. Mayer de Rothschild, bart.
Samuel-George Smith. G. Russell.
S.-G. Smith.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,899.
Electors, 4481.

1. Banbury, Oxfordshire. 1 Mary.

Bernhard Samuelson.

**Bernhard Samuelson.
T.-G. Bowles.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 12,072.
Electors, 1874.

2. Barnstaple, Devon. 23 Edw. I.

**Thomas Cave.
Viscount Lymington.**

**Sir R.-W. Carden.
Viscount Lymington.
H.-R. Grenfell.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 12,494.
Electors, 1846.

2. Bath, Somersetshire. 23 Edw. I.

**Sir Arthur-D. Hayter, bart.
Nathaniel-G.-P. Bousfield.**

**Sir Arthur-D. Hayter, bart.
E. Wodehouse.
Hon. R.-Gathorne Hardy.
Captain Smyth.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 53,761.
Electors, 6231.

1874.

2. *Bedfordshire.*

1880

**Sir R.-T. Gilpin, bart.
Marquis of Tavistock.**

**James Howard.
Marquis of Tavistock.
*Colonel Stuart.***

Population according to the census of 1881, 129,929.
Electors, 7221.

2. *Bedford Borough.* 23 Edw. I.

**Samuel Whitbread.
Captain Polhill Turner.**

**Samuel Whitbread.
C. Magniac.
*Captain Polhill Turner***

Population according to the census of 1881, 19,532.
Electors, 2711.

3. *Berkshire.*

**Colonel Loyd Lindsay.
John Walter.
P. Wroughton.**

**Celonel Sir R.-Loyd Lindsay.
Philip Wroughton.
John Walter.
*T. Rogers.***

Population according to the census of 1881, 145,260.
Electors, 8156.

2. *Berwick-on-Tweed.* 34 Hen. VIII.

**Sir D.-C. Marjoribanks, bart.
David M. Home, jun.**

**Sir D-C. Marjoribanks,bart. (A peer.)
Hon. H. Strutt. (A peer.)
*Colonel Macdonald.
Captain Home.
Lieut.-Colonel Home.
Right Hon. J. M'Laren.
H.-E.-H. Jerningham.
W.-D. Trotter.***

Population according to the census of 1881, 13,995.
Electors, 2145.

1. *Bewdley, Worcestershire.* 3 James I.

C. Harrison.

**Charles Harrison. (Unseated.)
*R.-E. Webster.
Enoch Baldwin.
W.-N. Marcy.***

Population according to the census of 1881, 8677.
Electors, 1276.

1874.	1. <i>Birkenhead, Cheshire.</i>	24 Victoriae.	1880.
D. MacIver.		David MacIver.	

*Population according to the census of 1881, 83,324.
Electors, 9629.*

3. *Birmingham, Warwickshire.* 2 William IV.

Right Hon. John Bright.	P.-H. Muntz.
Philip-Henry Muntz.	Right Hon. J. Bright.
J. Chamberlain.	Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
	<i>Major Burnaby.</i>
	<i>Hon. A. Calthorpe.</i>

*Population according to the census of 1881, 400,757.
Electors, 63,221.*

2. *Blackburn, Lancashire.* 2 William IV.

W.-E. Briggs.	William-E. Briggs.
D. Thwaites.	W. Coddington.
	<i>B. Molesworth.</i>
	<i>D. Thwaites.</i>

*Population according to the census of 1881, 100,618.
Electors, 14,458.*

1. *Bodmin, Cornwall.* 23 Edw. I.

Hon. E.-F. Leveson Gower.	Hon. E.-F. Leveson Gower.
	<i>Colonel Farquharson.</i>

*Population according to the census of 1881, 6866.
Electors, 895.*

2. *Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.* 2 William IV.

John Hick.	John-K. Cross.
J.-K. Cross.	J.-P. Thomasson.
	<i>T.-C. Rushton.</i>
	<i>Colonel Bridgeman.</i>

*Population according to the census of 1881, 105,973.
Electors, 14,957.*

2. *Boston, Lincolnshire.* 2 Edw. III.; and 1 Edw. VI.

W.-J. Ingram.	Thomas Garfit. (Unseated.)
T. Garfit.	William-J. Ingram. (Unseated.)
	<i>G.-F. Rowley.</i>
	<i>S.-C. Buxton.</i>

*Population according to the census of 1881, 18,867.
Electors, 2941.*

1874. 2. *Bradford, Yorkshire.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Right Hon. William-E. Forster.	Right Hon. W.-E. Forster.
H.-W. Ripley.	A. Illingworth.
	H.-W. Ripley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 180,459.
Electors, 27,232.

1. *Bridgnorth, Shropshire.* 23 Edw. I.

William-Henry Foster.	William-Henry Foster.
	E.-R. Vyvyan.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7216.
Electors, 1218.

1. *Bridport, Dorset.* 23 Edw. I.

Pandeli Ralli.	C.-N. Warton.
	P. Ralli.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6790.
Electors, 1061.

2. *Brighton, Sussex.* 2 William IV.

James Ashbury.	J.-R. Hollond.
General Shute.	W.-T. Marriott.
	J. Ashbury.
	Captain Field.

Population according to the census of 1881, 128,407.
Electors, 13,643.

2. *Bristol City.* 47 Edw. III.

Samuel Morley.	Samuel Morley.
Lewis Fry.	Lewis Fry.
	Sir Ivor Guest, bart.
	S. Robinson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 206,503.
Electors, 26,779.

3. *Buckinghamshire.* 33 Hen. VIII.

Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.	Sir R.-B. Harvey, bart.
Sir R.-B. Harvey, bart.	Hon. T.-F. Fremantle
N.-Grace Lambert.	Hon. R. Carington.
Hon. T.-F. Fremantle.	F. Charsley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 117,823.
Electors, 8222.

1874. 1. *Buckingham Borough.* 33 Hen. VIII. 1880.

Egerton Hubbard.

**Sir Harry Verney, bart.
Egerton Hubbard.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 6859.

Electors, 1097.

1. *Burnley, Lancashire.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

P. Rylands.

**P. Rylands.
Lord E. Talbot.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 63,502.

Electors, 8916.

2. *Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.* 18 Jac. I.

Edward Greene.

Joseph-Alfred Hardcastle.

Lord Francis Hervey.

Edward Greene.

Lord F. Hervey.

Population according to the census of 1881, 16,211.

Electors, 2181.

1. *Bury, Lancashire.* 2 William IV.

Robert-Needham Philips.

Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 49,746.

Electors, 7107.

1. *Calne, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

Lord Edmond-G. Fitzmaurice.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.

U.-R. Burke.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5272.

Electors, 993.

3. *Cambridgeshire.*

Right Hon. Sir H.-B.-W. Brand. Re elected.

B.-B.-Hunter Rodwell. Re-elected. (Resigned.)

Edward Hicks. Re-elected.

J.-R. Bulwer.

Population according to the census of 1881, 144,593.

Electors, 9951.

1874.	2. <i>Cambridge Borough.</i>	23 Edw. I.	1880.
A.-G. Marten.		William Fowler.	
P.-B. Smollett.		H. Shield.	

*A.-G. Marten.
P.-B. Smollett.*

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,882.
Electors, 5148.

2. *Cambridge University.* 1 James I.

Right Hon. S.-Horatio Walpole.	Re-elected. (Resigned.)
Rt. Hn. A.-J.-B. Beresford-Hope.	Re-elected.
	Right Hon. H. C. Raikes. <i>Professor Stuart.</i>

Total number of voters on the register, 6259, who may now vote by
Polling Papers, Act 24 & 25 Victoriae, cap. 53.

2. *Canterbury City.* 23 Edw. I.

Hon. A.-E. Hardy.	Hon. A.-E. Hardy. (Unseated.)
Lieut.-Colonel Laurie.	Lieut.-Colonel Laurie. (Unseated.)
	<i>C. Edwards.</i>
	<i>H.-A. Butler-Johnstone.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 21,701.
Electors, 3508.

2. *Carlisle.* 3 Charles I.

R. Ferguson.	R. Ferguson.
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart.	Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart.
	<i>M. Mattinson.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 35,866.
Electors, 5470.

1. *Chatham, Kent.* 2 William IV.

J.-E. Gorst.	J.-E. Gorst.
	<i>Hon. Admiral Carr Glyn.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 46,806.
Electors, 5758.

2. *Chelsea, Middlesex.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Sir C.-Wentworth Dilke, bart.	Rt. Hon. Sir C.-Wentworth Dilke, bt.
W. Gordon.	J.-F.-B. Firth.
	<i>Lord Inverurie.</i>
	<i>W.-T. Browne.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 366,516.
Electors, 3,4699.

1874. 1. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. 2 William IV. 1880.

J.-T. Agg-Gardner. Baron de Ferrières.
J.-T. Agg-Gardner.

Population according to the census of 1881, 46,844.
Electors, 5414.

2. Cheshire, Eastern Division. 2 William IV.

W.-J. Legh.	W.-C. Brooks.
William-Cunliffe Brooks.	W.-J. Legh.
	G.-B. Worthington.
	T.-A. Bazley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 104,953.
Electors, 7171.

2. Cheshire, Mid Division. 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Hon. Wilbraham Egerton.	Hon. W. Egerton. (A peer.)
Captain Warburton.	Captain P.-E. Warburton.
	G.-W. Latham.
	V. Armitage.
	Hon. Alan Egerton.
	G.-W. Latham.

Population according to the census of 1881, 135,365.
Electors, 9915.

2. Cheshire, Western Division. 2 William IV.

Sir P. de Malpas Egerton, bart.	Sir P. de M. Egerton, bart. (Dead.)
Hon. Wilbraham-F. Tollemache.	Hon. W.-F. Tollemache.
	<i>Cornwallis West.</i>
	C. Crompton.
	Henry-J. Tollemache.
	James Tomkinson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 161,104.
Electors, 13,441.

2. Chester City. 34 Hen. VIII.

Henry-Cecil Raikes.	Right Hon. J.-G. Dodson. (Unsd.)
Rt. Hon. J.-G. Dodson.	Hon. B. Lawley. (Unseated.)
	Rt. Hon. H.-C. Raikes.
	Major Sandys.
	F.-L. Malgarini.

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,342.
Electors, 6013.

1. Chichester, Sussex. 23 Edw. I.

Lord Henry-C.-H. Gordon-Lennox. Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox.
F. W. Gibbs.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9652.
Electors, 1295.

1874. 1. *Chippenham, Wilts.* 23 Edw I. 1880
Gabriel Goldney. Sir Gabriel Goldney, bart.
S. Butler.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6776.
 Electors, 1060.

1. *Christchurch, Hants.* 13 Eliz.
Sir Henry-Drummond Wolff. Horace Davey.
J. Edwards-Moss.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,537.
 Electors, 3342.

1. *Cirencester, Gloucestershire.* 13 Eliz.
T.-W.-C. Master. Re-elected.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 8431.
 Electors, 1138.

1. *Clitheroe, Lancashire.* 1 Eliz.
Ralph Assheton. Richard Fort.
R. Assheton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,463.
 Electors, 2060.

1. *Cockermouth, Cumberland.* 23 Edw. I.; and 16 Car. I.
W. Fletcher. Edward Waugh.
R.-G. Webster.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7189.
 Electors, 1071.

2. *Colchester, Essex.* 23 Edw. I.
Colonel Learmouth. R. Causton.
H.-B.-M. Praed. W. Willis.
Colonel Learmouth.
F.-H. Jeune.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,395.
 Electors, 3708.

2. *Cornwall, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.
Sir J.-C. Rashleigh, bart. Hon. T.-C.-A. Robartes. (A peer.)
J. Tremayne. W.-C. Borlase.
J. Tremayne.
D. Collins.
Charles-T.-D. Acland.
John Tremayne.

Population according to the census of 1881, 125,546.
 Electors, 9858.

874. 2. *Cornwall, Western Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

A.-P. Vivian. Re-elected.
Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 140,958.
 Electors, 7665.

2. *Coventry, Warwickshire.* 23 Edw. I.

Henry-William Eaton.	Sir H.-M. Jackson, bart. (Resigned.)
Sir H.-M. Jackson, bart.	W.-H. Wills.
	H.-W. Eaton.
	A. Kekewich.
	H.-W. Eaton.
	Sir U.-K. Shuttleworth, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 47,366.
 Electors, 8740.

2. *Cricklade, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

Sir Daniel Gooch, bart.	M.-H.-Story Maskelyne.
Ambrose-L. Goddard.	Sir Daniel Gooch, bart, <i>Algernon Needl.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 51,956.
 Electors, 7954.

2. *Cumberland, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

E.-Stafford Howard.	Sir R.-C. Musgrave, bart. (Dead.)
George J. Howard.	Edward-Stafford Howard.
	G.-J. Howard.
	George-J. Howard.
	Right Hon. J. Lowther.

Population according to the census of 1881, 72,690.
 Electors, 8124.

2. *Cumberland, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Hon. Percy-Scawen Wyndham.	D. Ainsworth.
Lord Muncaster.	Hon. Percy-Scawen Wyndham.
	Lord Muncaster.

Population according to the census of 1881, 115,168.
 Electors, 7908.

1. *Darlington, Durham.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

E. Backhouse.	Theodore Fry.
	H.-R. Spark.

Population according to the census of 1881, 33,426.
 Electors, 5244.

1874.

2. *Derbyshire, Eastern Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Hon. Admiral Egerton.
F. Arkwright.

Alfred Barnes.
Hon. F. Egerton.
F. Arkwright.
W.-G. Turbutt.

Population according to the census of 1881, 139,910.
Electors, 6342.

1880.

2. *Derbyshire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.

Lord George-Henry Cavendish.
A.-P. Arkwright.

Lord E. Cavendish.
J.-F Cheetham.
A.-P. Arkwright.
Captain Sidebottom.

Population according to the census of 1881, 97,582.
Electors, 7383.

2. *Derbyshire, Southern Division.* 2 William IV.

Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, bart.
Thomas-William Evans.

Re-elected.
Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 146,013.
Electors, 9032.

2. *Derby Borough.* 23 Edw. I.

Michael-Thomas Bass.
Samuel Plimsoll.

Michael-Thomas Bass. (Resigned.)
Samuel Plimsoll. (Resigned.)
T. Collins.
Rt. Hon. Sir W.-V. Harcourt.
Thomas Roe.

Population according to the census of 1881, 77,636.
Electors, 13,790.

1. *Devizes, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

Sir Thomas Bateson, bart.

Sir Thomas Bateson, bart.
M. Thompson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6645.
Electors, 966.

1874. 2. *Devonport, Devonshire.* 2 William IV. 1880.

J.-H. Puleston.
G.-E. Price.

J.-H. Puleston.
G.-E. Price.
J.-D. Lewis.
A.-C. Sellar.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 63,870.
Electors, 5421.**

2. Devonshire, Eastern Division. 30 & 31 Victoriae.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 165,372.
Electors, 11,068.**

2. Devonshire, Northern Division. 2 William IV.

Rt. Hon. Sir S.-H. Northcote, bt. Re-elected.
Sir Thomas-Dyke Acland, bart. Re-elected.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 122,460.
Electors, 9614.**

2. Devonshire, Southern Division. 2 William IV.

Sir Massey Lopes, bart.	Re-elected.
John Carpenter-Garnier.	Re-elected.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 98,331.
Electors 8560.**

1. Dewsbury, Yorkshire. 30 & 31 Victoria.

Sergeant John Simon. **Serjeant John Simon.**
W. Hoyle.
W. Austin.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 69,531.
Electors, 10,407.**

1. Dorchester, Dorset. 23 Edw. I.

W.-E. Brymer. **W.-E. Brymer.**
Hon. F. Greville.

**Population according to the census of 1881, 7568.
Electors, 939.**

3. Dorsetshire.

Hon. William H.-B. Portman.	Re-elected.
John Floyer.	Re-elected.
Hon. E.-H.-T. Digby.	Re-elected.

**Population according to the census of 18 1, 137,294.
Electors. 7975.**

1874.

2. *Dover, Kent.* 2 Edw. III.

1880.

C.-K. Freshfield.**Major Alex.-George Dickson.**

Charles-Kaye Freshfield.

Major Alex.-George Dickson.

*Hon. P. Stanhope.**W.-C. Walker.*

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,486.
 Electors, 4457.

1. *Droitwich, Worcestershire.* 23 Edw. I.; and 1 Mary.**John Corbett.**

John Corbett.

*G.-H. Allsopp.**E. Jones.*

Population according to the census of 1881, 9858.
 Electors, 1410.

1. *Dudley, Worcestershire.* 2 William IV.**Henry-Brinsley Sheridan.**

Henry-Brinsley Sheridan.

A. Waterman.

Population according to the census of 1881, 87,407.
 Electors, 14,834.

2. *Durham County, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.**C.-M. Palmer.****Sir G. Elliot, bart.**J. Joicey. (~~Dead.~~)

C.-M. Palmer.

*Sir G. Elliot, bart.**Sir G. Elliot, bart.**James Laing.*

Population according to the census of 1881, 298,111.
 Electors, 18,327.

2. *Durham County, Southern Division.* 2 William IV.**Joseph-Whitwell Pease.****Lt.-Col. F.-E.-B. Beaumont.**

Joseph-Whitwell Pease.

Hon. F.-W. Lambton.

Colonel Surtees.

Population according to the census of 1881, 181,304.
 Electors, 11,673.

2. *Durham City.* 25 Charles II.**Farrer Herschell.****Sir Arthur-E. Middleton, bart.**

T.-C. Thompson.

Sir Farrer Herschell.

J.-L. Wharton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 15,372
 Electors, 2307.

1874. 2. *Essex, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

James Round.

Colonel S.-B.-Ruggles Brise.

James Round.

Colonel Ruggles Brise. (Resigned.)

*C.-P. Wood.**Hon. C.-H. Strutt.*Population according to the census of 1881, 123,067.
Electors, 6553.2. *Essex, Southern Division.* 2 William IV.

T.-C. Baring.

W.-T. Makins.

T.-C. Baring.

W.-T. Makins.

*E.-N. Buxton.**E.-L. Lyell.*Population according to the census of 1881, 296,290.
Electors, 16,211.2. *Essex, Western Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Lord Eustace-Gascoyne Cecil. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, bart.

Sir Henry-J. Selwin-Ibbetson, bt. Lord Eustace Cecil.

*Sir T.-F. Buxton, bart.*Population according to the census of 1881, 113,240.
Electors, 5821.1. *Evesham, Worcestershire.* 23 Edw. VI.; and 3 Jac. I.

Colonel James Bourne.

D.-R. Ratcliffe. (Unseated.)

A. Borthwick.

F. Lehmann. (Unseated.)

F.-D. Hartland.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5112.

Electors, 825.

2. *Exeter, Devon.* 23 Edw. VI.

Arthur Mills.

J.-G. Johnson.

E. Johnson.

H.-S. Northcote.

A. Mills.

Population according to the census of 1881, 47,098.

Electors, 7533.

1. *Eye, Suffolk.* 13 Eliz.

Viscount Barrington.

E.-A. Bartlett.

C. Easton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6293.

Electors, 988.

2. *Finsbury, Middlesex.* 2 William IV.

W.-T.-M'Cullagh Torrens.

Sir Andrew Lusk, bart.

Sir Andrew Lusk, bart.

W.-T.-M'Cullagh Torrens.

Major Duncan.

Population according to the census of 1881, 524,480.

Electors, 48,223.

1874. 1. *Frome, Somersetshire.* 2 William IV. 1880.
H.-B. Samuelson. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9376.
 Electors, 1390.

1. *Gateshead, Durham.* 2 William IV.

W.-H. James. W.-H. James.
G. Bruce.

Population according to the census of 1881, 65,873.
 Electors, 12,330.

2. *Gloucestershire, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

Sir Michael-Edw.-Hicks Beach, bt. Re-elected.
John-Reginald Yorke. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 88,631.
 Electors, 8861.

2. *Gloucestershire, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Hon. R. Plunkett. Robert-Nigel-F. Kingscote.
Robert-Nigel-F. Kingscote. Lord Moreton.
Hon. R. Plunkett.

Population according to the census of 1881, 177,509.
 Electors, 12,809.

2. *Gloucester City.* 23 Edw. I.

William Killegrew Wait. T. Robinson. (Unseated.)
Charles-James Monk. Charles-James Monk.
W.-K. Wait.
B. Ackers.

Population according to the census of 1881, 36,552.
 Electors, 5721.

2. *Grantham, Lincolnshire.* 4 Edw. IV.

Sir H.-A. Cholmeley. J. Mellor.
Major H.-F.-C. Cust. C. Roundell.
Major Cust.
R. Marlay.

Population according to the census of 1881, 17,345.
 Electors, 2582.

1. *Gravesend, Kent.* 30 & 31 Victoriæ.

Captain Bedford Pim, R.N. T. Bevan. (Unseated.)
Sir F. Truscott.
Sir S. Waterlow, bart.
Sir R. Peel, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 31,355.
 Electors, 3559.

1874. 1. *Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.
A.-M. Watkin. **Edward Heneage.**
Colonel Hutton.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 45,373.
 Electors, 7736.

2. *Greenwich, Kent.* 2 William IV.
Thomas-William Boord. **Thomas-William Boord.**
Rt. Hon. W.-Ewart Gladstone. **Henry de Worms.**
J.-E. Saunders.
W.-H. Stone.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 206,651.
 Electors, 22,555.

1. *Guildford, Surrey.* 23 Edw. I.
Denzil-R. Onslow. **Denzil-R. Onslow.**
T.-R. Kemp.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 11,593.
 Electors, 1542.

2. *Hackney, Middlesex.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.
John Holms. **Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett.**
Henry Fawcett. **John Holms.**
F.-G. Bartley.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 417,191.
 Electors, 46,372.

2. *Halifax, Yorkshire.* 2 William IV.
Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld. **Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld.**
J.-D. Hutchinson. **J.-D. Hutchinson. (Resigned.)**
W. Barber.
Thomas Shaw.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 73,633.
 Electors, 12,040.

2. *Hampshire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.
William-W.-B. Beach. **Re-elected.**
Rt. Hon. George Slater-Booth. **Re-elected.**
 Population according to the census of 1881, 141,042.
 Electors, 6136.

1874. 2. Hampshire, Southern Division. 2 William IV. **1880.**
Lord Henry Scott. Re-elected.
Rt. Hon. W.-F. Cowper-Temple. F. Compton.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 126,720.
 Electors, 10,510.

1. Hartlepool, Durham. 30 & 31 Victoriae.
Isaac-Lowthian Bell. T. Richardson.
I.-L. Bell.
Dr. Tristram.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 46,998.
 Electors, 7717.

1. Harwich, Essex. 17 Edw. III. and 2 James I.
Colonel H.-Jervis-White Jervis. Sir Henry Tyler.
G. Tomline.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 7810.
 Electors, 863.

2. Hastings, Sussex. 42 Edw. III.
T. Brassey. C.-J. Murray. (Resigned.)
Sir U.-J. Kay-Shuttleworth, bart. Sir T. Brassey.
Sir U.-J. Kay-Shuttleworth, bart.
H.-B. Ince.
J.-H. Warner.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 47,735.
 Electors, 4743.

1. Helston, Cornwall. 23 Edw. I.
Adolphus-William Young. W.-M. St. Aubyn.
A.-W. Young.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 7919.
 Electors, 1019.

3. Herefordshire.
Sir Joseph-Russell Bailey, bart. Sir J.-R. Bailey, bart.
Michael Biddulph. M. Biddulph.
D.-P. Peploe. T. Duckham.
Major Peploe.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 100,950.
 Electors, 8833.

1874. 2. *Hereford City.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.

George Clive.	J. Pulley.
Colonel Arbuthnot.	R.-T. Reid.
	<i>Colonel Arbuthnot.</i>
	<i>D. Hartland.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 19,822.
Electors, 2835.

3. *Hertfordshire.*

T.-F. Halsey.	Re-elected.
Abel Smith.	Re-elected.
Hon. Henry-F. Cowper.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 194,434.
Electors, 10,441.

1. *Hertford Borough.* 23 Edw. I.; and 21 Jac. I.

A.-J. Balfour.	A.-J. Balfour.
	<i>E.-E. Bowen.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 8556.
Electors, 1112.

1. *Horsham, Sussex.* 23 Edw. I.

James-Clifton Brown.	Sir H. Fletcher, bart.
	<i>J.-C. Brown.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 9552.
Electors, 1338.

1. *Huddersfield, Yorkshire.* 2 William IV.

Edward-Aldam Leatham.	E.-A. Leatham.
	<i>W.-A. Lindsay.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 87,146.
Electors, 13,905.

1874.	2. <i>Huntingdonshire.</i>	1880.
Edward Fellowes.	Captain Fellowes.	
Viscount Mandeville.	Lord Douglas Gordon.	
	Viscount Mandeville.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 50,926. Electors, 3845.		
	1. <i>Huntingdon.</i> 23 Edw. I.	
Viscount Hinchingbrook.	Re-elected.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 6417. Electors, 1051.		
	1. <i>Hythe, Kent.</i> 42 Edw. II.	
Sir E.-W. Watkin, bart.	Re-elected.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 28,066. Electors, 3080.		
	2. <i>Ipswich, Suffolk.</i> 23 Edw. I.	
T.-C. Cobbold.	T.-C. Cobbold. (Dead.)	
James-R. Bulwer.	Jesse Collings.	
	H. West.	
	J.-R. Bulwer.	
	H.-W. West.	
	Sir W.-T. Charley.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 50,762. Electors, 7914.		
	1. <i>Isle of Wight, County of the.</i> 2 William IV.	
A.-D.-W.-R.-B. Cochrane.	Hon. Evelyn Ashley.	
	B.-T. Cotton.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 64,542. Electors, 5154.		
	1. <i>Kendal, Westmoreland.</i> 2 William IV.	
J. Whitwell.	J. Whitwell. (Dead.)	
	A. Harris.	
	J. Cropper.	
	A. Harris.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 13,696. Electors, 2108.		
	2. <i>Kent, Eastern Division.</i> 2 William IV.	
E.-L. Pemberton.	A. Akers-Douglas.	
William Deedes.	Edward-Leigh Pemberton.	
	E.-F. Davies.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 209,249. Electors, 13,612.		

1874. 2 *Kent, Mid Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae. 1880.

Sir W.-Hart Dyke, bart.	Right Hon. Sir W.-Hart Dyke, bart.
Viscount Holmesdale.	Sir E. Filmer, bart.
	<i>E. Cazalet.</i>
	<i>H.-W. Elphinstone.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 137,637.
Electors, 9683.

2. *Kent, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Sir Charles Mills, bart.	Sir Charles Mills, bart.
Viscount Lewisham.	Viscount Lewisham.
	<i>H.-M. Bompas.</i>
	<i>J. May.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 208,260.
Electors, 17,065.

1. *Kidderminster, Worcestershire.* 2 William IV.

Sir W.-A. Fraser, bart.	J. Brinton,
	<i>A. Grant.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 25,634.
Electors, 3903.

2. *King's Lynn, Norfolk.* 23 Edw. I.

Hon. R. Bourke.	Sir W. Ffolkes, bart.
Lord C.-J. Hamilton.	Right Hon. R. Bourke.
	<i>Lord C.-J. Hamilton.</i>
	<i>F. Lockwood.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 18,475.
Electors, 2950.

2. *Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire.* 23 Edw. I.; and 12 Edw. II.

C.-H. Wilson.	Charles-Morgan Norwood.
Charles-Morgan Norwood.	C.-H. Wilson.
	<i>J.-B. Pope.</i>
	<i>H.-J. Atkinson.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 161,519.
Electors, 28,426.

1. *Knaresborough, Yorkshire.* 1 Mary.

Basil-Thomas Woodd.	Sir H.-M. Thompson. (Unseated).
	<i>B.-T. Woodd.</i>
	<i>Tom Collins.</i>
	<i>T.-Milnes Gaskell.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 5000.
Electors, 728.

1874. 2. *Lambeth, Surrey.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Sir James-C. Lawrence, bart. W. M'Arthur.	Sir James-C. Lawrence, bt. Sir W. M'Arthur. <i>Morgan Howard.</i>
--	---

Population according to the census of 1881, 498,967.
Electors, 51,064.

2. *Lancashire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.

Rt. Hon. F.-A. Stanley. T.-H. Clifton.	Rt. Hon. Fred.-A. Stanley. General Feilden. <i>T. Storey</i>
---	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 273,417.
Electors, 18,625.

2. *Lancashire, North-Eastern Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

C.-M. Holt. T-P.-C. Starkie.	Marquis of Hartington. F.-W. Grafton. <i>W.-F. Ecroyd.</i> <i>T.-P.-C. Starkie.</i>
---------------------------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 238,544.
Electors, 13,571.

2. *Lancashire, South-Eastern Division.* 2 William IV. & 24 Victoriae.

Hon. Algernon Egerton. E. Hardcastle.	R. Leake. W. Agnew. <i>Hon. A. Egerton.</i> <i>E. Hardcastle.</i>
--	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 534,963.
Electors, 28,138.

2. *Lancashire, South-Western Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Rt. Hon. Richard-Assheton Cross. Colonel Blackburne.	Rt. Hon. Sir Richard-Assheton Cross. Colonel Ireland Blackburne. <i>W. Rathbone.</i> <i>Hon. H. Molyneux.</i>
---	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 482,148.
Electors, 28,948.

1874. 1. *Launceston, Cornwall.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.
 Sir Hardinge Giffard. Sir Hardinge Giffard.
R. Collier.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5675.
 Electors, 868.

3. *Leeds, Yorkshire.* 2 William IV.
 W.-St.-J. Wheelhouse. Rt. Hon. W.-E. Gladstone (*res.*)
 Robert Tennant. John Barran.
 John Barran. W. L. Jackson.
W.-S.-J. Wheelhouse.
Herbert Gladstone.

Population according to the census of 1881, 309,196.
 Electors, 50,675.

2. *Leicestershire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.
 Lord John-J.-R. Manners. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners.
 S.-W. Clowes. Colonel Burnaby. (*Dead.*)
Hussey Packe.
Hon. Major Curzon.

Population according to the census of 1881, 109,250.
 Electors, 6,849.

2. *Leicestershire, Southern Division.* 2 William IV.
 Albert Pell. T.-T. Paget.
 William-Unwin Heygate. Albert Pell.
W.-U. Heygate.

Population according to the census of 1881, 89,417.
 Electors, 8988.

2. *Leicester Borough.* 23 Edw. I.
 Peter-Alfred Taylor. Peter-Alfred Taylor.
 A. M'Arthur. A. M'Arthur.
W. Winterton.
J.-H. Warner.

Population according to the census of 1881, 122,351.
 Electors, 20,334.

1 *Leominster, Herefordshire.* 13 Edw. I.
 Thomas Blake. J. Ranken.
T. Blake.

Population according to the census of 1881 6042.
 Electors, 864.

1874.	1. <i>Lewes, Sussex.</i>	23 Edw. I.	1880.
W.-L. Christie.		W.-L. Christie. <i>Sir W. Codrington.</i>	

Population according to the census of 1881, 11,199.
Electors, 1482.

1. <i>Lichfield, Staffordshire.</i>	23 Edw. I ; and 6 Edw. VI.
Richard Dyott.	Richard Dyott (Unseated.) <i>Sir J.-S. Swinburne, bart.</i>
	T.-J. Levett.
	<i>Sir J. Swinburne, bart.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 8360.
Electors, 1243.

2. <i>Lincolnshire, Mid Division.</i>	30 & 31 Victoriae.
Henry Chaplin.	Re-elected.
Hon. E. Stanhope.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 99,689.
Electors, 9706.

2. <i>Lincolnshire, Northern Division.</i>	2 William IV.
Rowland Winn.	Robert Laycock. (Dead.)
Sir J.-D. Astley, bart.	Rowland Winn. <i>Sir J.-D. Astley, bart.</i>
	Right Hon. J. Lowther.
	<i>Col. Tomline.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 122,472.
Electors, 10,411.

2. <i>Lincolnshire, Southern Division.</i>	2 William IV.
Sir W.-E. Welby-Gregory, bart.	J.-C. Lawrance.
Edmund Turner.	Sir W.-E. Welby-Gregory, bart. <i>C. Sharpe.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 121,332.
Electors, 11,282.

2. <i>Lincoln City.</i>	45 Hen. III.
Edward Chaplin.	Charles Seely.
Charles Seely.	J.-Hinde Palmer. <i>Colonel Chaplin.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 37,812.
Electors, 7021.

1874. 1. *Liskeard, Cornwall.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.

I.-H. Courtney.

I.-H. Courtney.
Rt. Hon. E.-P. Bowring.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5591.
Electors, 770.

3. *Liverpool, Lancashire.* 23 Edw. I.; and 1 Edw. VI

Viscount Sandon.

Re-elected. (A peer.)

W. Rathbone.

Lord Ramsay. (A peer.)

E. Whitley.

Re-elected.

Right Hon. Lord C.-J. Hamilton.

Samuel Plimsoll.

Samuel Smith.

A.-B. Forwood.

Population according to the census of 1881, 552,425.
Electors, 63,436.

4. *London.* 49 Henry III.

W.-J.-R. Cotton.

W.-J.-R. Cotton.

P. Twells.

R.-N. Fowler.

Right Hon. J.-G. Hubbard.

Right Hon. J.-G. Hubbard.

Right Hon. G.-Joachim Göschen.

William Lawrence.

R. Martin.

W. Morrison.

Population according to the census of 1881, 50,526.
Electors, 26,227.

1. *London University.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe.

Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe. (A peer.)

A. Charles.

Sir J. Lubbock, bart.

Electors, 2272, All Graduates whose names are on the books.

1. *Ludlow, Shropshire.* 12 Edw. IV.

Hon. Col. G.-H.-W. Clive.

Hon. Col. Windsor-Clive.

Lewis Glyn.

Population according to the census of 1881 6663.
Electors, 1012.

1874. 1. *Lymington, Hants.* 27 Ediz. 1880.
Lt.-Col. Kennard. **Lt.-Col. E.-H.-Kennard.**
H.-S. Smith.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5462.
 Electors, 817.

2. *Macclesfield, Cheshire.* 2 William IV.

William C. Brocklehurst. **William Brocklehurst (unseated).**
David Chadwick. **David Chadwick (unseated.)**
W.-M. Eaton.
T.-C. Whitehorne.

Population according to the census of 1881, 37,620.
 Electors, 5480.

2. *Maidstone, Kent.* 6 Edw. VI.

Sir John Lubbock, bart. **Major Ross.**
Sir S.-H. Waterlow, bart. **Captain Aylmer.**
Sir J. Lubbock, bart.
Sir S. Waterlow, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 39,662.
 Electors, 3916.

1. *Maldon, Essex.* 2 Edw. III.

George Courtauld. **George Courtauld.**
Sir W. Abdy, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7128.
 Electors, 1481.

1. *Malmesbury, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

Walter Powell. **Walter Powell. (Deb.)**
G. Kitching.
C.-W. Miles.
O.-R. Luce.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6866.
 Electors, 1108.

1. *Malton, Yorkshire.* 23 Edw.; and 16 Car. 1.

Hon. C.-W.-W. Fitzwilliam. **Hon. C.-W.-W. Fitzwilliam.**
Sir W.-C. Worsley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9999.
 Electors, 1374.

1874. 3. *City of Manchester, Lancashire.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Hugh Birley.	J. Slagg.
Sir Thomas Bazley, bart.	Jacob Bright.
Jacob Bright.	Hugh Birley. (Dead.)
	<i>W.-H. Houldsworth.</i>
	<i>W.-H. Houldsworth.</i>
	<i>Dr. Pankhurst.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 393,676.
Electors, 52,831.

1. *Marlborough, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

Lord Charles Bruce.	Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Bruce.
	<i>Lord Henry Bruce.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 5180.
Electors, 647.

1. *Great Marlow, Bucks.* 28 Edw. I.; and 21 Jac. I.

T.-O.-Wethered.	General Owen Williams.
	<i>J. O. Griffis.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 6779.
Electors, 939.

2. *Marylebone, Middlesex.* 2 William IV.

W. Forsyth.	Daniel Grant.
Sir Thomas Chambers.	Sir Thomas Chambers.
	<i>Lord Headley.</i>
	<i>F.-S. Hunt.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 498,311.
Electors, 42,701.

1. *Middlesborough, Yorkshire, North Riding.* 30 & 31 Victoria.

Isaac Wilson.	Isaac Wilson.
	<i>Lt.-Col. Sadler.</i>
	<i>E.-D. Lewis.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 54,965.
Electors, 12,543.

2. *Middlesex.* 2 William IV.

Lord George-F. Hamilton.	Right Hon. Lord G.-F. Hamilton.
O.-E. Cope.	O.-E. Cope.
	<i>Herbert Gladstone.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 393,948.
Electors, 38,373.

1874. 1. *Midhurst, Sussex.* 4 Edw. II. 1880.

Sir H.-T. Holland, bart. Sir Henry-Thurston Holland, bart. .
C.-W. Wallis.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7277.
 Electors, 1136.

2. *Monmouthshire.* 27 Henry VIII.

Lord H.-R.-C. Somerset. Hon. Col. F.-C. Morgan.
 Hon. F.-C. Morgan. J.-A. Rolls.
Hon. G. Brodrick.
C.-M. Warmington.

Population according to the census of 1881, 166,441.
 Electors, 8642.

1. *Monmouth Dist. (Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.)* 2 William IV.

T. Cordes. E.-H. Carbutt.
T. Cordes.

Population according to the census of 1881, 44,933.
 Electors 5390.

1. *Morpeth, Northumberland.* 1 Mary.

T. Burt. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 33,402.
 Electors, 5894.

2. *Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham.* 29 Car. II.

Thomas Earp. Thomas Earp.
 Samuel-B. Bristowe. W.-N. Nicholson.
Hon. E.-Finch-Halton.
S.-B. Bristowe.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,019.
 Electors, 2172.

2. *Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.* 27 Edw. III.

William-Shepherd Allen. C.-D. Hudson.
 S.-Rathbone Edge. William-Shepherd Allen.
S.-R. Edge.

Population according to the census of 1881, 17,506.
 Electors 3115.

1874. 2. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland.* 13 Edw. I. 1880.

Joseph Cowen.

C.-F. Hamond.

Joseph Cowen.

A. Dilke. (Resigned.)

C.-F. Hamond.

John Morley.

G. Bruce.

Population according to the census of 1881, 145,228.

Electors, 26,305.

1. *Newport, Isle of Wight.* 23 Edw. IV.; and 27 Eliz.

Charles-Cavendish Clifford.

Charles-Cavendish Clifford.

Colonel Twyford.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9110.

Electors, 1315.

2. *Norfolk, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.

Sir E.-H.-K. Lacon, bart.

Re-elected.

E. Birkbeck.

Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 116,714.

Electors, 6454.

2. *Norfolk, Southern Division.* 30 & 31 Vict.

C.-S. Read,

Sir R.-J. Buxton, bart.

Sir R.-J. Buxton, bart.

R.-T. Gurdon.

C.-S. Read.

Population according to the census of 1881, 113,091.

Electors, 7417.

2. *Norfolk, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

G.-W.-Pierrepont Bentinck.

W.-A.-Tyssen Amherst.

W.-A.-Tyssen Amherst.

G.-W.-P. Bentinck.

A. Hamond.

Population according to the census of 1881, 108,702.

Electors, 6544.

1. *Northallerton, Yorkshire.* 26 Edw. I.; & 16 Car. II.

G.-W. Elliot.

G.-W. Elliot.

A. Rutson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5445.

Electors, 859.

2. *Northamptonshire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.

Sackville-G. Stopford-Sackville. Hon. C.-R. Spencer.

Lord Burghley.

Lord Burghley.

S.-G.-Stopford Sackville

Population according to the census of 1881, 108,954.

Electors, 6180.

1874. 2. Northamptonshire, Southern Division. 2. William IV. 1880.

Sir Rainald Knightley, bart.	Re-elected.
Major F.-W. Cartwright.	Re-elected. (Read.)
	Pickering Phipps.

Population according to the census of 1881, 82,091.
Electors, 6094.

2. Northampton Borough. 23 Edw. I.

P. Phipps.	H. Labouchere.
C.-G. Merewether.	C. Bradlaugh. (Resigned.)
	<i>P. Phipps.</i>
	<i>C.-G. Merewether.</i>
	C. Bradlaugh. (Expelled.)
	<i>E. Corbett.</i>
	C. Bradlaugh.
	<i>E. Corbett.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 57,553.
Electors, 8711.

2. Northumberland County, Northern Division. 2 William IV.

Right Hon. Earl Percy.	Earl Percy.
Sir Matthew-White Ridley, bart.	Sir M.-W. Ridley, bart.
	<i>John Clay.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 67,960.
Electors, 4554.

2. Northumberland County, Southern Division. 2 William IV.

Wentworth-B. Beaumont.	Albert Grey.
Edward Ridley.	W.-B. Beaumont.
	<i>E. Ridley.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 129,576.
Electors, 9101.

2. Norwich City, Norfolk. 23 Edw. I.

J.-J. Colman.	J.-J. Colman.
	J.-H. Tillett.
	<i>H. Harben.</i>
	<i>Hon. F. Mainwaring.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 87,843.
Electors, 15,691.

2. Nottinghamshire, Northern Division. 2 William IV.

F.-Chatfield Smith.	C.-G.-S. Foljambe.
Viscount Galway.	Viscount Galway.
	<i>H.-F. Bristowe.</i>
	<i>W.-E. Denison.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 143,001.
Electors, 8191.

1874. 2. *Nottinghamshire, Southern Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

T.-B.-T. Hildyard.	G. Storer.
G. Storer.	T.-B.-T. Hildyard.
	S.-B. Bristowe.

Population according to the census of 1881, 78,302.
Electors, 5283.

2. *Nottingham Borough.* 26 Edw. I.

W.-E. Denison.	Charles Seeley, jun.
Saul Isaac.	J. S. Wright. (Dead.)
	<i>Saul Isaac.</i>
	<i>Captain Gill.</i>
	Arnold Morley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 111,631.
Electors, 19,485.

2. *Oldham, Lancashire.* 2 William IV.

Sergeant F.-L. Spinks.	J.-T. Hibbert.
John-Tomlinson Hibbert.	Hon. Lyulph Stanley.
	<i>Sergeant Spinks.</i>
	<i>S.-Taylor Whitehead.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 152,511.
Electors, 22,506.

3. *Oxfordshire.*

Colonel John-Sidney North.	Re-elected.
W.-Cornwallis Cartwright.	Re-elected.
Colonel E.-W. Harcourt.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 122,054.
Electors, 7664.

2. *Oxford City.* 28 Edw. I.

Sir W.-Vernon Harcourt.	Sir W.-Vernon Harcourt. (Res.)
A.-W. Hall.	J. Chitty. (Resigned.)
	<i>A.-W. Hall.</i>
	<i>A.-W. Hall (unseated).</i>
	<i>Sir W.-V. Harcourt.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,862.
Electors, 6306.

2. *Oxford University.* 1 James I.

Right Hon. Sir J.-R. Mowbray, bt.	Re-elected.
J.-G. Talbot.	Re-elected.
Electors, Doctors, and Masters of Arts whose names are on the books,	
5300.	

2. *Penryn and Falmouth, Cornwall.* 2 William IV.

D.-J. Jenkins.	D.-J. Jenkins.
H.-T. Cole.	R.-B. Brett.
	<i>Sir J. Vogel.</i>
	<i>J.-D. Mayne.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 17,561.
Electors, 2356.

1874. 2. *Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* 1 Edw. VI. 1880.
Thomson Hankey. Hon. J.-W. Fitzwilliam.
Hon. J.-W. Fitzwilliam.

Hon. J.-W. Fitzwilliam.
 Captain Whalley. (Res ed.)
R. Tennant.
T. Hankey.
Sydney C. Buxton.
Major Fergusson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 22,394.
 Electors, 3589.

1. *Petersfield, Hants.* 25 Edw. I.; and 6 Edw. VI.
Hon. W.-S.-Hylton Jolliffe. William Nicholson.
Hon. W.-Hylton Jolliffe.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6546.
 Electors, 864.

2. *Plymouth, Devonshire.* 26 Edw. I.; and 20 Hen. VI.
Edward Bates. Sir Edward Bates, bart. (Unsd.)
S.-S. Lloyd. P.-S. Macliver.
Sir G. Young, bart.
S. Lloyd.
E.-G. Clarke.
Sir G. Young, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 77,401.
 Electors, 9214.

2. *Pontefract, Yorkshire.* 23 and 26 Edw. I.; and 18 Jac.
Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers. Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers.
Major Waterhouse. S. Woolf.
E. Green.
J. Shaw.

Population according to the census of 1881, 15,329.
 Electors, 2336.

1. *Poole, Dorsetshire.* 36 Edw. III.; and 31 Hen. VI.
Hon. A. Evelyn Ashley. C. Schreiber.
C. Waring.

Population according to the census of 1881, 12,303.
 Electors, 2046.

2. *Portsmouth, Hants.* 23 Edw. I.; and 29 Hen. VI.
Sir J.-D.-H. Elphinstone, bart. Hon. T.-C. Bruce.
Hon. T.-C. Bruce. Sir H.-Drummond Wolff.
Captain Verney.
J.-F. Norris.

Population according to the census of 1881, 127,953.
 Electors, 18,188.

1874. 2. *Preston, Lancashire.* 23 Edw. I.; and 1 Edw. VI. 1880.

Edward Hermon.
Sir John Holker.

Edward Hermon. *B&ab.*
Sir John Holker. (Resigned.)
G.-W. Bahr.
W.-F. Ecroyd.
H.-Y. Thompson.
H.-C. Raikes. (Resigned.)
W. Simpson.
W.-E. Tomlinson.
R. Hanbury.

Population according to the census of 1881, 93,707.
Electors, 13,014.

2. *Reading, Berkshire.* 23 Edw. I.

G. Palmer.	G. Palmer.
George-John-Shaw Lefevre.	Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
	<i>C. A. Sandeman.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 42,050.
Electors, 5921.

2. *East Retford, Nottinghamshire.* 9 Edw. I.; and 13 Eliz.

Francis-John-Savile Foljambe.	F.-J.-S. Foljambe.
W.-Beckett Denison.	<i>F. T. Mappin.</i> <i>W.-B. Denison.</i> <i>Colonel Eyre.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 50,031.
Electors, 8434.

1. *Richmond, Yorkshire.* 27 Eliz.

Hon. John-Charles Dundas.	Hon. J.-C. Dundas.
	<i>G. S. King.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 5542.
Electors, 721.

1. *Ripon, Yorkshire.* 23 Edw. I.; and 6 Edw. VI.

Earl de Grey.	Rt. Hon. G.-J. Goschen.
	<i>F. Darwin.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 7390.
Electors, 1112.

1. *Rochdale, Lancashire.* 2 William IV

Thomas-Bayley Potter.	Thomas-Bayley Potter.
	<i>R.-W. Gamble.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 68,865.
Electors, 10,956.

1874. 2. *Rochester, Kent.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.

Sir J. Goldsmid, bart. A.-J. Otway.	Right Hon. Sir A.-J. Otway, bart. Roger Leigh. <i>W.-S. Karr.</i> <i>Sir J. Goldsmid, bart.</i>
--	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 21,590.
Electors, 3052.

2. *Rutlandshire.*

Right Hon. Gerard-James Noel. George H. Finch.	Re-elected. (Resigned.) Re-elected. James W. Lowther. <i>Davenport Handley.</i>
---	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 21,434.
Electors, 1768.

1. *Rye, Sussex.* 42 Edw. III.

Hon. John-Stewart Hardy.	F.-A. Inderwick. <i>Hon. J.-S. Hardy.</i>
--------------------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 8409.
Electors, 1387.

St. Ives, Cornwall. 2 and 3 Mary.

G.-T. Praed.	Sir C. Reed. (Dead.) <i>C.-C. Ross.</i> Charles-C. Ross.
--------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 8705.
Electors, 1087.

2. *Salford, Lancashire.* 2 William IV.

W.-T. Charley. Lieut.-Colonel Walker.	B. Armitage. Arthur Arnold. <i>Sir W.-T. Charley.</i> <i>Colonel Walker.</i>
--	---

Population according to the census of 1881, 176,233.
Electors, 22,026.

2. *Salisbury, Wilts.* 23 Edw. I.

G.-R. Ryder. Dr. John-Alfred Lush.	W.-H. Grenfell. (Resigned). J.-Passmore Edwards. <i>C.-J. Kennard.</i> <i>Hon. R. Dutton.</i> C.-J. Kennard. <i>W.-H. Grenfell.</i>
---------------------------------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 15,659.
Electors, 2166.

1844. 2. *Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer, Kent.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Rt. Hon. E.-H.-K. Hugessen.	Re-elected. (A peer.)
Henry-A. Brassey.	Re-elected.
	C.-H. Crompton-Roberts. (Unsd.)
	<i>Sir J. Goldsmid.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 15,586.
Electors, 2178.

2. *Scarborough, Yorkshire.* 11 Edw. I.

Sir C. Legard, bart.	Sir H. Johnstone, bart. (rea.)
Sir Harcourt Johnstone, bart.	W.-S. Caine.
	<i>Colonel Fife Cookson.</i>
	<i>Sir C. Legard, bart.</i>
	Rt. Hon. J.-G. Dodson.
	<i>A. Duncombe.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 30,484.
Electors, 4171.

1. *Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.* 23 Edw. III.

V.-Fane Benett-Stanford.	Hon. S.-Carr Glyn.
	<i>V.-F.-Benett-Stanford.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 8479.
Electors, 1372.

2. *Sheffield, Yorkshire.* 2 William IV.

A.-J. Mundella.	Rt. Hon. A.-J. Mundella.
S.-D. Waddy.	C.-Stuart Wortley.
	<i>S.-D. Waddy.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 284,410.
Electors, 48,336.

2. *New Shoreham, Sussex.* 23 Edw. I.

Right Hon. Stephen Cave.	Sir Walter Burrell, bart.
Sir Walter Burrell, bart.	Robert Loder.
	<i>W.-E. Hubbard.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 42,442.
Electors, 5757.

2. *Shrewsbury, Shropshire.* 23 Edw. I.

C.-C. Cotes.	C.-C. Cotes.
H. Robertson.	H. Robertson.
	<i>A. R. Scobell.</i>
	<i>Viscount Newry.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 26,478.
Electors, 3802.

1874. 2. *Shropshire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Viscount Newport.	Re-elected.
Stanley Leighton.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 119,119.
Electors, 7992.

2. *Shropshire, Southern Division.* 2 William IV.

J.-E. Severne.	Sir B. Leighton, bart.
Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.	J. E. Severne.
	<i>R.-J.-Moore.</i>
	<i>J.-W.-H. Davenport.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 68,420.
Electors, 5736.

2. *Somersetshire, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

Sir Philip-J.-W. Miles, bart.	Re-elected.
Lord Brooke.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 118,863.
Electors, 9283.

2. *Somersetshire, Mid Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

R.-H. Paget.	Re-elected.
W.-S. Gore Langton.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 115,319.
Electors, 8813.

2. *Somersetshire, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. A.-W. Hood.	Major V.-Hanning Lee. (Resigned.)
Major V.-H. Lee.	M.-F. Bissett.
	<i>C.-T.-D. Acland.</i>
	<i>E.-J. Stanley.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 116,960.
Electors, 9348.

2. *Southampton, Hants.* 23 Edw. I.

Sir F. Perkins.	H. Lee.
Alfred Giles.	C.-P. Butt. (Resigned.)
	<i>A. Giles.</i>
	<i>Sir J.-E. Commerell.</i>
	Alfred Giles.

Population according to the census of 1881, 60,235.
Electors, 7574.

1. *South Shields, Durham.* 2 William IV.

J.-C. Stevenson.	J.-C. Stevenson.
	<i>H. Hamilton.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 56,922.
Electors, 10,746.

1874. 2. *Southwark, Surrey.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.

Colonel Marcus Beresford.	Arthur Cohen.
E.-G. Clarke.	J.-Thorold Rogers.
	E.-G. Clarke.
	M. Cattley.

Population according to the census of 1881, 221,866.
Electors, 23,654.

2. *Staffordshire, Eastern Division.* 30 & 31 Victor.Æ.

Michael-Arthur Bass.	Sir M.-A. Bass, bart.
Samuel-Charles Allsopp.	H. Wiggin.
	S.-C. Allsopp.
	Sir J. Hardy.

Population according to the census of 1881, 138,824.
Electors, 11,728.

2. *Staffordshire, Northern Division.* 2 William IV.

Colin-M. Campbell.	W.-Y. Craig.
Robert-W. Hanbury.	H.-T. Davenport.

R.-W. Hanbury.

Population according to the census of 1881, 132,634.
Electors, 11,220.

2. *Staffordshire, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Francis Monckton.	A. Staveley-Hill.
A. Staveley-Hill.	F. Monckton.
	Sir W. Anson.
	H.-J. Renton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 85,740.
Electors, 11,946.

2. *Stafford Borough.* 23 Edw. I.

Thomas Salt.	C.-B. M'Laren.
A. Macdonald.	Alex. Macdonald. (Dead.)
	Thomas Salt.
	G.-F. Talbot.
	T. Salt.
	G. Howell.

Population according to the census of 1881, 19,901.
Electors, 3086.

1. *Stalybridge, Lancashire.* 30 & 31 Victor.Æ.

Tom-H. Sidebottom.	W. Summers.
	T.-H. Sidebottom.

Population according to the census of 1881, 89,671.
Electors, 5714.

1874. 1. *Stamford, Lincolnshire.* 23 Edw. I. 1880.

Sir John-Charles-Dalrymple Hay, bt. M.-C. Buszard.
Sir J.-D. Hay, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 8995.
 Electors, 1305.

2. *Stockport, Cheshire.* 2 William IV.

C.-H. Hopwood.	C.-H. Hopwood.
F. Pennington.	F. Pennington.
	<i>Colonel Fernley.</i>
	<i>H. Bell.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 59,544.
 Electors, 8973.

1. *Stockton, Durham.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Joseph Dodds.	Joseph Dodds.
	<i>W-Digby Seymour.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 55,446.
 Electors, 8646.

2. *Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.* 2 William IV.

R. Heath.	W. Woodall.
Dr. Kenealy.	H. Broadhurst.
	<i>R. Heath.</i>
	<i>Dr. Kenealy.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 152,457.
 Electors, 21,144.

2. *Stroud, Gloucestershire.* 2 William IV.

A.-J. Stanton.	W.-J. Stanton.
S.-S. Marling.	H.-R. Brand.
	<i>G. Holloway.</i>
	<i>J-E. Dorington.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,573.
 Electors, 6332.

2. *Suffolk, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

Lord Rendlesham.	Lord Rendlesham.
F.-St.-John-N. Barne.	F.-St.-John-N. Barne.
	<i>R.-L. Everett.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 161,869.
 Electors, 9920.

1874. 2. *Suffolk, Western Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. Windsor Parker Thomas Thornhill.
Thos. Thornhill. W. Biddell.

Population according to the census of 1881, 121,818.
Electors, 5423.

2. *Sunderland, Durham.* 2 William IV.

E.-T. Gourley.	E. T. Gourley.
Sir H. Havelock, bart.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, bart. (Res.)
	<i>E. Brooke.</i>
	Samuel Story.

Population according to the census of 1881, 124,960.
Electors, 16,799.

2. *Surrey, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

James Watney.	W. Grantham.
W. Grantham.	James Watney.
	<i>W.-F. Robinson.</i>
	<i>G.-F. Medley.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 227,208.
Electors, 28,973.

2. *Surrey, Mid Division.* 30 & 31 Victoriae.

Sir H.-W. Peek, bart.	Sir H.-W. Peek, bart.
Sir Trevor Lawrence, bart.	Sir Trevor Lawrence, bart.
	<i>Sydney Stern.</i>
	<i>J.-Napier Higgins.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 308,134.
Electors, 26,776.

2. *Surrey, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

George Cubitt.	Right Hon. G. Cubitt.
Lee Steere.	Hon. W.-St.-John Brodrick.

Population according to the census of 1881, 151,408.
Electors, 8468.

2. *Sussex, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

G.-B. Gregory.	G.-B. Gregory.
M.-D. Scott.	M.-D. Scott.
	<i>A. Donovan.</i>
	<i>J. Pearson.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 163,364.
Electors, 11,299.

2. *Sussex, Western Division.* 2 William IV.

Sir Walter-Barttelot Barttelot, bart.	Re-elected.
Earl of March.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 62,279.
Electors, 4088.

1874. 2. *Tamworth, Staffordshire.* 5 Eliz.

1880.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart. Hamar-A. Bass.
Hamar Bass. J.-S. Balfour.

W.-H. Worthington.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,098.
Electors, 2311.

2. *Taunton, Somersetshire.* 28 Edw. I.

Alexander-Charles Barclay. Sir W. Palliser. (~~Deaf.~~)
Sir Henry James. Sir Henry James.
R. Eykyn.
W. Cargill.
S.-C. Allsopp.
Lord Kilcoursie.

Population according to the census of 1881, 16,611.
Electors, 2412.

1. *Tavistock, Devonshire.* 28 Edw. I.

Lord Arthur Russell. Re-elected.
Population according to the census of 1881, 6909.
Electors, 937.

1. *Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.* 7 James I.

Captain Price. Captain Price. (Unseated.)
J. Fowler.
R.-B. Martin.
J.-A. Fowler.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5100.
Electors, 748.

1. *Thirsk, Yorkshire.* 23 Edw. III.; and 6 Edw. VI.

Sir William-Payne Gallwey, bart. Hon. P. Dawnay.
Major Stapleton.
Sir W. Frankland.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6306.
Electors, 968.

2. *Tiverton, Devonshire.* 13 James I.

John-Heathcote Amory. Sir John-Heathcote Amory, bart.
Right Hon. W.-N. Massey. Right Hon. W.-N. Massey. (~~Deaf.~~)
Sir J.-W. Walrond, bart.
Viscount Ebrington.
R.-F. Loosemore.

Population according to the census of 1881, 10,462.
Electors, 1414.

2. *Tower Hamlets, Middlesex.* 2 William IV.

C.-T. Ritchie. J. Bryce.
Joseph-D'Aguilar Samuda. C.-T. Ritchie.
J.-D. Samuda.
B. Lucraft.

Population according to the census of 1881, 438,910.
Electors, 41,526.

1874.

2. Truro, Cornwall. 23 Edw. I.

1880.

Sir J.-M. Hogg, bart.

Lieut.-Colonel Tremayne.

Sir J.-M. Hogg, bart.

E.-W.-Brydges Willyams.

*J. Chester.*Population according to the census of 1881, 10,663.
Electors, 1561.**1. Tynemouth and North Shields, Northumberland.** 2 William IV.

T.-E. Smith.

T.-E. Smith.

*H.-J. Trotter.*Population according to the census of 1881, 43,863.
Electors, 5965.**1. Wakefield, Yorkshire.** 2 William IV.

Thomas-Kemp Sanderson.

R.-B. Mackie.

*T.-K. Sanderson.*Population according to the census of 1881, 30,573.
Electors, 3958.**1. Wallingford, Berkshire.** 23 Edw. I.

Edward Wells.

Walter Wren. (Unseated.)

Edward Wells.

Pandeli Ralli.

*R.-W. Hanbury.*Population according to the census of 1881, 8194.
Electors, 1241.**1. Walsall, Staffordshire.** 2 William IV.

Sir Charles Forster, bart.

Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 59,415.
Electors, 9824.**1. Wareham, Dorsetshire.** 30 Edw. I.

John-S.-W.-Erle Drax.

M.-J. Guest.

*J.-Erle Drax.*Population according to the census of 1881, 6192.
Electors, 1105.**1. Warrington, Lancashire.** 2 William IV.

Sir Gilbert Greenall, bart.

J.-G. M'Minnies.

*Sir G. Greenall, bart.*Population according to the census of 1881, 45,957.
Electors, 6714.

1874. 2. Warwickshire, Northern Division. 2 William IV. 1880.-

Charles-Newdigate Newdgate. Re-elected.
William Bromley-Davenport. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 169,270.
Electors, 11,997.

2. Warwickshire, Southern Division. 2 William IV.

Earl of Yarmouth. Sir J.-Eardley Wilmot, bart.
Sir J.-Eardley Wilmot, bart. Hon. Gilbert Leigh.
Earl of Yarmouth.

Population according to the census of 1881, 99,470.
Electors, 6502.

2. Warwick Borough. 23 Edw. I.

G.-W.-J. Repton. Arthur-Wellesley Peel.
Arthur-Wellesley Peel. George-Wm.-John Repton.
A.-F. Godson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 11,802.
Electors, 1761.

1. Wednesbury, Staffordshire. 30 & 31 Victoriæ.

Alexander Brogden. A. Brogden.
F.-W. Isaacson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 124,438.
Electors, 19,710.

2. Wenlock, Shropshire. 2 Edw. IV.

Alexander-H. Brown. Alexander-H. Brown.
Cecil Forester. Cecil Forester.
R. Benson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 20,143.
Electors, 3365.

1. Westbury, Wilts. 27 Hen. VI.

A. Laverton. Charles-Paul Phipps.
A. Laverton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6014.
Electors, 1012.

2. Westminster. 6 Edw. VI.

Rt. Hon. W.-H. Smith. Right Hon. William-Henry Smith.
Sir C. Russell, bart. Sir C. Russell, bart. (Resigned.)
John Morley.
Sir A. Hobhouse.
Lord A. Percy.

Population according to the census of 1881, 228,932.
Electors, 24,176.

1874.	2. <i>Westmoreland.</i>	1880.
Hon. William Lowther. Earl of Bective.	Earl of Bective. Hon. W. Lowther. <i>Sir H.-J. Tufton, bart.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 50,488. Electors, 5744.		
2. <i>Weymouth.</i> 12 Edw. II.; and <i>Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire.</i> 8 Edw. II.		
Henry Edwards. <i>Sir F. Johnstone, bart.</i>	Henry Edwards. <i>Sir Fred. Johnstone, bart.</i> <i>A.-C. Wylie.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 13,704. Electors, 1771.		
1. <i>Whitby, Yorkshire.</i> 2 William IV.		
W.-H. Gladstone.	Arthur Pease. <i>R.-C. Mowbray.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 14,554. Electors, 2325.		
1. <i>Whitehaven, Cumberland.</i> 2 William IV.		
Rt. Hon. G.-Cavendish Bentinck.	Rt. Hon. G.-A.-Cavendish Bentinck. <i>W.-G. Gully.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 19,717. Electors, 2774.		
2. <i>Wigan, Lancashire.</i> 23 Edw. I.; and 1 Edw. VI.		
Lord Lindsay. Thos. Knowles.	Lord Lindsay. (A peer.) Thomas Knowles. (Dead.) <i>J. Lancaster.</i> <i>Colonel M'Corquodale.</i> <i>Hon. A.-F. Egerton.</i> <i>Walter Wren.</i> <i>Nathaniel Eckersley.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 48,196. Electors, 6172.		
1. <i>Wilton, Wilts.</i> 23 Edw. I.		
Hon. Sidney Herbert.	Hon. Sidney Herbert. <i>Joseph Arch.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 8639. Electors, 1407.		
2. <i>Wiltshire, Northern Division.</i> 2 William IV.		
G.-B. Estcourt. <i>Sir George-S. Jenkinson, bart.</i>	Walter Long. <i>G.-S. Estcourt.</i> <i>G.-P. Fuller.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 80,313. Electors, 7485.		

1874. 2. *Wiltshire, Southern Division.* 2 William IV. 1880.

Right Hon. Lord H.-F. Thynne. Re-elected.
Viscount Folkestone. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1851, 64,760.
Eelectors, 3548.

2. *Winchester City, Hants.* 23 Edw. I.

William-Barrow Simonds. Viscount Baring.
A.-R. Naghten. Richard Moss.
W.-B. Simonds.

Population according to the census of 1881, 17,469.
Electors, 2048.

1. *Windsor, Berks.* 5 Edw. I.

R.-R. Gardner. R.-R. Gardner.
B. Van de Weyer.

Population according to the census of 1881, 19,080.
Electors, 2281.

2. *Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.* 2 William IV.

Right Hon. Charles-Pelham Villiers. Rt. Hon. Charles-Pelham Villiers.
Thos.-Matthias Weguelin. H.-H. Fowler.
A. Hickman.

Population according to the census of 1881, 164,303.
Electors, 23,590.

1. *Woodstock, Oxfordshire.* 30 Edw. I.; and 1 Mary.

Lord R. Churchill. Lord Randolph Churchill.
W. Hall.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7027.
Electors, 1129.

2. *Worcestershire, Eastern Division.* 2 William IV.

H. Allsopp. W.-H. Gladstone.
T.-E. Walker. G.-W. Hastings.
Sir R. Temple.
Sir H. Allsopp.

Population according to the census of 1881, 208,348.
Electors, 12,243.

1874. 2. *Worcestershire, Western Division.* 2 William IV. **1880.**

Frederick-Winn Knight.	Sir E.-A.-H. Lechmere, bart.
Sir E.-A.-H. Lechmere, bart.	Frederick-Winn Knight.
	<i>R. Willis.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 67,081.
Electors, 6601.

2. Worcester City. 23 Edw. I.

T.-R. Hill.	T.-Rowley Hill.
J.-D. Allcroft.	Æ. J. M'Intyre.
	<i>J.-D. Allcroft.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,421.
Electors, 6362.

1. Wycombe, Bucks. 23 Edw. I.

Hon. W.-H.-P. Carington.	• Re-elected. (Resigned.)
	Colonel Gerard Smith.
	<i>Major Carson.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 13,154.
Electors, 2062.

2. Yorkshire, East Riding. 2 William IV.

Christopher Sykes.	Christopher Sykes.
W.-H.-Harrison Broadley.	W.-H.-H. Broadley.
	<i>Hon. H. Wood.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 141,451.
Electors, 11,417.

2. Yorkshire, North Riding. 2 William IV.

Frederick-A. Milbank.	Re-elected.
Viscount Helmsley.	Re-elected. (Dead.)
	Hon. G.-C. Dawnay.
	<i>S. Rowlandson.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 221,937.
Electors, 21,710.

2. Yorkshire, West Riding, East Division. 30 & 31 Vict.

C.-B. Denison.	Sir A. Fairbairn, bart.
J. Feilden.	Sir J. Ramsden, bart.
	<i>C.-B. Denison.</i>
	<i>Viscount Lascelles.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 303,713.
Electors, 22,671.

1874. *Yorkshire, West Riding, Northern Division.* 24 Victoriæ. 1880.

Lord Frederick-Charles Cavendish. **Lord F.-C. Cavendish.** (Resigned.)
Sir M. Wilson, bart. **Sir M. Wilson, bart.**

S.-C. Lister.

F.-S. Powell.

Isaac Holden.

Hon. A.-G. Hardy.

Population according to the census of 1881, 301,048.

Electors, 22,746.

2. Yorkshire, West Riding, South Division. 24 Victoriæ.

W.-Spencer Stanhope. **Hon. H.-W. Fitzwilliam.**
Lewis-R. Starkey. **W.-H. Leatham.**

W.-Spencer Stanhope.

L.-R. Starkey.

Population according to the census of 1881, 497,568.

Electors, 27,402.

2. York City. 23 Edw. I.

George Leeman. **Ralph Creyke.**
Right Hon. James Lowther. **J. Leeman. (Dead.)**
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther.
Sir F. Milner, bart.
F. Lockwood,

Population according to the census of 1881, 59,596

Electors, 11,395.

W A L E S.—30.

1874. 1. *Angleseashire.* 27 Hen. VIII. 1880.

Richard Davies. **Richard Davies.**
Captain Rayner.

Population according to the census of 1881, 36,723.
 Electors, 3186.

1. *Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni.* 2 William IV.
Morgan Lloyd. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,242.
 Electors, 2544.

1. *Brecknockshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

W.-F. Maitland. **W.-F. Maitland.**
Hon. A. Morgan.

Population according to the census of 1881, 48,800.
 Electors, 3804.

1. *Brecknock.* 2 William IV.

J.-P.-W.-Gwynne Holford. **Cyril Flower.**
J.-Gwynne Holford.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6623.
 Electors, 878.

1. *Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissent.* 2 Will. IV.

Colonel Stuart. **Sir E.-J. Reed.**
A. Guest.

Population according to the census of 1881, 82,573.
 Electors, 9907.

1. *Cardiganshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

Thomas-E. Lloyd. **L.-P. Pugh.**
T.-E. Lloyd.

Population according to the census of 1881, 58,956.
 Electors, 5026.

1874.

1880.

1. *Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar.* 2 Will. IV.
David Davies. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,517.
 Electors, 2160.

2. *Carmarthenshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.
Viscount Emlyn. W.-R. Powell.
John Jones. Viscount Emlyn.
John Jones.

Population according to the census of 1881, 93,389.
 Electors, 8648.

1. *Carmarthen and Llanelli.* 2 William IV.
B.-T. Williams. B.-T. Williams. (Resigned).
J.-J. Jenkins.
Sir J.-J. Jenkins.

Population according to the census of 1881, 30,529.
 Electors, 4861.

1. *Carnarvonshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.
Hon. George-S. Douglas-Pennant. Watkin Williams. (Resigned).
Hon. G.-Douglas-Pennant.
W. Rathbone.
E. Nanney.

Population according to the census of 1881, 90,500.
 Electors, 7031.

1. *Carnarvon, Pwllheli, Nevin, Conway, Bangor, and Criccieth.* 2 William IV.
William-Bulkeley Hughes. Re-elected. (~~Dead.~~)
T.-L. Jones-Parry.
Sorton Parry.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,695.
 Electors, 4228.

2. *Denbighshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.
Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, bt. Re-elected.
George-Osborne Morgan. Rt. Hon. G.-Osborne Morgan.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 86,100.
 Electors, 7209.

1. *Denbigh, Ruthin, Holt, and the town of Wrexham.* 2 William IV.
Watkin Williams. Sir R. Cunliffe, bart.
Hon. G.-T. Kenyon.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 92,881.
 Electors, 3174.

1874. 1. *Flintshire.* 27 Hen. VIII. 1880.

Right Hon. Lord Richard D'Aquila
Grosvenor. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 55,153.
Electors, 4882.

1. *Flint, Rhuddlan, Overton, Caerwys, Caergwyle, St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold.* 2 William IV.

John Roberts. John Roberts.
Capt. Pennant.

Population according to the census of 1881, 24,234.
Electors, 3787.

2. *Glamorganshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

Sir Henry-Hussey Vivian. bart. Re-elected.
Christopher-Rice-Mansel Talbot. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 234,115.
Electors, 13,222.

1. *Haverfordwest, Narberth, and Fishguard.* 2 William IV.

Lord Kensington. Right Hon. Lord Kensington.
E.-D. Cropper.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9176.
Electors, 1495.

1. *Merionethshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

Samuel Holland. Samuel Holland.
A.-M. Dunlop.

Population according to the census of 1881, 54,793.
Electors, 3894.

2 *Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.* 2 William IV.

H. Richard. H. Richard.
Richard Fothergill. C. James.
W.-T. Lewis.

Population according to the census of 1881, 91,347.
Electors, 14,258.

1 *Montgomeryshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

Charles-Watkin-W. Wynn. Stuart Rendel.
C.-W.-W. Wynn.

Population according to the census of 1881, 45,756.
Electors, 5233.

1874.

1. *Montgomery, Llanidloes, Welshpool, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Newtown.* 2 William IV.

Hon. F.-Hanbury-Tracy.

Hon. F.-Hanbury-Tracy.
Pryce Jones.

Population according to the census of 1881, 30,042.
Electors, 2941.

1. *Pembrokeshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

James-B. Bowen.

W. Davies.
C.-E.-G. Phillips.

Population according to the census of 1881, 55,019.
Electors, 5192.

1. *Pembroke, Tenby, Wiston, and town of Milford.* 2 William IV.

E.-J. Reed.

H.-G. Allen.
T. Meyrick.

Population according to the census of 1881, 25,309.
Electors, 3523.

1. *Radnorshire.* 27 Hen. VIII.

Hon. Arthur Walsh.

Sir R.-Green-Price, bart.
R.-B. Mynors.

Population according to the census of 1881, 16,888.
Electors, 2352.

1. *Radnor, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Rhayader, Knucklas, and the town of Presteign.* 2 William IV.

Bt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington. Re-elected. (Resigned.)
S.-C.-Evans Williams.
Capt. Otway.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6700.
Electors, 917.

1. *Swansea, Loughor, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig.* 2 William IV.

Lewis-Llewelyn Dillwyn. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 105,949.
Electors, 14,345.

SCOTLAND.—60.

Those places with an asterisk (*) are the *returning Burghs*.

1874.	1. <i>Aberdeenshire, Eastern Division.</i>	1880.
-------	--	-------

Hon. Sir A.-H. Gordon.	Re-elected.	
------------------------	-------------	--

Electors, 4865.

1. *Aberdeenshire, Western Division.* 30 & 31 Victoria.

Lord Douglas Gordon.	Dr. Farquharson. <i>Sir W. Forbes.</i>	
----------------------	---	--

Electors, 4248.

Population of Aberdeenshire, according to the census of 1881, 269,014.

1. *Aberdeen.*

John-Farley Leith.	J. Webster. <i>J. Shaw.</i>	
--------------------	--------------------------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 105,003.

Electors, 14,489.

1. *Argyleshire.*

Lord Colin Campbell.	Lord Colin Campbell. <i>Colonel Malcolm.</i>	
----------------------	---	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 80,696.

Electors, 3548.

1. *Ayrshire, Northern Division.*

R. Montgomerie.	R.-W. Cochran Patrick. <i>J.-B. Balfour.</i>	
-----------------	---	--

Electors, 3836.

1. *Ayrshire, Southern Division.* 30 & 31 Victoria.

Claud Alexander.	Claud Alexander. <i>Hon. N. Dalrymple.</i>	
------------------	---	--

Electors, 4038.

Population of Ayrshire, according to the census of 1881, 217,615.

1874. 1. **Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban.* 1880.

Sir W.-M.-J. Cuninghame, bart. R.-F. Campbell.

Sir W. Cuninghame, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 41,731.

Electors, 4477.

1. *Banffshire.*

Robert-William Duff. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 59,777.

Electors, 2759.

1. *Berwickshire.*

Hon. R.-Baillie Hamilton. Hon. E. Marjoribanks.

Hon. R.-B. Hamilton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 35,264.

Electors, 1817.

1. *Buteshire.*

C. Dalrymple. T. Russell. (Unseated.)

C. Dalrymple.

C. Dalrymple.

T. Russell.

Population according to the census of 1881, 17,643.

Electors, 1503.

1. *Caithness-shire.*

Sir John-G.-T. Sinclair, bart. Sir John-G.-T. Sinclair, bart.

A. Henderson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 39,839.

Electors, 1228.

1. *Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire, together with that part of Perthshire which constitutes the Parishes of Tulliallan, Culross, and Muckhart, and the Perthshire portions of the Parishes of Logie and Fossaway, and that part of the Shire of Stirling which constitutes the Parish of Alvar.*

Rt. Hon. W.-P. Adam. Rt. Hon. W.-P. Adam. (Resigned.)
J.-R. Haig.

Right Hon. J.-B. Balfour.

Population of Clackmannan and Kinross, according to the census of 1881, 31,352.

Electors, 2141.

1. *Cupar, *St. Andrew's, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.*

Edward Ellice. S. Williamson.

L. Bennett.

Population according to the census of 1881, 19,406.

Electors, 2702.

1. *Dumbartonshire.*

Archibald-Orr Ewing. Archibald-Orr Ewing.

J.-W. Burns.

Population according to the census of 1881, 78,176.

Electors, 3197.

1874.	1. Dumfries-shire.	1880.
J.-J. Johnstone.	R. Jardine. <i>Colonel Walker.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 76,151. Electors, 3535.		
1. *Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.		
Ernest Noel.	Ernest Noel. <i>W. Gordon.</i> <i>T.-E. Byrne.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 25,583. Electors, 3066.		
2. Dundee.		
James Yeaman.	G. Armitstead.	
Edward Jenkins.	F. Henderson. <i>J. Yeaman.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 140,054. Electors, 15,789.		
1. Dysart, *Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland.		
Sir G. Campbell.	Sir G. Campbell, K.C.S.I. <i>C. Scott.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 31,881, Electors, 4758.		
1. Edinburghshire.		
Earl of Dalkeith.	Rt. Hon. W.-E. Gladstone. <i>Earl of Dalkeith.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 388,649 Electors, 4086.		
2. Edinburgh.		
Duncan M'Laren.	D. M'Laren. (Resigned.)	
James Cowan.	James Cowan. (Resigned.) <i>J.-H. Macdonald.</i>	
	Right Hon. J. M'Laren. (Res.) <i>Edward Jenkins.</i>	
	T.-R. Buchanan.	
	S.-D. Waddy.	
	<i>J.-H. Renton.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 228,190. Electors, 29,252.		
1. Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.	30 & 31 Victoriae.	
Right Hon. Lyon Playfair.	Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair. <i>E. R. Bickersteth.</i>	
Electors, 6325, The Chancellor, Members of University Court, Professors and General Council of the University.		

1874.

1. *Elginshire and Nairnshire.*
Sir G.-M. Grant, bart. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 53,928.
Electors, 2031.

1. **Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead.*

- Mounst.-E.-Grant Duff. Rt. Hon. M.-E.-Grant Duff. (Res.)
J.-M. M'Lean.
Alex. Asher.

Population according to the census of 1881, 32,845.
Electors, 3763.

I. *Fifeshire.*

- Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. Hon. R.-P. Bruce.
Captain Oswald.

Population according to the census of 1881, 172,160.
Electors, 4882.

1. *Forfarshire.*

- James W. Barclay. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 268,653.
Electors, 3667.

1. *Forrose, *Inverness, Nairn, and Forres.*

- C.-Fraser Mackintosh. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 26,427.
Electors, 3220.

3. *Glasgow.*

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| C. Cameron. | George Anderson. |
| George Anderson. | Charles Cameron. |
| Charles Tennant. | R.-T. Middleton. |
| | <i>W. Pearce.</i> |
| | <i>Sir J. Bain.</i> |

Population according to the census of 1881, 487,948.
Electors, 63,716.

1. *Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. 30 & 31 Victoriae.*

- Right Hon. W. Watson. J.-A. Campbell.
A. Asher.

Electors, 6438. The Chancellor, Members of University Court
Professors, and General Council of the University.

1874.	1. <i>Greenock.</i>	1880.
James Stewart.	James Stewart. <i>John Scott.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 63,899.		
Electors, 7405.		
1. <i>Haddingtonshire.</i>		
Lord Elcho.	Lord Elcho. (A peer.) <i>T.-R. Buchanan.</i> Lord Elcho. <i>R. B. Finlay.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 38,480.		
Electors, 1071.		
1. * <i>Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh.</i>		
Sir D. Wedderburn, bart.	Sir D. Wedderburn, bart. (Res.) <i>Captain Houston.</i> <i>A.-Craig Sellar.</i> <i>W.-S. Seton Carr.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 13,755.		
Electors, 1805.		
1. * <i>Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk.</i> 30 & 31 Victoriae.		
George-Otto Trevelyan.	G.-O. Trevelyan. (Resigned.) <i>J. Elliot.</i> Right Hon. G.-O. Trevelyan.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 34,708.		
Electors, 5210.		
1. <i>Inverness-shire.</i>		
Donald Cameron.	D. Cameron. <i>Sir K. Mackenzie.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 86,386.		
Electors, 1939.		
1. <i>Inverbervie, *Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar.</i>		
Right Hon. William-E. Baxter.	Re-elected.	
Population according to the census of 1881, 59,677.		
Electors, 8368.		
1. <i>Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culross, and *Stirling.</i>		
Henry-Campbell Bannerman.	H.-C. Campbell Bannerman. <i>Sir J.-G. Maitland.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 36,793.		
Electors, 4984.		
1. <i>Kincardineshire.</i>		
General Sir G. Balfour.	General Sir George Balfour. <i>D. Sinclair.</i>	
Population according to the census of 1881, 35,467.		
Electors, 1879.		

1874.

1. *Kirkcudbrightshire.*

1880.

John Maitland.**Captain Maxwell-Heron.
G.-M. Stewart.****Population according to the census of 1881, 49,289.
Electors, 2278.**1. *Kirkwall, *Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, Tain, and Cromarty.***John Pender.****Re-elected.****Population according to the census of 1881, 17,456.
Electors, 1687.**1. *Lanarkshire, Northern Division. 30 & 31 Victoriae.***Sir T.-Edward Colebrooke, bart.** **Re-elected.****Electors, 10,949.**1. *Lanarkshire, Southern Division.***Sir Windham Anstruther, bart.** **Major Hamilton.
Sir W. Anstruther, bart.****Population of Lanarkshire, according to the census of 1881, 942,166.
Electors (South Division), 3662.**1. **Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh.***Andrew Grant.** **Re-elected.****Population according to the census of 1881, 72,851.
Electors, 10,956.**1. *Linlithgowshire.***Peter M'Lagan.** **P. M'Lagan.
J.-P.-B. Robertson.****Population according to the census of 1881, 43,693.
Electors, 1333.**1. *Linlithgow, Lanark, *Falkirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton.***John Ramsay.** **John Ramsay.
Captain M'Taggart.****Population according to the census of 1881, 49,346.
Electors, 5558.**

1874. 1. *Orkneyshire and Shetland.* 1880.

Samuel Laing. **Samuel Laing.**
Dr. Badenoch.

Population according to the census of 1881, 61,746.
Electors, 1817.

1. *Paisley.*

William Holms. **Re-elected.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 55,642.
Electors, 5357.

1. *Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire.*

Sir J.-Graham-G. Montgomery, bt. **C. Tennant.**
Sir G. Montgomery, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 40,02
Electors, 1277.

1. *Perthshire, exclusive of the Parishes of Tulliallan, Culross, Muckhart, Logie, and Fossaway, annexed to Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire.*

Col. Home-Drummond Moray. **Sir Donald Currie.**
Colonel H.-D. Moray.

Population of Perthshire, according to the census of 1881, 130,275.
Electors, 5994.

1. *Perth.*

C.-S. Parker. **Charles-S. Parker.**
Colonel Williamson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,948.
Electors, 4026.

1. *Renfrewshire.*

William Mure. **William Mure. (Dead.)**
Colonel Campbell.
A. Crum.

Population according to the census of 1881, 225,251.
Electors, 6523.

1. *Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, *Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow.*

J.-F. Harrison. **J.-D. Peddie.**
J.-N. Cuthbertson.
R.-M. Kerr.

Population according to the census of 1881, 65,650.
Electors, 8930.

1874. 1. *Rosshire and Cromartyshire.* 1880.
Alexander Matheson. **Sir A. Matheson, bart.**

Population according to the census of 1881, 79,458.
 Electors, 1729.

1. *Roxburghshire.*
Sir G.-Scott Douglas, bart. **Hon. A.-R.-D. Elliot.**
Sir G.-Scott Douglas.

Population according to the census of 1881, 52,595.
 Electors, 2013.

1. *Stirlingshire, exclusive of the Parish of Alvar, annexed to Kinross-shire, &c.*

Sir W. Edmonstone, bart. **J.-C. Bolton.**
Sir W. Edmonstone, bart.
 Population of Stirlingshire, according to the census of 1881, 106,878.
 Electors, 3460.

1. *Sutherlandshire.*

Marquis of Stafford. Re-elected.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 22,872.
 Electors, 340.

1. *Wigtownshire.*

Robert-Vans Agnew. **Sir H.-E. Maxwell, bart.**
Viscount Dalrymple.
 Population according to the census of 1881, 38,439.
 Electors, 1706.

1. **Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn.*

Mark-John Stewart. **J. M'Laren. (Resigned.)**
M.-J. Stewart.
Mark-J. Stewart. **(Unseated.)**
J. M'Laren.
Rt. Hon. Sir J.-C.-D. Hay, bart.
G. M'Micking.

Population according to the census of 1881, 10,139.
 Electors, 1340.

IRELAND.—103.

The Province of Leinster returns 36 Members, and has 1,279,190	}
" " Munster " 26 " " 1,323,910	
" " Ulster " 29 " " 1,739,542	
" " Connaught " 12 " " 817,197	

The First Session of the United Imperial Parliament commenced Jan. 1, 1801

1874.

2. *County of Antrim.*

1880.

J. Chaine.	James Chaine.
Hon. Edward O'Neill.	E. Macnaghten.
	C.-H. Wilson.
	S. Black.

Population according to the census of 1881, 423,171.
Electors, 12,115.

2. *County of Armagh.*

Edward-Wingfield Verner.	J.-N. Richardson.
M.-C. Close.	M.-C. Close.
	St. John Blacker.
	Sir W. Verner, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 162,823.
Electors, 6920.

1. *City of Armagh.*

G.-de-la-Poer Beresford.	Re-elected.
--------------------------	-------------

Population according to the census of 1881, 8797.
Electors, 634.

1. *Borough of Athlone.*

Edward Sheil.	Sir John Ennis, bart.
	E. Sheil.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6901.
Electors, 344.

1. *Borough of Bandon.*

Alexander Swanston.	Captain Bernard. (Resigned.)
	R. Allman.
	R.-L. Allman.
	J.-W. Payne.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6045.
Electors, 3 .

1874.

2. *Borough of Belfast.*

1880.

J.-P. Corry.
W. Ewart.

W. Ewart.
J.-P. Corry.
Dr. Seeds.
John Brown.

Population according to the census of 1881, 207,671.
Electors, 21,086.

2. *County of Carlow.*

H. Bruen.
A. Kavanagh.

E - D. Gray.
D.-H. Macfarlane.
A. Kavanagh.
H. Bruen.

Population according to the census of 1881, 46,508.
Electors, 2219.

1. *Borough of Carlow.***H.-O. Lewis.**

C. Dawson.
Colonel Butler.

Population according to the census of 1881, 7036.
Electors, 291.

*Borough of Carrickfergus.***M.-R. Dalway.**

Thos. Greer.
M.-R. Dalway.

Population according to the census of 1881, 10,009.
Electors, 1420

2. *County of Cavan.*

C.-J. Fay.
J.-G. Biggar.

C.-J. Fay.
J.-G. Biggar.
Somerset Maxwell.

Population according to the census of 1881, 129,008.
Electors, 5727.

2. *County of Clare.*

Lord F. Conyngham.
The O'Gorman Mahon.

The O'Gorman Mahon.
Captain O'Shea.
Captain Vandeleur.

Population according to the census of 1881, 141,210.
Electors, 5195.

1. *Borough of Clonmel.***Arthur Moore.**

Arthur Moore.
Stephen Moore.

Population according to the census of 1881, 10,519.
Electors, 432.

1874.	1. <i>Borough of Coleraine.</i>	1880.
Sir Henry-Hervey Bruce, bart.	Sir H.-H. Bruce, bart. <i>D. Taylor.</i>	

Population according to the census of 1881, 6684.
Electors, 462.

2. *County of Cork.*

William Shaw.	William Shaw.
Colonel Colthurst.	Colonel Colthurst.
	— <i>Kettle.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 492,810.
Electors, 14,755.

2. *City of Cork.*

Nicholas-Daniel Murphy.	J. Daly.
W. Goulding.	C.-S. Parnell.
	W. Goulding.
	N.-D. Murphy.

Population according to the census of 1881, 97,526.
Electors, 4831.

2. *County of Donegal.*

Marquis of Hamilton.	Thos. Lea.
Thos. Lea.	Rev. Dr. Kinnear.
	Marquis of Hamilton.

Population according to the census of 1881, 205,443.
Electors, 4384.

2. *County of Down.*

Lord Arthur-Edwin Hill-Trevor.	Lord Arthur-W. Hill.
Viscount Castlereagh.	Viscount Castlereagh.
	Major J.-S. Crawford.

Population according to the census of 1881, 269,927.
Electors, 12,478.

1. *Borough of Downpatrick.*

J. Mulholland.	J. Mulholland.
	A. Frazer.

Population according to the census of 1881, 3902.
Electors, 299.

1874.	1. <i>Borough of Drogheda.</i>	1880.
W.-H. O'Leary.	B. Whitworth.	

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,662.
Electors, 670.

2. *County of Dublin.*

Ion-Trant Hamilton.	Re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Col. Thomas-E. Taylor	Re-elected. (Dead.) Colonel King-Harman. <i>McMahon.</i> <i>H. Guinness.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 418,152.
Electors, 5008.

2. *City of Dublin.*

Sir Arthur-E. Guinness, bart.	Maurice Brooks.
Maurice Brooks.	Dr. Lyons. <i>Sir A. Guinness.</i> <i>J. Stirling.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 273,064.
Electors, 18,785.

2. *Dublin University.*

Right Hon. David Plunket.	Re-elected.
Right Hon. E. Gibson.	Re-elected.

Electors, 4048.

Masters of Arts, whose names are on the books, with Scholars and ex-Scholars.

1. *Borough of Dundalk.*

Philip Callan.	Charles Russell. <i>P. Callan.</i> <i>J. Davis.</i>
----------------	---

Population according to the census of 1881, 12,294.
Electors, 589.

1. *Borough of Dungannon.*

T.-A. Dickson.	T.-A. Dickson. (Unseated.) <i>Hon. W.-S. Knox</i> James Dickson. <i>Hon. W.-S. Knox.</i>
----------------	---

Population according to the census of 1881, 4081.
Electors, 300.

1. *Borough of Dungarvan.*

F.-H. O'Donnell.	F.-H. O'Donnell. <i>H.-Villiers Stuart.</i>
------------------	--

Population according to the census of 1881, 7877.
Electors, 305.

1874.

1. *Borough of Ennis.*

1880.

J.-L. Finegan.

J. Lysaght Finigan. (Resigned).
W. O'Brien.
 Matthew J. Kenny.
Carey Reeves.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6302.
 Electors, 253.

1. *Borough of Enniskillen.*

Viscount Crichton.

Viscount Cole.
W. Collum.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5842.
 Electors, 452.

2. *County of Fermanagh.*

Hon. H. Cole.
 W. Archdale.

W. Archdale.
 Viscount Crichton.
J.-G. Porter.

Population according to the census 1881, 84,633.
 Electors, 4637.

2. *County of Galway.*

Major John-Philip Nolan.
 Mitchell Henry.

Lieut. Col. Nolan.
 Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 211,662.
 Electors, 4590.

2. *Borough of Galway.*

George Morris.
 Michael-F. Ward.

J.-O. Lever.
 T.-P. O'Connor.
Alderman Tarpey.

Population according to the census of 1881, 18,906.
 Electors, 1106.

2. *County of Kerry.*

Henry-Arthur Herbert.
 R.-P. Blennerhassett.

R. Blennerhassett.
 Sir R. Blennerhassett, bart.

Population according to the census of 1881, 200,448.
 Electors, 4985.

2. *County of Kildare.*

C.-H. Meldon.
 Right Hon. W.-Henry-Ford Cogan.

C.-H. Meldon.
 James Leahy.
R.-More O'Ferrall.
A.-W. Harris.

Population according to the census of 1881, 76,102.
 Electors, 2895.

1874.

2. *County of Kilkenny.*

1880.

George-Leopold Bryan.
P.-L. Martin.

E.-M. Marum.
P.-L. Martin.
Lord A. Butler.

Population according to the census of 1881, 99,064.
Electors, 4651.

1. *City of Kilkenny.*

Benjamin Whitworth.

J.-F. Smithwick.
W.-J. Doherty.

Population according to the census of 1881, 14,964.
Electors, 637.

2. *King's County.*

Sir Patrick O'Brien, bart.
D. Sherlock.

Sir Patrick O'Brien, bart.
B.-C. Molloy.
H.-V. Jackson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 72,668.
Electors, 3077.

1. *Borough of Kinsale.*

Eugene Collins.

Eugene Collins.
J. Carmichael.

Population according to the census of 1881, 5560.
Electors, 199.

2. *County of Leitrim.*

John Brady.
Major O'Beirne.

L. Tottenham.
Colonel O'Beirne.
T. Quin.
Rev. I. Nelson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 89,735.
Electors, 2307.

2. *County of Limerick.*

W.-H. O'Sullivan.
Edmond-John Synan.

Re-elected.
Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 177,203.
Electors, 5578.

2. *City of Limerick.*

R. O'Shaughnessy.
D.-F. Gabbett.

R. O'Shaughnessy. (Resigned.)
D.-F. Gabbett.
J. Spaight.
Edward M'Mahon.
J. Spaight.

Population according to the census of 1881, 48,246.
Electors, 1964.

1874. 1. *Borough of Lisburn.* 1880.
 Sir Richard-Wallace, bart. Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 10,834.
 Electors, 885.

2. *County of Londonderry.*

Right Hon. H. Law.	Right Hon. H. Law. (Resigned).
Sir T. M'Clure, bart.	Sir T. M'Clure, bart.
	<i>S.-M. Alexander.</i>
	Right Hon. A.-M. Porter. (Res.)
	<i>Sir S. Wilson.</i>
	Samuel Walker.

Population according to the census of 1881, 164,714.
 Electors, 5788.

1. *City of Londonderry.*

Charles Edward Lewis.	Charles-Edward Lewis.
	<i>Adam Hogg.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,947.
 Electors, 2021.

2. *County of Longford.*

G. Errington.	Re-elected.
Justin McCarthy.	Re-elected.

Population according to the census of 1881, 60,790.
 Electors, 2464.

2. *County of Louth.*

A.-M. Sullivan.	P. Callan.
G.-H. Kirk.	A.-M. Sullivan. (Resigned.)
	<i>G.-H. Kirk.</i>
	A.-H. Bellingham.

Population according to the census of 1881, 78,228.
 Electors, 1999.

1. *Borough of Mallow.*

J.-G. MacCarthy.	W.-M. Johnson. (Resigned.)
	<i>Robert Webb.</i>
	Right Hon. W.-M. Johnson. (Res.)
	<i>R.-W. Kelly.</i>
	William O'Brien.
	<i>John Naish.</i>

Population according to the census of 1881, 4437.
 Electors, 287.

2. *County of Mayo.*

George-E. Browne.	J.-O'C. Power.
J.-O'C. Power.	C.-S. Parnell. (Resigned.)
	<i>G.-E. Browne.</i>
	Rev. I. Nelson.

Population according to the census of 1881, 248,030.
 Electors, 2941.

1874.

2. *County of Meath.*

1880.

N. Ennis.
C.-Stewart Parnell.

C.-S. Parnell. (Resigned).
R.-H. Metge. (Resigned.)
Hon. H. Bourke.
A.-M. Sullivan (Resigned.)
M. Davitt. (Disqualified.)
Edward Sheil.

Population according to the census of 1881, 86,301.
Electors, 3472.

2. *County of Monaghan.*

Sir John Leslie, bart.
S.-E. Shirley.

J. Givan. (Resigned).
W. Findlater.
Sir J. Leslie.
S.-E. Shirley.
T.-M. Healy.
J. Monroe.
W. Pringle.

Population according to the census of 1881, 102,590.
Electors, 5281.

1. *Borough of New Ross.*

Colonel Tottenham.

J.-S. Foley. (Resigned.)
Colonel Tottenham.
J.-E. Redmond.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6626.
Electors, 238.

1. *Borough of Newry.*

W. Whitworth.

H. Thomson.
P.-G. Carvill.

Population according to the census of 1881, 15,085.
Electors, 1192.

1. *Borough of Portarlington.*

Hon. Captain Dawson Damer.

Hon. B. Fitzpatrick. (A peer.)
R.-K. Clay.
French Brewster.
T. Mayne.

Population according to the census of 1881, 2426.
Electors, 138.

2. *Queen's County.*

Kenelm Digby.
Edmund-Gerald Dease.

Richard Lalor.
A. O'Connor.
Captain Cosby.
K.-T. Digby.

Population according to the census of 1881, 72,598.
Electors, 2925.

1874.

2. *County of Roscommon.*

1880.

Charles-Owen O'Conor.
Hon. Charles French.

Dr. Commins.
James O'Kelly.
The O'Conor Don.
T.-A. Mapother.

Population according to the census of 1881, 131,755.
Electors, 3128.

2. *County of Sligo.*

D. O'Conor.
Captain E.-R. King-Harman.

T. Sexton.
D. O'Conor. (Dead.)
Captain King-Harman.
Nicholas Lynch.
O. K. O'Hara.

Population according to the census of 1881, 110,955.
Electors, 3174.

2. *County of Tipperary.*

Stephen Moore.
E.-D. Gray.

P.-J. Smyth.
J. Dillon. (Resigned.)
T. Mayne.

Population according to the census of 1881, 199,004.
Electors, 8,730.

1. *Borough of Tralee.*

The O'Donoghue.

The O'Donoghue.
S.-M. Hussey.

Population according to the census of 1881, 9664.
Electors, 371.

2. *County of Tyrone.*

J.-W.-E. Macartney.
Hon. H.-W.-Lowry Corry.

J.-W.-E. Macartney.
E.-F. Litton. (Resigned.)
Lord Claud Hamilton.
T.-A. Dickson.
Colonel Knox.
H. Rylett.

Population according to the census of 1881, 197,233.
Electors, 8456.

2. *County of Waterford.*

Lord C. Beresford.
J. Delahunt.

H.-Villiers Stuart, of Dromana.
J.-A. Blake.
Lord C. Beresford,

Population according to the census of 1881, 113,235.
Electors, 3057.

1874.

2. *City of Waterford.*

1880.

R. Power.
Major P. O'Gorman.

R. Power.
Edmund Leamy.
Major O'Gorman.

Population according to the census of 1881, 28,952.
Electors, 1423.

2. *County of Westmeath.*

Patrick-J. Smyth.
Right Hon. Lord R. Montagu.

T.-D. Sullivan.
Henry Gill. (Resigned.)
W.-A. Gowing.
T. Harrington.

Population according to the census of 1881, 71,513.
Electors, 3395.

2. *County of Wexford.*

Sir G. Bowyer, bart.
K. O'Clery.

J. Barry.
G.-M. Byrne. (Resigned.)
J.-G. Gibbon.
K. O'Clery.
J.-F. Small.

Population according to the census of 1881, 123,587.
Electors, 5367.

1. *Borough of Wexford.*

W.-A. Redmond.

William-Archer Redmond. (Brad.)
Sir F. Hughes.
T.-M. Healy. (Resigned.)
W.-H. K. Redmond.
The O'Conor Don.

Population according to the census of 1881, 12,055.
Electors, 522.

2. *County of Wicklow.*

W.-R. O'Byrne.
W.-W.-F. Dick.

W.-J. Corbet.
J.-C. M'Coan.
W.-W.-F. Dick.
General Cunningham.
D. Mahony.

Population according to the census of 1881, 73,679.
Electors, 3181.

1. *Borough of Youghal.*

Sir J.-N. M'Kenna.

Sir Joseph-Neale M'Kenna.
D.-T. Arnott.

Population according to the census of 1881, 6040.
Electors, 252.

THE
 COUNTIES, BOROUGHS, AND UNIVERSITIES
 OF ENGLAND;
 WITH
 THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS RETURNED BY EACH.

ENGLAND.—459.

BEDFORDSHIRE	.	2	Cockermouth	.	1
Bedford	.	2— 4	Whitehaven	.	1— 8
BERKSHIRE	.	3	DERBYSHIRE	.	6
Abingdon	.	1	Derby	.	2— 8
Reading	.	2			
Wallingford	.	1	DEVONSHIRE	.	6
Windsor	.	1— 8	Barnstaple	.	2
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	.	3	Devonport	.	2
Aylesbury	.	2	Exeter	.	2
Buckingham	.	1	Plymouth	.	2
Great Marlow	.	1	Tavistock	.	1
Wycombe	.	1— 8	Tiverton	.	2—17
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	.	3	DORSETSHIRE	.	3
University	.	2	Bridport	.	1
Cambridge	.	2— 7	Dorchester	.	1
CHESHIRE	.	6	Poole	.	1
Birkenhead	.	1	Shaftesbury	.	1
Chester	.	2	Wareham	.	1
Macclesfield	.	2	Weymouth	.	2—10
Stockport	.	2—13			
CORNWALL	.	4	DURHAM COUNTY	.	4
Bodmin	.	1	Darlington	.	1
Helston	.	1	Durham	.	2
Launceston	.	1	Gateshead	.	1
Liskeard	.	1	Hartlepool	.	1
Penryn and Falmouth	.	2	South Shields	.	1
St. Ives	.	1	Stockton	.	1
Truro	.	2—13	Sunderland	.	2—13
CUMBERLAND	.	4	ESSEX	.	6
Carlisle	.	2	Colchester	.	2
			Harwich	.	1
			Maldon	.	1—10

GLoucestershire	.	4	Staleybridge	.	1
Cheltenham	.	1	Warrington	.	1
Cirencester	.	1	Wigan	.	2—33
Gloucester	.	2			
Stroud	.	2	LEICESTERSHIRE	.	4
Tewkesbury	.	1—11	Leicester	.	2— 6
HAMPSHIRE	.	4	LINCOLNSHIRE	.	6
Andover	.	1	Boston	.	2
Christchurch	.	1	Grantham	.	
Lymington	.	1	Great Grimsby	.	1
Petersfield	.	1	Lincoln	.	2
Portsmouth	.	2	Stamford	.	1—14
Southampton	.	2			
Winchester	.	2—14	MIDDLESEX	.	2
HEREFORDSHIRE	.	3	Chelsea	.	2
Hereford	.	2	Finsbury	.	2
Leominster	.	1— 6	Hackney	.	2
HERTFORDSHIRE	.	3	London	.	4
Herford	.	1— 4	London University	.	1
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	.	2	Marylebone	.	2
Huntingdon	.	1— 3	Tower Hamlets	.	2
ISLE OF WIGHT	.	1	Westminster	.	2—19
Newport	.	1— 2			
KENT	.	6	MONMOUTHSHIRE	.	2
Canterbury	.	2	Monmouth	.	1— 3
Chatham	.	1			
Dover	.	2	NORFOLK	.	6
Gravesend	.	1	King's Lynn	.	2
Greenwich	.	2	Norwich	.	2—10
Hythe	.	1			
Maidstone	.	2	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	.	4
Rochester	.	2	Northampton	.	2
Sandwich and Deal	.	2—21	Peterborough	.	2— 8
LANCASHIRE	.	8			
Ashton-under-Lyne	.	1	NORTHUMBERLAND	.	4
Blackburn	.	2	Berwick-on-Tweed	.	2
Bolton	.	2	Morpeth	.	1
Burnley	.	1	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	.	2
Bury	.	1	Tynemouth and North	.	
Clitheroe	.	1	Shields	.	1—
Liverpool	.	3			
Manchester	.	3	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	.	4
Oldham	.	2	Newark	.	2
Preston	.	2	Nottingham	.	2
Rochdale	.	1	East Retford	.	2—10
Salford	.	2			
			OXFORDSHIRE	.	3
			Banbury	.	1
			Oxford University	.	2
			Oxford	.	2
			Woodstock	.	1—10

RUTLANDSHIRE	.	2— 2	WESTMORELAND	.	2
SHROPSHIRE	.	4	Kendal	.	1— 3
Bridgenorth	.	1			
Ludlow	.	1			
Shrewsbury	.	2			
Wenlock	.	2—10			
SOMERSETSHIRE	.	6	WILTSHIRE	.	4
Bath	.	2	Calne	.	1
Bristol	.	2	Chippenham	.	1
Frome	.	1	Cricklade	.	2
Taunton	.	2—13	Devizes	.	1
STAFFORDSHIRE	.	6	Malmesbury	.	1
Lichfield	.	1	Marlborough	.	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2		Salisbury	.	2
Staford	.	2	Westbury	.	1
Stoke-upon-Trent	2		Wilton	.	1—15
Tamworth	.	2			
Walsall	.	1			
Wednesbury	.	1			
Wolverhampton	.	2—19			
SUFFOLK	.	4	WORCESTERSHIRE	.	4
Bury St. Edmund's	2		Bewdley	.	1
Eye	.	1	Droitwich	.	1
Ipswich	.	2— 9	Dudley	.	1
SURREY	.	6	Evesham	.	1
Guildford	.	1	Kidderminster	.	1
Lambeth	.	2	Worcester	.	2—11
Southwark	.	2—11			
SUSSEX	.	4	YORKSHIRE	.	10
Brighton	.	2	Bradford	.	2
Chichester	.	1	Dewsbury	.	1
Hastings	.	2	Halifax	.	2
Horsham	.	1	Huddersfield	.	1
Lewes	.	1	Kingston-upon-Hull	.	2
Midhurst	.	1	Knaresborough	.	1
Rye	.	1	Leeds	.	3
Shoreham	.	2—15	Malton	.	1
WARWICK	.	4	Middlesborough	.	1
Birmingham	.	3	Northallerton	.	1
Coventry	.	2	Pontefract	.	2
Warwick	.	2—11	Richmond	.	1
			Ripon	.	1
			Scarborough	.	2
			Sheffield	.	2
			Thirsk	.	1
			Wakefield	.	1
			Whitby	.	1
			York	.	2—38
			Total (ENGLAND)	.	459

WALES.—30.

ANGLESEA	.	1	GLAMORGANSHIRE	.	2
Beaumaris	.	1—2	Cardiff	.	1
BRECKNOCKSHIRE	.	1	Swansea	.	1
Brecon	.	1—2	Merthyr Tydvil	.	2—6
CARDIGANSHIRE	.	1	MERIONETHSHIRE	.	1—1
Burghs	.	1—2			
CARMARTHENSHIRE	.	2	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	.	1
Carmarthen	.	1—3	Montgomery	.	1—2
CARNARVONSHIRE	.	1	PEMBROKESHIRE	.	1
Carnarvon	.	1—2	Pembroke	.	1
DENBIGHSHIRE	.	2	Haverfordwest	.	1—3
Denbigh	.	1—3	RADNORSHIRE	.	1
FLINTSHIRE	.	1	Radnor	.	1—2
Flint	.	1—2	Total (Wales)	.	30
					=

SCOTLAND.—CO.

ABERDEENSHIRE	.	2	INVERNESS-SHIRE	1
Aberdeen	.	1 3	Burghs	1—2
ARGYLLSHIRE	.	1—1	KILMARNOCK	1—1
AYRSHIRE	.	2	KINCARDINESHIRE	1—1
Ayr Burghs	.	1—3	KIRKALDY, &c.	1—1
BANFFSHIRE	.	1—1	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1—1
BERWICKSHIRE	.	1—1	LANARKSHIRE	2
BUTESHIRE	.	1—1	Glasgow	3—5
CAITHNESS-SHIRE	.	1—1	LINLITHGOW	1—1
CLACKMANNANSHIRE	.	1—1	MONTROSE	1—1
DUMBARTONSHIRE	.	1—1	ORKNEY, &c.	1—1
DUMFRIESSHIRE	.	1	PEEBLESHIRE and SELKIRKSHIRE	1—1
Dumfries	.	1—2		
EDINBURGHSHIRE	.	1	PERTHSHIRE	1
Edinburgh	.	2	Perth	1—2
Leith	.	1—4		
EDINBURGH & ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITIES	.	1—1	RENFREW	1
Elgin Burghs	.	1—2	Paisley	1
FIFESHIRE	.	1—1	Greenock	1—3
FALKIRK, &c.	.	1—1		
FORFARSHIRE	.	1	Ross and CROMARTYSHIRE	1—1
Dundee	.	2—3		
GLASGOW & ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES	.	1—1	ROXBURGHSHIRE	1—1
Haddingtonshire	.	1		
Burghs	.	1—2	ST. ANDREWS, &c.	1—1
HAWICK, &c.	.	1—1	STIRLINGSHIRE	1
			Stirling	1—2
			SUTHERLAND	1
			Wick	1—2
			WIGTONSHIRE	1
			Wigton	1—2
			Total (SCOTLAND)	60
				==

IRELAND.—108.

ANTRIMSHIRE	.	2	LEITRIM	.	2—2
Belfast	.	2			
Carrickfergus	.	1	LIMERICKSHIRE	.	2
Lisburn	.	1—6	Limerick	.	2—
ARMAGHSHIRE	.	2	LONDONDERRYSHIRE	.	2
Armagh	.	1—3	Coleraine	.	1
CARLOWSHIRE	.	2	Londonderry	.	1—4
Carlow	.	1—3	LONGFORD	.	2—2
CAVANSHIRE	.	2—2	LOUTH	.	2
			Drogheda	.	1
CLARESHIRE	.	2	Dundalk	.	1—4
Ennis	.	1—3			
CORKSHIRE	.	2	MAYOSHIRE	.	2—2
Bandon	.	1	MEATH	.	2—2
Cork	.	2	MONAGHAN	.	2—2
Kinsale	.	1	QUEEN'S COUNTY	.	2
Mallow	.	1	Portarlington	.	1—3
Youghal	.	1—8			
DONEGALSHIRE	.	2—2	ROSSCOMMON	.	2—2
DOWNSHIRE	.	2	SLIGOSHIRE	.	2—2
Downpatrick	.	1			
Newry	.	1—4	TIPPERARY	.	2
DUBLINSHIRE	.	2	Clonmel	.	1—3
Dublin	.	2			
University	.	2—6	TYRONESHIRE	.	2
			Dungannon	.	1—3
FERMANAGH	.	2	WATERFORDSHIRE	.	2
Enniskillen	.	1—3	Waterford	.	2
GALWAYSHIRE	.	2	Dungarvon	.	1—5
Galway	.	2—			
KERRYSHIRE	.	2	WESTMEATHSHIRE	.	2
Tralee	.	1—3	Athlone	.	1—3
KILDARESHIRE	.	2—2			
			WEXFORDSHIRE	.	2
KILKENNYSHIRE	.	2	Wexford	.	1
Kilkenny	.	1—3	New Ross	.	1—4
KING'S COUNTY		2—2	WICKLOWSHIRE	.	2—2
			Total (IRELAND)	.	108

A LIST

**OF THOSE PLACES WHICH FORMERLY SENT MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT
AND NOW DO NOT.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alnwick, Northumberland. | Kingston, Surrey. |
| Alresford, Hants. | Langport, Somerset. |
| Alton, Hants. | Launceston, Cornwall. |
| Arundel, Sussex. | Ledbury, Herefordshire. |
| Ashburton, Devon. | Lidford, Devon. |
| Axbridge, Somerset. | Lyme Regis, Dorset. |
| Bamburgh, Northumberland. | Mere, Wilts. |
| Basingstoke, Hants. | Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. |
| Berkhampstead, Herts. | Modbury, Devon. |
| Beverley, Yorkshire. | Montacute, Somerset. |
| Bishop's-Stortford, Herts. | Newbury, Berks. |
| Blandford, Dorset. | Northallerton, Yorkshire. |
| Bradford, Wilts. | Odiham, Hants. |
| Bradnesham, Devon. | Overton, Hants. |
| Bridgewater, Somersetshire. | Pershore, Worcestershire. |
| Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. | Pickering, Yorkshire. |
| Bromyard, Herefordshire. | Polerun, Cornwall. |
| Burford, Oxfordshire. | Ravenoe, Yorkshire. |
| Canebrig, Northumberland. | Reigate, Surrey. |
| Cashel, Ireland. | Ross, Herefordshire. |
| Chard, Somerset. | St. Albans, Herts. |
| Chelmsford, Essex. | Sherborne, Dorset. |
| Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. | Sligo, Ireland. |
| Crediton, Devon. | South Molton, Devon. |
| Dartmouth, Devon. | Spalding, Lincolnshire. |
| Deddington, Oxfordshire. | Stoke Curcy, Somerset. |
| Doncaster, Yorkshire. | Sudbury, Suffolk. |
| Dunstable, Bedfordshire. | Teignmouth, Devon. |
| Dunster, Somerset. | Thetford, Norfolk. |
| Egremont, Cumberland. | Tickhill, Yorkshire. |
| Ely, Cambridgeshire. | Torrington, Devon. |
| Exmouth, Devon. | Totness, Devon. |
| Fareham, Hants. | Tunbridge, Sussex. |
| Farnham, Surrey. | Wainfleet, Lincolnshire. |
| Fremington, Devon. | Watchet, Somerset. |
| Glastonbury, Somerset. | Wells City. |
| Grampound, Cornwall. | Were, Somerset. |
| Highworth, Wilts. | Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire. |
| Honiton, Devon. | Witney, Oxfordshire. |
| Jarwall, Yorkshire. | Yarmouth Parva, Suffolk. |

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.—[16.]

1874.

Marquess of Queensberry.
 Earl of Morton.
 Earl of Haddington.
 Earl of Airlie.
 Earl of Selkirk.
 Earl of Strathmore.
 Earl of Mar and Kellie.
 Earl of Dundonald.
 Viscount Strathallan.
 Lord Forbes.
 Lord Saltoun.
 Lord Sinclair.
 Lord Elphinstone.
 Lord Blantyre.
 Lord Colville, of Culross.
 Lord Balfour, of Burley.

1880.

Earl of Selkirk.
 Earl of Haddington.
 Earl of Mar and Kellie.
 Earl of Morton.
 Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn.
 Earl of Dundonald.
 Earl of Leven and Melville.
 Viscount Strathallan.
 Lord Elphinstone.
 Lord Balfour, of Burley.
 Lord Blantyre.
 Lord Colville, of Culross.
 Lord Forbes.
 Lord Saltoun.
 Lord Borthwick.
 Lord Polwarth.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND.—[28.]

Elected for Life.—Number of Voters, 160.

Earl of Lucan.
 Earl of Erne.
 Earl of Portarlington.
 Earl of Belmore.
 Earl of Rosse.
 Earl of Bantry.
 Earl of Lanesborough.
 Earl of Clonmel.
 Earl of Caledon.
 Earl Anneley.
 Earl of Bandon.
 Earl of Miltown.
 Earl of Kilmorey.
 Viscount Lifford.

Viscount Doneraile.
 Viscount Hawarden.
 Viscount Powerscourt.
 Viscount Templetown.
 Lord Clonbrock.
 Lord Dunsandle.
 Lord Dunsany.
 Lord Oranmore.
 Lord Ventry.
 Lord Crofton.
 Lord Inchiquin.
 Lord Castlemaine.
 Lord Massy.
 (One Vacancy.)

A TABLE of the Duration of the several Parliaments, from the Beginning of the Reign of Henry VIII. to the present Time.

<i>Names of the Monarchs.</i>	<i>When met.</i>	<i>When dissolved.</i>	<i>Existed, Y. M. D.</i>
Henry the Eighth	21 January, 4 February, 5 February, 15 April, 3 November, 8 June, 28 April, 16 January, 23 November, 4 November, 1 March, 5 October, 2 April, 12 November, 21 October, 20 January, 23 January, 11 January, 2 April, 8 May,	1509 1511 1514 1593 1530 1536 1539 1541 1545 1547 1553 1553 1554 1554 1555 1557 1858 1662 1671 1672 1677 1571 1580	23 February, 4 March, 22 December, 13 August, 4 April, 18 July, 24 July, 29 March, 31 January, 15 April, 31 March, 6 December 5 May, 16 January, 9 December, 17 November, 8 May, 2 January, 29 May, 18 March, 1509 1513 1515 1523 1536 1536 1540 1544 1547 1552 1553 1553 1554 1555 1555 1557 1558 1567 1571 1580
Edward the Sixth			0 1 2 2 1 0 1 10 17 0 3 29 5 5 1 0 1 10 1 2 26 3 2 13 1 2 8 4 5 11 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 2 4 0 1 18 0 1 28 0 9 28 0 9 28 0 1 20 0 1 20 7 10 17
Mary			
Elizabeth			

A TABLE of the Duration of the several Parliaments—*continued.*

<i>Names of the Monarchs.</i>	<i>When met.</i>	<i>When dissolved.</i>	<i>Existed,</i> <i>Y. M. D.</i>			
Elizabeth	23 November, 29 October, 4 February, 19 November, 24 October, 7 October, 19 March, 5 April, 30 January, 19 February, 17 May, 6 February, 17 March, 13 April, 3 November, 25 April, 8 May, 6 March, 17 October, 21 March, 12 March, 22 January,	1585 1586 1588 1592 1597 1601 1603 1614 1620 1623 1625 1626 1627 1640 1640 1660 1661 1679 1679 1681 1681 1685 1688	14 September, 23 March, 29 March, 10 April, 9 February, 29 December, 9 February, 7 June, 8 February, 24 March, 12 August, 15 June, 10 March, 3 May, 20 April, 29 December, 24 January, 12 July, 18 January, 28 March, 28 July, 26 February,	1586 1587 1588 1593 1598 1601 1611 1614 1621 1625 1625 1626 1628 1640 1653 1660 1661 1679 1679 1681 1681 1687 1689	0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 12 0 16 0 1 1 0 2 1	9 4 1 4 22 3 2 2 6 1 2 4 9 5 26 4 9 11 23 0 5 17 4 8 16 4 6 1 0 7 0 4 16 4
James the First	—	—	—	—	—	
Charles the First	—	—	—	—	—	
Charles the Second	—	—	—	—	—	
James the Second	—	—	—	—	—	

A TABLE of the Duration of the several Parliaments—*continued.*

<i>Names of the Monarchs.</i>	<i>When met.</i>	<i>When dissolved.</i>	<i>Existed, Y. M. D..</i>
William the Third	- - -	20 March,	1689 11 October,
	- - -	27 November,	1695 7 July,
	- - -	24 August,	1698 19 December,
	- - -	26 February,	1700 11 November,
	- - -	30 December,	1701 7 July,
Anne	- - -	20 August,	1702 5 April,
	- - -	14 June,	1705 16 April,
	- - -	8 July,	1708 21 September,
	- - -	25 November,	1710 8 August,
	- - -	12 November,	1713 15 January,
George the First	- - -	17 March,	1715 10 March,
	- - -	10 May,	1722 5 August,
George the Second	- - -	2 November,	1727 18 April,
	- - -	13 June,	1734 28 April,
	- - -	27 June,	1741 18 June,
	- - -	13 August,	1747 8 April,
	- - -	31 May,	1754 20 March,
George the Third	- - -	16 May,	1761 12 March,
	- - -	10 May,	1768 30 September,
	- - -	29 November,	1774 1 September,
	- - -	31 October,	1780 25 March,
	- - -	18 May,	1784 10 June,
	- - -	26 November,	1790 19 May,
			1796 5

A TABLE of the Duration of the several Parliaments—*continued.*

<i>Names of the Monarchs.</i>	<i>When met.</i>	<i>When dissolved.</i>	<i>Existed, Y. M. D.</i>
George the Third	- 27 September, - 31 August, - 16 December, - 22 June	- 1796 29 June, 1802 24 October, 1806 27 April, 1807 29 September,	- 1802 5 9 3 1806 4 1 25 1807 0 6 2 1812 4 10 2
George the Fourth	- 24 November, - 14 January, - 23 April, - 14 November	- 1812 10 June, 1819 29 February, 1820 2 June, 1826 24 July,	- 1818 5 6 16 1820 1 6 25 1826 6 1 9 1830 3 8 10
William the Fourth	- 26 October, - 14 June, - 29 January, - 19 February,	- 1830 22 April, 1831 3 December, 1833 29 December, 1835 18 July,	- 1831 0 5 26 1832 1 6 19 1834 1 11 0 1837 2 4 30
Victoria the First	- 15 November - 19 August, - 18 November, - 4 November, - 30 April, - 31 May, - 1 February, - 10 December, - 5 March, - 29 April	- 1837 23 June, 1841 25 July, 1847 1 July, 1852 21 March, 1857 23 April, 1859 6 July, 1866 11 November, 1868 26 January, 1874 24 March, 1880 1880	- 1841 3 7 8 1847 5 11 4 1852 4 7 12 1857 4 4 17 1859 1 11 23 1865 6 1 5 1868 3 2 7 1874 5 1 16 1880 6 1 28

From an attentive consideration of the above statement, which is drawn up with as much accuracy as possible, from the Rolls and Journals of both Houses of Parliament, the following facts may be deduced:—

In the *first* place it appears that, since the year 1509 (when it is generally supposed that the duration of Parliaments was extended beyond one year), only four Parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and that only eleven more have had a sexennial duration.

In the *second* place, it is sufficiently evident that, of the rest, only ten Parliaments have lasted above five years, only six Parliaments above four, and five above three years.

Thirdly, of the remaining number, only eleven existed above two years, and no less than thirty-seven for a shorter period.

Lastly, it is certain that, one Parliament with another, the duration of each, since the reign of Henry VII., does not exceed the space of two years and about nine months, even including the long Parliament in the reign of King Charles I., and the still longer one which his son retained in existence for the enormous period of nearly seventeen years.

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (1881).

England	25,968,286
Scotland	3,734,441
Ireland	5,159,839
Total,	34,862,566

OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The estate of the Queen's household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed by his discretion; and all his commands in court are to be obeyed; his authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the Queen's house, except those of the Queen's chamber, stable, and chapel. Under the Lord Steward, in the compting-house, are the treasurer of the household, comptroller, cofferer, master of the household, clerks of the green cloth, &c. It is called the compting-house, because all the accounts and expenses of the Queen's household are daily taken and kept in it.

Lord Steward.

1880, May 3, Earl Sydney.

Treasurer of the Household.

1880, May 3, Earl of Breadalbane.

Comptroller of the Household.

1880, May 3, Lord Kensington.

Master of the Household.

1866, March 6, Sir John-Clayton Cowell, K.C.B.

Secretary.

1882, Feb. 8, Mr. Thomas-C. March.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN

AND HIS DEPARTMENT.

His office is to take care of all the officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the Queen's bedchamber, who are under the Groom of the Stole) belonging to the Queen's chambers, who are sworn in their places by him. He hath the oversight of the officers of the wardrobes at all Her Majesty's houses; and of removing wardrobes or beds; of tents, revels, music, comedians, and, what is not common in other nations, although a layman, he hath oversight of the Queen's chaplains, and of all the heralds, physicians, apothecaries, &c. It is his place to inspect into the charges of coronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, funerals, and into all furniture for and in the parliament houses and rooms of addresses to the Queen.

Lord Chamberlain.

1880, May 3, Earl of Kenmare.

Vice-Chamberlain.

1880, May 3, Lord Charles Bruce.

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE

Hath the charge of all the Queen's stables and horses. Also power over equerries and pages, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades any way relating to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the Queen's pay, and wearing the Queen's livery. In any solemn cavalcade he rides next behind the Queen.

Master of the Horse.

1880, May Duke of Westminster.

Master of the Buck Hounds.

1880, May 3, Earl of Cork.

CAPTAIN OF THE BAND OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.

1881, June 27, Lord Carrington.

CAPTAIN OF HER MAJESTY'S BODY GUARD OF YEOMEN GUARD.

1880, May 3, Lord Monson.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Holds his post by letters patent durante bene placito. By the stat. 21 Henry VIII. he is to attend the Queen's person, to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the Queen at the council, and to report to the Queen the Resolutions thereupon.

1796,	Earl of Chatham.
1801, July 30,	Duke of Portland.
1805, Jan. 12,	Viscount Sidmouth.
July 10,	Marquess Camden.
1806, Feb. 19,	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Oct. 8,	Viscount Sidmouth.
1807, Mar. 26,	Marquess Camden.
1812, April 8,	Viscount Sidmouth.
Jnne 18,	Earl of Harrowby.
1827, Aug. 17,	Duke of Portland.
1828, Jan. 26,	Earl Bathurst.
1830, Nov. 22,	Marquess of Lansdowne.
1834, Dec. 15,	Earl of Rosslyn.
1835, April 18,	Marquess of Lansdowne.
1841, Sept. 3,	Lord Wharncliffe.
1845, Dec. 29,	Duke of Buccleuch.
1846, July 6,	Marquess of Lansdowne.
1852, Feb. 27,	Earl of Lonsdale.
Dec. 28,	Earl Granville.
1854, June 10,	Lord John Russell.
1855, Feb. 8,	Earl Granville.
1858, Feb. 26,	Marquess of Salisbury.
1859, June 18,	Earl Granville.
1866, July 6,	Duke of Buckingham.
1868, Dec. 9,	Marquess of Ripon.
1873, Aug. 9,	Lord Aberdare.
1874, Mar. 2,	Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
1880, May	Earl Spencer.
1883, Mar.	Lord Carlingford.

Vice-President.

Right Hon. A.-J. Mundella. (*Education.*)

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL,

So called from his having the Privy Seal in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the Queen's signet. This seal is used to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the Queen, before they come to the Great Seal.

1797,	Earl of Westmoreland.
1806, Feb. 5,	Viscount Sidmouth.
Oct. 15,	Lord Holland.
1807, Mar. 25,	Earl of Westmoreland.
1827, May 1,	Duke of Portland.
July 23,	Earl of Carlisle.
1828, Jan. 26,	Lord Ellenborough.
1829, June 10,	Earl of Rosslyn.
1830, Nov. 22,	Lord Durham.
1833,	Viscount Goderich.
1834, June 5,	Earl of Carlisle.
July 30,	Earl of Mulgrave.
Dec. 15,	Lord Wharncliffe.
1835, April 18,	Lord Duncannon.
1839, Oct. 16,	Earl of Clarendon.
1841, Sept. 8,	Duke of Buckingham.
1842, Feb. 1,	Duke of Buccleuch.
1845, Dec. 29,	Earl of Haddington.
1846, July 6,	Earl of Minto.
1852, Feb. 27,	Marquess of Salisbury.
Dec. 28,	Duke of Argyll.
1855, Dec. 7,	Earl of Harrowby.
1857, Dec. 27,	Marquess of Clanricarde.
1858, Feb. 26,	Earl of Hardwicke.
1859, June 18,	Duke of Argyll.
1866, July 6,	Earl of Malmesbury.
1868, Dec. 9,	Lord Kimberley.
1870, July 6,	Viscount Halifax.
1874, Mar. 2,	Earl of Malmesbury.
1876,	Earl of Beaconsfield
1878,	Duke of Northumberland.
1880, May	Duke of Argyll.
1881, April	Lord Carlingford.

THE TREASURY.

The Lord Treasurer, whose office is now executed by Lords Commissioners, hath the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown; he hath the nomination of all escheatiers, and the disposal of all places and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of the Crown Lands.

First Lords.

1754, April 6,	Duke of Newcastle.
1762, May 29,	Earl of Bute.
1763, April 16,	George Grenville.
1765, July 12,	Marquess of Rockingham.
1766, Aug. 2,	Duke of Grafton.
1770, Jan. 28,	Lord North.
1782, Mar. 30,	Marquess of Rockingham.
July 30,	Earl of Shelburne.
1783, April 5,	Duke of Portland.
Dec. 27,	Right Hon. William Pitt.
1801, July 2,	Right Hon. Henry Addington.
1804, May 15,	Right Hon. William Pitt.
1806, Feb. 11,	Lord Grenville.
1807, Mar. 31,	Duke of Portland.
1810, June 23,	Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.
1812, June 9,	Earl of Liverpool.
1827, April 24,	Right Hon. George Canning.
Sept. 5,	Viscount Goderich.
1828, Jan. 52,	Duke of Wellington.
1830, Nov. 22,	Earl Grey.
1834, July 18,	Viscount Melbourne.
Nov. 21,	Duke of Wellington.
Dec. 10,	Sir Robert Peel, bart.
1835, April 14,	Viscount Melbourne.
1841, Sept. 3,	Sir Robert Peel, bart.
1846, July 1,	Lord John Russell.
1852, Feb. 27,	Earl of Derby.
Dec. 28,	Earl of Aberdeen.
1855, Feb. 8,	Viscount Palmerston.
1858, Feb. 26,	Earl of Derby.
1859, June 18,	Viscount Palmerston.
1865, Nov. 3,	Earl Russell.
1866, July 6,	Earl of Derby.
1868, Mar. 3,	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Dec. 9,	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1874, Mar. 2,	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, (Earl of Beaconsfield).
1880, April	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

1783, July 3,	Right Hon. William Pitt.
1801, July 3,	Right Hon. H. Addington.
1804, April 12,	Right Hon. William Pitt.
1806, Feb. 5,	Lord Henry Petty.
1807, Mar. 31,	Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.
1812, June 9,	Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart.
1823, Jan. 31,	Right Hon. Frederick-John Robinson
1827, April 24, Sept. 5,	Right Hon. George Canning. Right Hon. John-Charles Herries.
1828, Jan. 25,	Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
1830, Nov. 22,	Viscount Althorp.
1834, Dec. 10,	Sir Robert Peel, bart.
1835, April 18,	Right Hon. T. Spring Rice.
1839, Aug. 26,	Right Hon. Francis-Thornhill Baring.
1841, Sept. 3,	Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
1846, July 6,	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart.
1852, Feb. 27, Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1855, Mar. 5,	Right Hon. Sir George-C. Lewis, bart.
1858, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
1859, June 18,	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1866, July 6,	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
1868, Mar. 3, Dec. 9,	Right Hon. G.-Ward Hunt. Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
1873, Sept. 9,	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1874, Mar. 2,	Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, bart.
1880, April	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1883, Jan.	Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers.

Lords of the Treasury.

1883, Jan.	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone. Mr. C.-C. Cotes. Mr. R.-W. Duff. Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
------------	--

Joint Secretaries.

1880, May	Lord R. Grosvenor. Mr. L. H. Courtney. Sir R.-R.-W. Lingen, K.C.B. (Permanent.)
-----------	---

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

[Until the reign of Henry VIII. there was only one Secretary of State; and until the reign of Elizabeth, the Secretaries were never of the Privy Council. From the death of Queen Anne to the Rebellion of 1745, there was a third Secretary for Scotland; and from 1768, to the loss of America, in 1782, there was one for the Colonies, which office was revived in 1804, in conjunction with the War Department. The departments of the two Secretaries were, previous to 1782, divided into Northern and Southern, now styled the Home and Foreign Departments. From 1782 until 1854 there were two, and sometimes three, Secretaries of State. In that year a fourth was added, in consequence of the separation of the Department of War from that of the Colonies, and in 1858 the creation of a Secretary of State for India increased the number to five, at which it now remains. With the Home Secretary, all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of every kind, are made out and executed. To the Foreign Secretary belong all despatches to and from other courts, and all business appertaining to the same. They have the custody of the privy signet, because the Queen's private letters are sealed with it. There are four Clerks of the Signet, who make out grants, patents, &c. which have the sign manual, to which the Signet being added, it is a warrant to the Privy Seal, as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the Great Seal. The Paper Office belongs to the Secretaries of State, where all papers, letters, memorials, negotiations, &c., are deposited and preserved.]

Home Department; previous to 1782 styled the Northern Department.

1798,	Duke of Portland.
1801, July 30,	Lord Pelham.
1803, Aug. 17,	Right Hon. Charles Yorke.
1806, Feb. 5,	Earl Spencer.
1807, Mar. 25,	Lord Hawkesbury.
1809, Nov. 1,	Right Hon. Richard Ryder.
1812, June 11,	Viscount Sidmouth.
1822, Jan. 17,	Right Hon. Robert Peel.
1827, May 1,	Right Hon. William-Sturges Bourne.
July 16,	Marquess of Lansdowne.
1828, Jan. 26,	Right Hon. Robert Peel.
1830, Nov. 22,	Viscount Melbourne.
1834, July 19,	Lord Duncannon.
Dec. 15,	Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
1835, April 18,	Lord John Russell.
1839, Aug. 30,	Marquess of Normanby.
1841, Sept. 6,	Sir James-Robert-George Graham, bart.
1846, July 6,	Sir George Grey, bart.
1852, Feb. 27,	Right Hon. Spencer-Horatio Walpole.
Dec. 28,	Viscount Palmerston.

1855, Feb. 8,	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
28,	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
1858, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Spencer-Horatio Walpole.
1859, Feb. 28,	Right Hon. T.-H.-S. Sotheron-Estcourt.
June 18,	Rt. Hon. Sir George-Cornwall Lewis, bart.
1861, July 23,	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
1866, July 6,	Right Hon. Spencer-Horatio Walpole.
1867, May 17,	Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
1868, Dec. 9,	Right Hon. Henry-Austin Bruce.
1873, Aug. 9,	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
1874, Feb.	Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross.
1880, April	Right Hon. Sir W.-Vernon Harcourt.

Under Secretaries of State for the Home Department.

1883,	Mr. J. T. Hibbert.
	Hon. Sir A.-F.-O. Liddell. (Permanent.)

Foreign Department; previous to 1782 styled the Southern Department.

1800,	Lord Hawkesbury.
1804, May 14,	Lord Harrowby.
1805, Jan. 11,	Earl of Mulgrave.
1806, Feb. 7,	Right Hon. Charles-James Fox.
Sept. 24,	Viscount Howick.
1807, Mar. 25,	Right Hon. George Canning.
1809, Oct. 11,	Earl Bathurst.
Dec. 6,	Marquess Wellesley.
1812, June 11,	Viscount Castlereagh.
1822, Sept. 16,	Right Hon. George Canning.
1827, May 1,	Viscount Dudley.
1828, May 30,	Earl of Aberdeen.
1830, Nov. 22,	Viscount Palmerston.
1834, Nov. 21,	Duke of Wellington.
1835, April 18,	Viscount Palmerston.
1841, Sept. 2,	Earl of Aberdeen.
1846, July 6,	Viscount Palmerston.
1851, Dec. 26,	Earl Granville.
1852, Feb. 27,	Earl of Malmesbury.
Dec. 28,	Lord John Russell.
1853, Feb. 21,	Earl of Clarendon.
1858, Feb. 26,	Earl of Malmesbury.
1859, June 18,	Lord John Russell.
1865, Nov. 3,	Earl of Clarendon.
1866, July 6,	Lord Stanley.
1868, Dec. 10,	Earl of Clarendon.
1870, July 7,	Earl Granville.
1874, Feb.	Earl of Derby.
1878,	Marquis of Salisbury.
1880, April	Earl Granville.

Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

1883, Jan. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.
 1882, Sir Julian Pauncefort. (Permanent.)

Colony and War Department.

1804, May 14, Earl Camden.
 1805, July 10, Viscount Castlereagh.
 1806, Feb. 5, Right Hon. William Windham
 1807, Mar. 25, Viscount Castlereagh.
 1809, Oct. 11, Earl of Liverpool.
 1812, June 11, Earl Bathurst.
 1827, May 1, Viscount Goderich.
 Sept. 3, Right Hon. William Huskisson.
 1828, May 30, Sir George Murray.
 1830, Nov. 22, Viscount Goderich.
 1833, Right Hon. Edward-G. Stanley.
 1834, June 5, Right Hon. Thomas-Spring Rice.
 Dec. 20, Earl of Aberdeen.
 1835, April 18, Right Hon. Charles Grant.
 1839, Feb. 20, Marquess of Normanby.
 Aug. 30, Lord John Russell.
 1841, Sept. 3, Lord Stanley.
 1845, Dec. 28, Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
 1846, July 6, Earl Grey.
 1852, Feb. 27, Right Hon. Sir John-S. Pakington, bart.
 Dec. 28, Duke of Newcastle.

[1854, June 10.—*The Departments were divided.*]

Secretaries of State for the War Department.

1854, June 10, Duke of Newcastle.
 1855, Feb. 8, Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
 1858, Feb. 26, Right Hon. Jonathan Peel.
 1859, June 18, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
 1861, July 23, Right Hon. Sir George-Cornwall Lewis, bt.
 1863, April 28, Earl De Grey and Ripon.
 1866, Feb. 16, The Marquess of Hartington.
 July 6, Right Hon. Jonathan Peel.
 1867, Right Hon. Sir J.-Somerset Pakington, bt.
 1868, Dec. 10, Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
 1874, Mar. Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
 1878, Right Hon. F.-A. Stanley.
 1880, April Right Hon. H.-C.-E. Childers.
 1883, Jan. Right Hon. Marquess of Hartington.

Under Secretaries for the War Department.

- 1880, April Earl of Morley.
 Sir A.-D. Hayter, bart. (Financial.)
 Sir R.-W. Thompson, K.C.B. (Permanent.)

Secretaries of State for the Colonies Department.

- 1854, June 10, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
 1855, May 15, Lord John Russell.
 July 21, Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bart.
 Nov. 17, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
 1858, Feb. 26, Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
 May 31, Right Hon. Sir Edward Lytton-Bulwer, bart.
 1859, June 18, Duke of Newcastle.
 1864, April 7, Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
 1866, July 10, Earl of Carnarvon.
 1867, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
 1868, Dec. 10, Earl Granville.
 1870, July 6, Earl of Kimberley.
 1874, Mar. Earl of Carnarvon.
 1878, Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, bart.
 1880, April Earl of Kimberley.
 1882, Dec. Earl of Derby.

Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies Department.

- 1880, April Hon. Evelyn Ashley.
 Mr. R.-G.-W. Herbert, C.B. (Permanent.)

*The Board of Control, now Styled***THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.***President.*

- 1801, April 25, Viscount Lewisham.
 1802, July, Viscount Castlereagh.
 1806, Feb. 11, Earl of Minto.
 July 15, Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
 Sept. 30, Right Hon. George Tierney.
 1807, April 4, Right Hon. Robert Dundas.
 1809, July 11, Earl of Harrowby.
 Nov. 7, Right Hon. Robert Dundas.
 1812, April 4, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 1816, June 4, Right Hon. George Canning.
 1821, Jan. 12, Right Hon. C. Bathurst.
 1822, Feb. 5, Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.
 1828, Feb. 4, Viscount Melville.
 Sept. 17, Lord Ellenborough.
 1830, Nov. 22, Right Hon. Charles Grant.
 1834, Dec. 15, Lord Ellenborough.
 1835, April 23, Right Hon. Sir John-Cam Hobhouse, bart.
 1841, Sept. 4, Lord Ellenborough.

1843,	May 17,	Earl of Ripon.
1846,	July 6,	Lord Broughton.
1852,	Feb. 5,	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
	Feb. 27,	Right Hon. John-Charles Herries.
	Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart.
1855,	Feb. 28,	Right Hon. Robert-Vernon Smith.
1858,	Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Earl of Ellenborough.
	May 31,	Right Hon. Lord Stanley.

[*By Act of Parliament, Session 1858.*]

1858,	Sept. 2,	Right Hon. Lord Stanley, <i>Secretary of State for India.</i>
1859,	June 18,	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart.
1866,	Feb. 16,	The Earl De Grey and Ripon.
	July 6,	Right Hon. Lord Cranborne.
1867,		Right Hon. Sir Stafford-H. Northcote, bt.
1868,	Dec. 10,	Duke of Argyll.
1874,		Marquis of Salisbury.
1878,		Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
1880,	April	Marquis of Hartington.
1882,	Dec.	Earl of Kimberley.

Under-Secretaries.

1883.	Jan.	Mr. J.-K. Cross.
		Mr. J. A. Godley, C.B. (Permanent.)

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

1880,	May 6,	Marquis of Ripon.
-------	--------	-------------------

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROYAL PARKS, PALACES, WORKS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1850,	Mar. 22,	Right Hon. Lord Seymour.
1852,	Feb. 27,	Lord John Manners.
	Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bart.
1855,	July 21,	Sir Benjamin Hall, bart.
1858,	Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Lord John-James-Robert Manners.
1859,	June 18,	Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy.
1860,	Feb. 9,	Right Hon. Francis-William Cowper.
1866,	July 6,	Right Hon. Lord John-James-R. Manners.
1868,	Dec. 9,	Right Hon. Austen-Henry Layard.
1869,	Nov. 12,	Right Hon. Acton-Snee Ayrton.
1873,	Aug. 11,	Right Hon. William-Patrick Adam.
1874,		Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox.
1876,		Right Hon. Gerard-J. Noel.
1880,		Right Hon. G.-J. Shaw-Leferve.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1850,	Aug. 10,	Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore.
		Sir H.-B. Loch, K.C.B.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

Keeps the Great Seal, not to judge according to the common law, as other courts do, but to dispense with such parts as seem in some cases to oppress the subject; and to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason. Wherefore he is said to have two powers; one absolute, the other ordinary; the meaning of which is, he must observe the form of proceeding in other courts; yet, in his absolute power, he is not limited by the written law, but in conscience and equity. He may issue writs of habeas corpus at all times. He has power to collate to all ecclesiastical benefices in the Queen's gift, rated under 20l. per annum in the Queen's Books. His oath:—To do justice to all persons, poor and rich; the Queen truly to counsel, and to keep the Queen's counsel, and not to suffer the rights of the Crown to be any ways diminished.

[*The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in power and precedence. Both are appointed by the Queen's delivery of the Great Seal; they differ only in this:—the Lord Chancellor has also letters patent, the Lord Keeper has none.]*

1793, Jan. 28,	Earl of Rosslyn.
1801, Mar. 14,	Earl of Eldon.
1806, Feb. 7,	Lord Erskine.
1807, April 1,	Earl of Eldon.
1827, May 1,	Lord Lyndhurst.
1830, Nov. 22,	Lord Brougham.
1834, Nov. 21,	Lord Lyndhurst.
1836, Jan. 19,	Earl of Cottenham.
1841, Sept. 2,	Lord Lyndhurst
1846, July 3,	Earl of Cottenham.
1850, July 13,	Lord Truro.
1852, Feb. 27,	Lord St. Leonard's.
Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
1857, Feb. 27,	Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.
1859, June 18,	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
1861, June 26,	Right Hon. Lord Westbury.
1865, July 7,	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
1866, July 6,	Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.
1868,	Right Hon. Lord Cairns.
Dec. 11,	Right Hon. Lord Hatherley.
1872, Oct. 15.	Right Hon. Lord Selborne.
1874,	Right Hon. Lord Cairns, (now Earl Cairns.)
1880, April	Right Hon. Lord Selborne (now Earl of Selborne).

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

1826, Sept. 15,	Sir John-Singleton Copley.
1827, April 30,	Sir John Leach.
1834, Sept. 29,	Sir Charles-Christopher Pepys.
1836, Jan. 19,	Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth.
1851, Mar. 25,	Right Hon. Sir John Romilly.
1873, Sept. 3,	Right Hon. Sir George Jessel.
1883,	Right Hon. Sir W. B. Brett.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1799,	Sir John Mitford, knt.
1801,	Sir Edward Law, knt.
1802,	Hon. Spencer Perceval.
1806, Feb. 12,	Sir Arthur Pigott, knt.
1807,	Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt.
1812, Sept. 8,	Sir Thomas Plumer, knt.
1813, May 4,	Sir William Garrow, knt.
1817,	Sir Samuel Shepherd, knt.
1819, July 20,	Sir Robert Gifford, knt.
1824, January,	Sir John-Singleton Copley, knt.
1828, Feb.	Sir Charles Wetherell, knt.
1829,	Sir James Scarlett, knt.
1830, Nov. 23,	Sir Thomas Denman, knt.
1832, Nov.	Sir William Horne, knt.
1834, Dec. 17,	Sir Frederick Pollock, knt.
1835, April 18,	Sir John Campbell, knt.
1841, Sept. 6,	Sir Frederick Pollock, bart.
1844, April 15,	Sir William-Webb Follett.
1845, July 1,	Sir Frederick Thesiger.
1846, July 7,	Sir John Jervis.
1850, July 12,	Sir John Romilly.
1851, Mar. 25,	Sir Alexander-James-Edmund Cockburn.
1852, Feb. 27,	Sir Frederick Thesiger.
Dec. 28,	Sir Alexander-James-Edmund Cockburn.
1856, Nov. 15,	Sir Richard Bethell.
1858, Feb. 27,	Sir F. Kelly.
1859, June 18,	Sir Richard Bethell.
1861, July 1,	Sir William Atherton.
1863, Oct. 2,	Sir Roundell Palmer.
1866, July 6,	Sir Hugh-M'Calmont Cairns.
Oct. 29,	Sir John Rolt.
1867, July 22,	Sir John-Burgess Karslake.
1868, Dec. 11,	Sir Robert-P. Collier.
1871, Nov. 10,	Sir J.-D. Coleridge.
1873, Nov. 20,	Sir Henry James.
1874,	Sir Richard Baggallay.
1875, Nov. 25,	Sir John Holker.
1880, April	Sir Henry James.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

1799,	Sir William Grant, knt.
1800,	Hon. Spencer Perceval.
1801,	Sir Thomas-Manners Sutton, knt.
1805,	Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt.
1806, Feb. 12,	Sir Samuel Romilly, knt.
1807,	Sir Thomas Plumer, knt.
1812, Sept. 8,	Sir William Garrow, knt.
1813, May 4,	Sir Robert Dallas, knt.
1817,	Sir Robert Gifford, knt.
1819, July 20,	Sir John-Singleton Copley, knt.
1824, January,	Sir Charles Wetherell, knt.
1826, October,	Sir Nicolas-Conyngham Tindal, knt.
1829, June 4,	Sir Edward-B. Sugden, knt.
1830, Nov. 23,	Sir William Horne, knt.
1832, Nov.	John Campbell, esq.
1834, Feb. 26,	Sir Charles-Christopher Pepys.
Dec. 19,	Sir William-Webb Follett, knt.
1835, April 18,	Sir Robert-Monsey Rolfe, knt.
1839, Nov. 25,	Sir Thomas Wilde.
1841, Sept. 6,	Sir William-Webb Follett, knt.
1844, April 15,	Sir Frederick Thesiger.
1845, July 4,	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
1846, July 4,	Sir John Jervis.
July 10,	Sir David Dundas.
1848, Mar. 25,	Sir John Romilly.
1850, July 12,	Sir Alexander-James-Edmund Cockburn, bart.
1851, Mar. 25,	Sir William-Page Wood.
1852, Feb. 27,	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Dec. 28,	Sir Richard Bethell.
1856, Nov. 22,	Hon. James-Stuart Wortley.
1857, May 28,	Sir Henry-Singer Keating.
1858, Feb. 27,	Sir Hugh-Mac-Calmont Cairns.
1859, June 18,	Sir Henry-Singer Keating.
Dec. 16,	Sir William Atherton.
1861, July 3,	Sir Roundell Palmer.
1863, Oct. 2,	Sir Robert-Porrett Collier.
1866, July 6,	Sir William Bovill.
Nov. 28,	Sir John-Burgess Karslake.
1867, July 22,	Sir Charles-Jasper Selwyn.
1868, Feb.	Sir William-Baliol Brett.
Sept. 16,	Sir Richard Baggallay.
Dec. 10,	Sir John-Duke Coleridge.
1871, Nov. 10,	Sir George Jessel.
1873, Sept.	Sir Henry James.
1873, Nov. 20,	Sir W.-G.-G.-V.-Vernon Harcourt.
1874,	Sir John Holker.
1875, Nov. 25,	Sir Hardinge Giffard.
1880, April	Sir Farrer Herschell.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President.

1790.	Earl of Liverpool.
1804, June 6,	Duke of Montrose.
1806, Feb. 5,	Lord Auckland.
1807, Mar. 26,	Earl Bathurst.
1809,	Right Hon. R.-S. Dundas.
1812,	Earl Bathurst.
Sept. 29,	Earl of Clancarty.
1818, Jan. 24,	Right Hon. Frederick-John Robinson.
1823, Jan. 31,	Right Hon. William Huskisson.
1827, Sept. 3,	Right Hon. Charles Grant.
1828, June 11,	Right Hon. William-Fitzgerald-Vesey Fitzgerald.
1830, Feb. 2,	Right Hon. John-Charles Herries.
Nov. 22,	Lord Auckland.
1834, June 5,	Right Hon. Charles-Poulett Thomson.
Dec. 15,	Right Hon. Alexander Baring.
1835, April 18,	Lord Sydenham.
1839, Aug. 27,	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
1841, Sept. 6,	Earl of Ripon.
1843, May 16,	Right Hon. William-Ewart Gladstone.
1845, Feb. 8,	Earl of Dalhousie.
1846, July 6,	Earl of Clarendon.
1847, July 22,	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
1852, Feb. 27,	Right Hon. Joseph-Warner Henley.
Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
1855, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
1858, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Joseph-Warner Henley.
1859, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore.
1859, July 1,	Right Hon. Thomas-Milner Gibson.
1866, July 6,	Right Hon. Sir Stafford-H. Northcote, bart.
1867,	Duke of Richmond.
1868, Dec. 9,	Right Hon. John Bright.
1870, Jan. 2,	Right Hon. Chichester-S. Fortescue.
1874,	Right Hon. Sir C.-B. Adderley.
1878,	Right Hon. Viscount Sandon.
1880, April	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.

Secretaries.

1862, May	Mr. John Holms Sir T.-H. Farrer, bart. (Permanent)
-----------	---

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

1803, Nov. 9,	Lord Pelham.
1804, June 6,	Lord Mulgrave.
1805, Jan. 14,	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
1806, Feb. 12,	Earl of Derby.
1807, Mar. 30,	Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.
1812, May 23,	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
June 22,	Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.
1823, Jan. 31,	Lord Bexley.
1828, Jan. 26,	Earl of Aberdeen.
May 30,	Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.
1830, Nov. 22,	Lord Holland.
1834, Dec. 20,	Earl of Haddington.
Dec. 26,	Right Hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn.
1835, April 18,	Lord Holland.
1840, Oct. 31,	Earl of Clarendon.
1841, June 21,	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
Sept. 6,	Lord Granville-C.-H. Somerset.
1846, July 6,	Lord Campbell.
1850, Mar. 6,	Earl of Carlisle.
1852, Feb. 27,	Right Hon. Robert-Adam Christopher.
Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Edward Strutt.
1854, June 10,	Viscount Granville.
1855, April 5,	Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby.
Dec. 7,	Right Hon. Matthew-Talbot Baines
1858, Feb. 26,	Duke of Montrose.
1859, June 18,	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
1861, July 25,	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
1864, April 4,	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
1866, Jan. 26,	Right Hon. George-Joachim Göschen.
July 10,	Right Hon. Earl of Devon.
1867, June 28,	Right Hon. Colonel John-Wilson Patten.
1868, Nov. 7,	Colonel Taylor.
Dec. 10,	Lord Dufferin.
1872, Aug. 9,	Right Hon. Hugh C.-E. Childers.
1873, Oct. 1,	Right Hon. John Bright.
1874, Mar. 2,	Right Hon. Thomas-E. Taylor.
1880, April	Right Hon. John Bright.
1883, Jan.	Right Hon. J.-G. Dodson.

THE ADMIRALTY.

[*The power of the Lord High Admiral hath, since the reign of Queen Anne, been executed by commissioners. The statute of Charles II. ascertains his authority in these words :—“ That the Lord High Admiral for the time being shall have full power and authority to grant commissions to inferior vice-admirals or commanders-in-chief of any squadrons of ships : to call and assemble courts martial, consisting of commanders and captains ; and no court martial, where pain of death shall be inflicted, shall consist of less than five captains at least ; the Admiral’s lieutenant to be, as to this purpose, esteemed as a captain ; and in no case wherein sentence of death shall pass (by the articles for regulating the government of Her Majesty’s ships of war, or any of them), except mutiny, there shall be execution of such sentence without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed in narrow seas. But in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the commander-in-chief.” He appoints coroners to view dead bodies found on the coasts, and judges in the High Court of Admiralty. To him belong all fines and forfeitures of all transgressions at sea, and at the sea shore ; and in ports, from the first bridge on rivers, to the sea ; goods of pirates, waifs, wrecks, &c.]*

First Lord.

1797,	Earl Spencer.
1801,	Earl St. Vincent.
1804, May 15,	Viscount Melville.
1805, April 30,	Lord Barham.
1806, Feb. 11,	Right Hon. Charles Grey.
Sept. 27,	Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
1808, May 7,	Earl of Mulgrave.
1810, May 1,	Right Hon. Charles-Philip Yorke.
1812, Mar. 24,	Right Hon. Viscount Melville.
1830, Nov. 22,	Sir James-Robert-George Graham, bart.
1834, June 5,	Lord Auckland.
Dec. 15,	Earl of Aberdeen.
Dec. 19,	Earl De Grey.
1835, April 18,	Lord Auckland.
Sept. 18,	Earl of Minto.
1841, Sept. 6,	Earl of Haddington.
1845, Dec. 29,	Earl of Ellenborough.
1846, July 3,	Earl of Auckland.
1849, Jan. 18,	Sir Francia-Thornhill Baring, bart.

1852, Feb. 27,	Duke of Northumberland.
Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Sir Jas.-R.-G. Graham, bart.
1855, Feb. 28,	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart.
1858, Feb. 26,	Right Hon. Sir John-Somerset Pakington, bart.
1859, June 18,	Duke of Somerset.
1866, July 6,	Right Hon. Sir J.-Somerset Pakington, bart.
1867,	Right Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry.
1868, Dec. 10,	Right Hon. H. Culling-Eardley Childers.
1871, March	Right Hon. George-Joachim Göschen.
1874, Feb.	Right Hon. George-Ward Hunt.
1877, Aug.	Right Hon. W.-H. Smith.
1880,	Earl of Northbrook.

Lords of the Admiralty.

1883, Mar. 3,	Admiral Sir A.-C. Key, G.C.B.
	Admiral Lord Alcester.
	Rear-Admiral Sir T Brandreth.
	Rear-Admiral Sir F.-W. Richards.
	Sir T. Brassey.
	Mr. George Rendel.

Secretaries to the Admiralty.

1882,	Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
	Capt. Tryon, R.N. (Permanent.)

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief.

1809, Mar. 25,	Sir David Dundas.
1811, May 29,	H. R. H. the Duke of York.
1827, Jan. 22,	Duke of Wellington.
1842, Aug. 15,	Duke of Wellington.

General, commanding in Chief.

1828, Feb. 25,	Viscount Hill.
1852, Sept. 28,	Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge.
1856, July 15,	His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Secretary at War.

1801, Feb. 20,	Right Hon. Charles Yorke.
1803, Aug. 17,	Right Hon. Charles-Bragge Bathurst.
1804, May 19,	Right Hon. William Dundas.
1806, Feb. 8,	Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.
1807, Mar. 31,	Right Hon. Sir James-Murray Pulteney, bart.
1809, July 1,	Right Hon. Lord Granville-Leveson Gower.
Oct. 28,	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
1828, May 30,	Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.
1830, July 30,	Right Hon. Lord Francis-Leveson Gower.
Nov. 27,	Right Hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn.
1831, April 4,	Right Hon. Sir Henry-Brook Parnell, bart.
1832, Feb. 1,	Right Hon. Sir John-Cam Hobhouse, bart.
1833, April 6,	Right Hon. Edward Ellice.
1834, Dec. 15,	Right Hon. John-Charles Herries.
1835, April 18,	Right Hon. Viscount Howick.
1839, Sept. 25,	Right Hon. Thomas-Babington Macaulay.
1841, Sept. 6,	Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.
1844, May 17,	Right Hon. Sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart.
1845, Feb. 4,	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
1846, July 6,	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
1852 Fb. 2,	Right Hon. Robert-Vernon Smith.
F b. 27,	Right Hon. William Beresford.
Dec. 28,	Right Hon. Lord Herbert.

[1855, February 8.—The Office merged into the department of the Secretary of State for the War Department.]

[By Royal Warrant, dated May 25, 1855, the duties of the Board of Ordnance were also transferred to the Minister of War.]

Judge-Advocate-General.

1850, May 7,	Right Hon. G.-Osborne Morgan.
--------------	-------------------------------

ARMY AND NAVY PAY OFFICE.*Paymaster-General.*

1850,	Right Hon. Lord Wolverton.
-------	----------------------------

HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Earl of Strafford.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.	Earl Cowley.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.	Earl of Kimberley.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.	Earl of Dufferin.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Earl of Hardwicke.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Ilchester.
The Lord High Chancellor.	Earl Beauchamp.
The Archbishop of York.	Earl Percy.
Duke of Somerset.	Earl Sydney.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.	Earl of Northbrook.
Duke of Beaufort.	Earl of Redesdale.
Duke of St. Albans.	Earl Cairns.
Duke of Marlborough.	Earl of Coventry.
Duke of Buccleuch.	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Duke of Argyll.	Earl of Breadalbane.
Duke of Northumberland.	Earl of Fife.
Duke of Wellington.	Earl of Rosebery.
Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.	Earl of Lathom.
Duke of Abercorn.	Earl of Yarmouth.
Duke of Devonshire.	Viscount Falkland.
Duke of Westminster.	Viscount Monck.
Marquis of Salisbury.	Viscount Eversley.
Marquis of Huntly.	Viscount Bury.
Marquis of Exeter.	Viscount Halifax.
Marquis of Ailesbury.	Viscount Barrington.
Marquis of Normanby.	Viscount Cardwell.
Marquis of Ripon.	Viscount Cranbrook.
Marquis of Hertford.	Viscount Sherbrooke.
Marquis of Lorne.	Viscount Lyons.
Marquis of Hartington.	Bishop of London.
Earl of Derby.	Lord Aberdare.
Earl of Devon.	Lord Colville of Culross.
Earl of Sandwich.	Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Earl of Tankerville.	Lord Forester.
Earl Cowper.	Lord de Tabley.
Earl Spencer.	Lord Ebury.
Earl of Carnarvon.	Lord Penzance.
Earl of Malmesbury.	Lord Blachford.
Earl of Cork and Orrery.	Lord Poltimore.
Earl Grey.	Lord Wolverton.
Earl of Harrowby.	Lord Moncreiff.
Earl of Bradford.	Lord Coleridge.
Earl of Kenmare.	Lord Cotesloe.
Earl of St. Germans.	Lord Emly.
Earl Granville.	Lord Carlingford.
Earl of Duncie.	Lord Hammond.

Lord Winmarleigh.
 Lord Monson.
 Lord Skelmersdale.
 Lord Blackburn.
 Lord Norton.
 Lord Aveland.
 Lord Watson.
 Lord Kensington.
 Lord Mount Temple.
 Lord Brabourne.
 Lord Ampthill.
 Lord Carrington.
 Lord Bramwell.
 Lord Fitzgerald.
 Lord John-J.-R. Manners
 Lord Robert Montagu.
 Lord Claude Hamilton.
 Lord Clarence Paget.
 Lord Augustus Loftus.
 Lord Richard Grosvenor.
 Lord Henry Somerset.
 Lord Henry Lennox.
 Lord Henry Thynne.
 Lord G. Hamilton.
 Lord Charles Bruce.
 Hon. Sir Henry-B.-W. Brand.
 Sir Stafford-Henry Northcote.
 Sir Robert Peel.
 Sir James Fergusson.
 Sir Michael-E.-Hicks Beach.
 Sir John-C.-Dalrymple Hay.
 Sir David Dundas.
 Sir Geo.-Hamilton Seymour.
 Sir Lawrence Peel.
 Sir John M'Neill.
 Sir William Erle.
 Sir Edwd.-Vaughan Williams.
 Sir Richard Torin Kindersley.
 Sir Wm.-R.-S.-V. Fitzgerald.
 Sir Robert Phillimore.
 Sir Frederick Peel.
 Sir Barnes Peacock.
 Sir Edward Thornton.
 Sir Montague Edward Smith.
 Sir Edward Lugard.
 Sir Robert-Porrett Collier.
 Sir Wm.-Thomas Knollys.
 Sir James Hannen.
 Sir John-Barnard Byles.
 Sir Henry-Bartle-Edwd. Frere.
 Sir Samuel Martin.
 Sir Henry-S. Keating.

Sir Richard Baggallay.
 Sir Richard Couch.
 Sir Augustus Paget.
 Sir H.-C. Montgomery.
 Sir W.-B. Brett.
 Sir Austen-Henry Layard.
 Sir Henry Cotton.
 Sir J.-M. Macleod.
 Sir John Mellor.
 Sir J.-A. Macdonald.
 Sir R.-A. Cross.
 Sir W.-Hart Dyke.
 Sir H.-F. Ponsonby.
 Sir J.-R. Mowbray.
 Sir W.-Vernon Harcourt.
 Sir A. Hobhouse.
 Sir N. Lindley.
 Sir C.-W. Dilke.
 Sir Arthur-J. Otway.
 Sir Hercules Robinson.
 Sir T.-D. Acland.
 Sir Louis Mallet.
 Sir J.-Savile Lumley.
 Sir Lyon Playfair.
 Hon. Sir C.-A. Murray.
 Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
 Hon. Charles-Pelham Villiers.
 Hon. Sir Henry-George Elliot.
 Hon. Gerard-J. Noel.
 Hon. F.-A. Stanley.
 Hon. D.-R. Plunket.
 Hon. R. Bourke.
 William-Ewart Gladstone.
 Thomas-Milner Gibson.
 Spencer Horatio Walpole.
 Joseph Warner Henley.
 William Beresford.
 John Inglis.
 Thomas-Emerson Headlam.
 George-Joachim Göschen.
 Stephen Cave.
 Henry-James Baillie.
 John Bright.
 Hugh-Culling-Eardley Childers.
 William-Edward Forster.
 James Stansfeld.
 Acton-Smee Ayrton.
 James-Anthony Lawson.
 John-George Dodson.
 George Young.
 William-Edward Baxter.
 George Sclater-Booth.

John Gellibrand Hubbard.
G.-A.-Caven. Bentineck.
W. H. Smith.
James Lowther.
Henry C. Raikes.
George Cubitt.
A.-J. Bereaford-Hope.
Joseph Chamberlain.

Anthony-J. Mundella.
Henry Fawcett.
G.-Osborne Morgan.
M. E. Grant-Duff.
G.-J. Shaw-Lefevre.
G.-O. Trevelyan.
J.-B. Balfour.

**COURT OF FINAL APPEAL.
HOUSE OF LORDS.**

The Lord Chancellor.

Three Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.

Lord Blackburn. Lord Watson. Lord Fitzgerald.

And such Peers as are holding or have held the Offices of Lord Chancellor, paid Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Great Britain or Ireland.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Lord President.	Sir Henry Keating.
The Lord Chancellor.	Sir Barnes Peacock.
The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.	Sir R.-P. Collier.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.	Sir R. Couch.
The Lord Chief Justice.	Sir A. Hobhouse.
The Master of the Rolls.	Sir J. Mellor.
The Judges of the High Court of Justice.	Sir M.-E. Smith.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

The Lord Chancellor.	Sir R. Baggallay.	<i>Lords Justices.</i>
The Lord Chief Justice.	Sir H. Cotton.	
The Master of the Rolls.	Sir N. Lindley.	
President of the Probate, &c., Division.	Sir C. Bowen.	
	Sir E. Fry.	

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Chancery Division.</i>	Sir C.-J.-Watkin Williams.
Earl of Selborne (<i>Lord Chancellor</i>).	Sir W.-R. Grove.
Sir W.-B. Brett, (<i>Master of the Rolls</i>).	Hon. G. Denman.
Sir James Bacon (<i>Vice-Chancellor</i>).	Sir H.-C. Lopes.
Sir John Pearson.	Sir J.-C. Mathew.
Sir E.-E. Kay.	Sir C.-E. Pollock.
Sir J.-W. Chitty.	Sir J.-W. Huddleston.
Sir Ford North.	Sir H. Hawkins.

Queen's Bench Division.

Lord Coleridge, (L.C.J.)	Sir J.-F. Stephen.
Sir W.-V. Field.	Sir L. W. Cave.
Sir Henry Manisty.	Sir J.-C. Day.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Sir James Hannen.	Sir A.-L. Smith.
	Sir C.-P. Butt.

Ecclesiastical Division.

Lord Penzance.

**ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND
AND WALES.**

†† By an Order in Council, dated 25th August, 1851, the incomes of the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales are regulated; the amount is annexed to the name of the various Sees.

A R C H B I S H O P S .

Canterbury.—[£.15,000.]

1805, Feb. 2,	Charles-Manners Sutton, D.D.	(From Norwich.)
1828, Aug. 4,	William Howley, D.D.	(From London.)
1848, Feb. 22,	John-Bird Sumner, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1862, Oct. 20,	Thomas-Charles Longley, D.D.	(From York.)
1868, Nov. 26,	Archibald-Campbell Tait, D.D.	(From London.)
1883, Jan.	Edward-White Benson, D.D.	(From Truro.)

York.—[£.10,000.]

1776,	William Markham, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1807, Dec. 1,	Hon. Edward-Venables Vernon, LL.D.	(From Carlisle.)
1847, Nov. 17,	Thomas Musgrave, D.D.	(From Hereford.)
1860, June 4,	Thomas-Charles Longley, D.D.	(From Durham.)
1862, Dec. 6,	William Thompson, D.D.	(From Gloucester.)

B I S H O P S .

Bangor.—[£.4200.]

1800, April 5,	William Cleaver, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1806, Dec. 13,	John Randolph, D.D.	(From Oxford.)
1809, Aug. 12,	Henry-William Majendie, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1830, Oct. 10,	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	(From Exeter.)
1859, May 14,	James-Colquhoun Campbell, D.D.	

Bath and Wells.—[£.5000.]

1802, April 17,	Richard Beadon, D.D.	(From Gloucester.)
1824, May 8,	George-Henry Law, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1845, Oct. 14,	Richard Bagot, D.D.	(From Oxford.)
1854, May 31,	Robert-John Eden.	(From Sodor and Man.)
[Resigned September 1869.]		
1869, Dec. 21,	Lord Arthur-Charles Hervey, D.D.	

Carlisle.—[£.4500.]

1808, Jan. 26,	Samuel Goodenough, LL.D.	
1827, Sept. 17,	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	(From Rochester.)
1856, Feb. 26,	Hon. Henry-Montagu Villiers, D.D.	
1860, Aug. 29,	Hon. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D.	
1869, Nov. 30,	Harvey Goodwin, D.D.	

Chester.—[£.4500.]

1800, May 24,	Henry-William Majendie, D.D.
1809, Oct. 7,	Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D.D.
1812, June 20,	George-Henry Law, D.D.
1824, June 8,	Charles-James Blomfield, D.D.
1828, Aug. 26,	John-Bird Sumner, D.D.
1848, Mar. 11,	John Graham, D.D.
1865, July 8,	William Jacobson, D.D.

Chichester.—[£.4200.]

1797,	John Buckner, D.D.
1824, May 8,	Robert-James Carr, D.D.
1831, Sept. 23,	Edward Maltby, D.D.
1836, Sept. 9,	William Otter, D.D.
1840, Sept. 7,	Philip-Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D.
1841, Jan. 24,	Ashurst-Turner Gilbert, D.D.
1870, May 8,	Richard Durnford, D.D.

Durham.—[£.8000.]

1791	Hon. Shute Barrington, LL.D.	
1826,	William Van Mildert, D.D.	(From Llandaff.)
1836, March 3,	Edward Maltby, D.D.	(From Chichester.)
	[Resigned, Sept. 30, 1856.]	
1856, Oct. 13,	Thomas-Charles Longley, D.D.	(From Ripon.)
1860, July 10,	Hon. Henry-M. Villiers, D.D.	(From Carlisle.)
1861, August	Charles Baring, D.D.	(From Gloucester.)
	[Resigned, Jan. 1879.]	
1879, Jan.	Joseph-Barber Lightfoot, D.D.	

Ely.—[£.5500.]

1808, Sept. 13,	Thomas Dampier, D.D.	
1812, May 23,	Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D.D.	(From Chester.)
1836, June 15,	Joseph Allen, D.D.	(From Bristol.)
1845, Mar. 29,	Thomas Turton, D.D.	
1864, Feb. 4,	Edward-Harold Browne, D.D.	
1873, Nov.	James-Russell Woodford, D.D.	

Exeter.—[£.5000.]

1797,	Henry-Reginald Courtenay, D.D.	(From Bristol.)
1803, June 25,	John Fisher, D.D.	
1807, July 11,	Hon. George Pelham, LL.D.	(From Bristol.)
1820, Oct. 16,	William Carey, D.D.	
1830, April 7,	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	
Nov. 11,	Henry Philpotts, D.D.	(From Gloucester.)
1869, Dec. 21,	Frederick Temple, D.D.	

Gloucester and Bristol.—[£.5000.]

1802, April 21,	George-Isaac Huntingford, D.D.
1815, July 8,	Hon. Henry Ryder, D.D.
1824, Mar. 11,	Christopher Bethell, D.D.
1830, June 11,	James-Henry Monk, D.D.
1856, July 11,	Charles Baring, D.D.
1861, Nov. 11,	William Thompson, D.D.
1862, Dec.	Charles-John Ellicott, D.D.

Hereford.—[£.4200.]

1800,	Folliott-Herbert-Walker Cornwall, D.D. (<i>From Bristol.</i>)
1808, July 16,	John Luxmoore, D.D. (<i>From Bristol.</i>)
1815, July 23,	George-Isaac Huntingford, D.D. (<i>From Gloucester.</i>)
1832, May 7,	Hon. Edward Grey, D.D.
1837, Aug. 7,	Thomas Musgrave, D.D.
1847, Dec. 11,	Renn-Dickson Hampden, D.D.
1868, June 24,	James Atlay, D.D.

Llandaff.—[£.4200.]

1782,	Richard Watson, D.D.
1816, July 18,	Herbert Marsh, D.D.
1819, May 15,	William Van Mildert, D.D.
1826, April 25,	Charles-Richard Sumner, D.D.
1827, Dec. 12,	Edward Copleston, D.D.
1849, Nov. 1,	Alfred Ollivant, D.D.
1883, Feb. 6.	Richard Lewis, D.D.

Lichfield and Coventry.—[£.4500.]

1781,	Hon. James Cornwallis, LL.D.
1824, Feb. 4,	Hon. Henry Ryder, D.D. (<i>From Gloucester.</i>)
1836, June 15,	Samuel Butler, D.D.
1839, Dec. 30,	James Bowstead, D.D. (<i>From Sodor and Man.</i>)
1843, Nov. 6,	John Lonsdale, D.D.
1868,	G.-A. Selwyn, D.D. (<i>From New Zealand.</i>)
1878,	William D. MacLagan, D.D.

Lincoln.—[£.5000.]

1787,	George-Pretymann Tomline, D.D.
1820, Aug. 19,	Hon. George Pelham, D.D. (<i>From Exeter.</i>)
1827, Feb. 15,	John Kaye, D.D. (<i>From Bristol.</i>)
1853, Mar. 11,	John Jackson, D.D.
1869, Jan. 30,	Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.

Liverpool.—[£.3500.]

1880.	John-C. Ryle, D.D.
-------	--------------------

London.—[£.10,000.]

1787,	Beilby Porteus, D.D. (<i>From Chester.</i>)
1809, June 10,	John Randolph, D.D. (<i>From Bangor.</i>)
1813, Aug. 14,	William Howley, D.D.
1828, Aug. 15,	Charles-James Blomfield, D.D. (<i>From Chester.</i>)
	[Resigned, Sept. 30, 1856.]
1856, Oct. 11,	Archibald-Campbell Tait, D.D.
1869, Jan. 4,	John Jackson, D.D. (<i>From Lincoln.</i>)

Manchester.—[£.4200.]

1847, Oct. 18, James-Prince Lee, D.D.
 1870, Mar. 25, James Frazer, D.D.

Newcastle.—[£. . .]

1882, May 26, Ernest-R. Wilberforce, D.D.

Norwich.—[£.4500.]

1792, Charles-Manners Sutton, D.D.
 1805, March 9, Henry Bathurst, LL.D.
 1837, April 18, Edward Stanley, D.D.
 1849, Sept. 29, Samuel Hinds, D.D.
 1857, April 30, Hon. John-Thomas Pelham, D.D.

Oxford.—[£.5000.]

1807, Jan. 14, Charles Moss, D.D.
 1811, Dec. 31, William Jackson, D.D.
 1816, Dec. 30, Hon. Edward Legge, LL.D.
 1827, Feb. 14, Charles Lloyd, D.D.
 1829, July 13, Richard Bagot, D.D.
 1845, Nov. 13, Samuel Wilberforce, D.D.
 1869, John-Fielder Mackarness.

Peterborough.—[£.4500.]

1794, Spencer Madan, D.D. (*From Bristol.*)
 1813, Nov. 16, John Parsons, D.D.
 1819, April 25, Herbert Marsh, D.D. (*From Llandaff.*)
 1839, May 7, George Davys, D.D.
 1864, May 21, Francis Jeune, D.D.
 1868, Oct. 14, William-Connor Magee, D.D.

Ripon.—[£.4500.]

1836, Oct. 15, Thomas-Charles Longley, D.D.
 1856, Dec. 9, Robert Bickersteth, D.D.

Rochester.—[£.3100.]

1793, Samuel Horsley, LL.D. (*From St. David's.*)
 1802, Aug. 3, Thomas Dampier, D.D.
 1808, Dec. 3, Walter King, D.D.
 1827, June 28, Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.
 Nov. 14, George Murray, D.D. (*From Sodor and Man.*)
 1860, Mar. 22, Joseph-Cotton Wigram, D.D.
 1867, April 26, Thomas-Legh Claughton, D.D.
 1877, Anthony-Wilson Thorold, D.D.

St. Albans.—[£.4500.]

1877, Thomas-Legh Claughton, D.D. (*From Rochester.*)

St. Asaph.—[£.4200.]

1802, July 29, Samuel Horsley, LL.D. (*From Rochester.*)
 1806, Oct. 15, William Cleaver, D.D.
 1815, May 23, John Luxmoore, D.D. (*From Hereford.*)
 1830, Feb. 23, William Carey, D.D. (*From Exeter.*)
 1846, Oct. 10, Thomas-Vowler Short, D.D. (*From Sodor and Man.*)

[Resigned Jan. 1870.]

1870, May 9, Joshua Hughes, D.D.

St. David's.—[£.4500.]

1800, Dec. 20,	Lord George Murray, LL.D.
1803, June 25,	Thomas Burgess, D.D.
1825, June 18,	J.-B. Jenkinson, D.D.
1840, July 23,	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.
1874,	William-Basil Jones, D.D.

Salisbury.—[£.5000.]

1791,	John Douglas, D.D.	(From Carlisle.)
1807, May 30,	John Fisher, D.D.	(From Exeter.)
1825, May 21,	Thomas Burgess, D.D.	(From St. David's.)
1837, Mar. 13,	Edward Denison, D.D.	
1854, Mar. 27,	Walter-Kerr Hamilton, D.D.	
1869, Oct. 28,	George Moberly, D.C.L.	

Sodor and Man.—[£.2000.]

1854,	Hon. H. Powys, D.D.
1877,	Rowley Hill, D.D.

Truro.—[£.3000.]

1877, Jan. 16.	Edward-White Benson, D.D.
1883,	George Howard Wilkinson, D.D.

*Winchester.—[£.7000.] **

1781,	Hon. Brownlow North, LL.D.	(From Worcester.)
1820, July 18,	Sir George-Pretymen Tomline, D.D.	(From Lincoln.)
1827, Nov. 25,	Charles-Richard Sumner, D.D.	(From Llandaff.)
	[Resigned, November 6, 1869.]	
1869, Dec. 16,	Samuel Wilberforce, D.D.	(From Oxford.)
1873, Aug. 13,	Edward-Harold Browne, D.D.	(From Ely.)

Worcester.—[£.5000.]

1781,	Richard Hurd, D.D.	(From Lichfield.)
1808, June 14,	Folliott-Herbert-Walker Cornwall, D.D.	(From Hereford.)
1818, Sept. 10,	Robert-James Carr, D.D.	(From Chichester.)
1841, April 29,	Henry Pepys, D.D.	(From Sodor and Man.)
1860,	Henry Philpott, D.D.	

Note.—The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration.

Present Income, £.5000.

THE PRINCIPAL LAWS
RELATING TO
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

THE BALLOT ACT, 1872;
THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867;
&c. &c.
AND THE
DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ON REGISTRATION APPEALS;
WITH
CORRECT FORMS OF REGISTRATION NOTICES AND LISTS
APPLICABLE TO COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

THE Statutes at present in force that affect or regulate Parliamentary Elections may be said to commence with the 8th Henry VI. c. 7, and are, exclusive of simple renewal or continuation Acts, more than thirty in number. Some deal with Franchise, others respectively with Registration, Election, and Petition Trial. Several deal expressly with the subject of corrupt and illegal conduct or proceedings in connection with Elections.

The County Franchise is regulated as to Freeholders by the 10th Hen. VI. c. 2, the Reform Act 2nd Wil. IV. c. 45, section 18, and by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, 30 & 31 Vic. c. 102, section 3; as to Copyholders by the Representation of People Act, section 5; as to Leaseholders by the Representation of People Act, section 5, and the Reform Act, section 20; as to Tenants, by the 6th Victoria, c. 18, section

73 ; and as to (£12) Occupiers, by the Representation of the People Act, section 6.

The City and Borough Franchise is regulated by the Reform Act, section 27 to 33, by the Registration Act, section 75 to 78, and by the Representation of People Act, 1867.

The principal Statutes regulating or affecting Parliamentary Elections, in the order of their enactment are, (1) (the unrepealed portions of) the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, and its several renewals and amendiments in 1856, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 respectively; (2) the University Voting Papers Act, 1861; (3) the County Voters Registration Act, 1865; (4) the Representation of the People Act, 1867, with its amending Act of the same year; (5) the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices Act, 1868; (6) the Universities Elections Act of the same year; (7) the Parliamentary Electors Registration Act of the same year; (8) the Ballot Act, 1872; (9) Returning Officers' Act 1875; (10) the Parliamentary Elections Metropolis Act, 1878; (11) the Parliamentary Election and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879 and 1880; (12) the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1880; and (13) the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1883.

The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act of last session (1883) repeals many portions of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act of 1854, and the whole of its continuing and amending Act, 1858. It also, as may be seen by the Schedule thereunto appended, effects more or less considerable changes in eight subsequent Statutes. The principal alterations are (section 1) extension of the offence of treating to persons other than candidates; (section 2) new definition of undue influence: (sections 4 to 6) more extensive disabilities and stronger penalties for corrupt practices; (sections 7, 8, 16, and 17) certain expenditure made an illegal practice; (section 20) no public house to be used as a committee room; (section 14) conveyance of voters illegal: unless (section 47) by sea in certain cases; and (section 45) Public Prosecutor to take action.

Several of its clauses contain enactments wholly or to a large extent new, in principle or in application: some creating a new offence. The more notable of these are: section 8, sub section 1; section 9, sub-section 2: section 15; section 18; section 20a; section 22; section 23; section 24, sub-section 1; section 26, sub-section 1; section 27, sub-section 1; section 29, sub-sections 1 and 5; section 30; section 33, sub-section 1 f and sub section 5; section 34, sub-section 1; section 40, sub-section 1 b; section 41, sub-section 5; section 43, sub-section 1, section 59, sub-section 3.

The several Acts above enumerated, or such portions thereof as are now operative, are, in the order of their enactment, as follows:

"THE CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT, 1854."**Bribery at Elections and Payment of Election Expenses.**

(17th and 18th Victoriae, cap. 102.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament.

[10th August, 1854.]

WHEREAS the laws now in force for preventing corrupt practices in the election of members to serve in Parliament have been found insufficient; And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend such laws, and to make further provision for securing the freedom of such elections: Be it enacted

* * * *

II. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of Bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly:

1. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, or agree to give or lend, or shall offer, promise, or promise to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money, or valuable consideration, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote, or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election:
2. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, give or procure, or agree to give or procure, or offer, promise, or promise to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote, or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election:
3. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, make any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election:
4. Every person who shall, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procure or engage, promise, or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election:
5. Every person who shall advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money to, or to the use of any other person, with the intent that

such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay, or cause to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election:

• * • * •
 Provided always, that the aforesaid enactment shall not extend to or be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any legal expenses *bond fide* incurred at or concerning any election.

III. The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly:—

1. Every voter who shall, before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, receive, agree, or contract for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any election:
 2. Every person who shall, after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, receive any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or to refrain from voting, at any election:
- * • * •

VII. No candidate before, during, or after any election shall, in regard to such election, by himself or agent, directly or indirectly, give or provide to or for any person having a vote at such election, or to or for any inhabitant of the county, city, borough, or place for which such election is had, any cockade, ribbon, or other mark of distinction; and every person so giving or providing shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two pounds to such person as shall sue for the same, together with full costs of suit.

• * • * •

VIII. No person having a right to vote at the election for any county, city, borough, or other place, shall be liable or compelled to serve as a special constable at or during any election for a member or members to serve in Parliament for such county, city, borough, or other place, unless he shall consent so to act; and he shall not be liable to any fine, penalty, or punishment whatever for refusing so to act, any statute, law, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

• * • * •

X. It shall be lawful for any criminal court, before which any prosecution shall be instituted for any offence against the provisions of this Act, to order payment to the prosecutor of such costs and expenses as to the said court shall appear to have been reasonably incurred in and about the conduct of such prosecution: Provided always, that no indictment for bribery, or undue influence shall be triable before any Court of Quarter Sessions.

• * • * •

XII. In case of any indictment or information by a private prosecutor for any offence against the provisions of this Act, if judgment shall be given for the defendant, he shall be entitled to recover from the prosecutor the costs sustained by the defendant by reason of such indictment or information, such costs to be taxed by the proper officer of the court in which such judgment shall be given.

XIII. It shall not be lawful for any court to order payment of the costs of a prosecution for any offence against the provisions of this Act, unless the prosecutor shall, before or upon the finding of the indictment or the granting of the information, enter into a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of two hundred pounds (to be acknowledged in like manner as is now required in cases of writs of certiorari awarded at the instance of a defendant in an indictment), with the conditions following; that is to say, that the prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution with effect, and shall pay to the defendant or defendants, in case he or they shall be acquitted, his or their costs.

• • • •
 XXXIII. If any candidate at any election, or any member hereafter returned to serve in Parliament, shall before the passing of this Act have paid any money for or in respect of any election hereafter to be held, or any expenses thereof, such person shall, to the best of his ability, deliver a full, true, and particular account of such payment or payments to the election auditor.

• • • •
 XXXV. On the trial of any action for recovery of any pecuniary penalty under this Act, the parties to such action, and the husbands and wives of such parties respectively, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in the same manner as parties, and their husbands and wives, are competent and compellable to give evidence in actions and suits under the Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth *Victoria*, chapter ninety-nine, and "The Evidence Amendment Act, 1853," but subject to and with the exceptions contained in such several Acts: Provided always, that any such evidence shall not thereafter be used in any indictment or criminal proceeding under this Act against the party giving it.

• • • •
 XXXVII. In citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, or for any purpose whatsoever, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

XXXVIII. Throughout this Act, in the construction thereof, except there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, the word "county" shall extend to and mean any county, riding, parts, or division of a county, stewartry, or combined counties respectively returning a member or members to serve in Parliament; and the words "city or borough" shall mean any university, city, borough, town corporate, county of a city, county of a town, cinque port, district of burghs, or other place or combination of places (not being a county as hereinbefore defined) returning a member or members to serve in Parliament; and the word "election" shall mean the election of any

member or members to serve in Parliament; and the words "returning "officer" shall apply to any person or persons to whom, by virtue of his or their office, under any law, custom, or statute, the execution of any writ or precept doth or shall belong for the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament, by whatever name or title such person or persons may be called; and the words "revising barrister" shall extend to and include an assistant barrister and chairman presiding in any court held for the revision of the lists of voters, or his deputy in *Ireland*, and a sheriff or sheriff's court of appeal in *Scotland*, and every other person whose duty it may be to hold a court for the revision and correction of the lists or registers of voters in any part of the United Kingdom; and the word "voter" shall mean any person who has or claims to have a right to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament; [and the words "candidate at an election" shall include all persons elected as members to serve in Parliament at such election, and all persons nominated as candidates, or who shall have declared themselves candidates at or before such election] (b).

* * * * *

Sixth Continuance Act.

26 Vic. cap. 29.

An Act to amend and continue the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of Parliament.

[8th June, 1863.]

WHEREAS "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854," as amended by an Act of the Session holden in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-seven, is limited to continue in force until the first day of September One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and from thence until the end of the next Session of Parliament: and it is expedient further to amend the said Acts and to continue the same in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted:

* * * * *

Legal Proceedings.

VI. In any indictment or information for bribery or undue influence, and in any action or proceeding for any penalty for bribery, treating, or undue influence, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant was at the election at or in connexion with which the offence is intended to be alleged to have been committed guilty of bribery, treating, or undue influence (as the case may require); and in any criminal or civil proceedings in relation to any such offence the certificate of the returning officer in this behalf shall be sufficient evidence of the due holding of the election, and of any person therein named having been a candidate thereto.

"VOTING PAPERS AT UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS." *

An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of Voting Papers, 24 & 25 Vic. cap. 53.

[1st August, 1861.]

1. It shall be lawful for such Electors, in lieu of attending to vote in person, to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University, competent to make the declaration hereinafter mentioned, to deliver for them at the poll voting papers containing their votes, as by this Act provided. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the returning officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the candidate or candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorised on behalf of the voter to tender such voting paper at the poll, and shall be according to the form or to the effect prescribed in the schedule to this Act annexed. Such voting paper, the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in, shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the returning officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the county or borough in which such voter shall be then residing; and the said Justice shall certify and attest the fact of such voting paper having been so signed in his presence, by signing at the foot thereof a certificate of attestation in the form or to the effect prescribed in the said schedule, with his name and address in full, and shall state his quality as a Justice of the Peace for such county or borough.

2. The voting paper, signed and certified as aforesaid, may be delivered to the Vice-Chancellor of the University for which the election is held, or to any Pro Vice-Chancellor appointed by him, or, in the case of the University of *Dublin*, to the Provost of *Trinity College*, or to any person lawfully deputed to act for him, at any one of the appointed polling places, during the appointed hours of polling, by any one of the persons therein nominated in that behalf, who shall, on tendering such voting paper at the poll, read out the same; and the said Vice-Chancellor, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Provost, or Deputy shall receive the voting papers as the same shall be delivered, and shall cause the votes thereby given, or such of them as may not appear to be contrary to the provisions of this Act, to be recorded in the manner heretofore used, in all respects as if such votes had been given by the electors attending in person; and all votes so recorded shall have the same validity and effect as if they had been duly given by the voters in person: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election, and that no voting paper containing the names of more candidates than there are Burgesses to be elected at such election shall be received or recorded; Provided also, that no voting paper shall be received or recorded unless the person tendering the same shall make the following declaration †, which he shall sign at the foot or back thereof: Provided also, that no voting paper shall be so received and recorded if

* By "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," s. 45, the provisions of this Act also apply to any election of a member for the University of London; and by Act 31 and 32 Victoriae, cap. 48, s. 39, this Act also applies to the election of members for the Universities of Scotland.

† Repealed, see page 177.

the voter signing the same shall have already voted in person at the same election: Provided also, that every such elector shall be entitled to vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

3. It shall be lawful for any person now by law or custom authorised on behalf of any candidate to object to votes to inspect any voting paper tendered at the poll before the same shall be received or recorded, and to object to it on one or more of the following grounds:

1. That the person on whose behalf the voting paper is tendered is not qualified to vote:
 2. That the person tendering the voting paper is not duly qualified in that behalf:
 3. That the person in whose behalf the voting paper is tendered has already voted at that election in person or by voting paper:
 4. That the voting paper bears date anterior to notice given by the returning officer of the day for proceeding to election:
 5. That the voting paper is forged or falsified:

And the returning officer, his deputy or assessor, or any officer having by law or custom power to decide objections in respect of votes tendered by voters attending the poll in person, shall have power to put questions to the person tendering such voting paper, and to reject, receive, and record, or receive and record as objected to or protested against, any votes tendered by voting papers: Provided, that in case the objection offered to any voting paper shall be that it is forged or falsified, such returning or other officer shall receive and record such voting paper, having previously written upon it, "Objected to as forged," or "Objected to as falsified," together with the name of the person making such objection.

4. All voting papers received and recorded at such election, as well as any voting papers rejected for informality or on any other ground, shall be filed and kept by the officer entrusted with the care of the poll books or other documents relating to the said election; and any person shall be allowed to examine such voting papers at all reasonable times, and to take copies thereof, upon payment of a fee of one shilling.

6. No such voting paper as hereinbefore mentioned shall be liable to any stamp duty.

SCHEDULE.—UNIVERSITY ELECTION. 18

I A.B. [the Christian and Surnames of the Elector in full, his College or Hall, if any, and his Degree or Academical Rank or Office, if any, to be here inserted], do hereby declare, that I have signed no other voting paper at this election, and do hereby give my vote at this election for

And I nominate C.D. E.F. G.H.

or one of them, to deliver this voting paper at the poll.

Witness my Hand this Day of 18

(Signed) *A.B.* of [*the Elector's Place of Residence to be here inserted*].
Signed in my presence by the said *A.B.* who is personally known to
me, on the above-mentioned Day of 18 the name
[or names] of as the Candidate [or Candidates] voted
for having been previously filled in.

(Signed) *Z.M.* of [the Witness's Place of Residence to be here inserted].
a Justice of the Peace for

"COUNTY VOTERS REGISTRATION."

(28 Victoriæ, cap. 36.—June 2, 1865.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of County Voters, and to the Powers and Duties of Revising Barristers in certain cases,

The present Act is to be continued with, and be a part of, the Registration Act, 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 18, which is however amended as far as regards county voters; and the new Act is to be cited (§ 1) as the County Voters Registration Act, 1865. The new Act provides that on or before June 10, in every year (§ 2) the clerk of the peace is to cause to be delivered to the overseers of the poor, his precept according to a specified form, with notices, list and copies of the register of the county voters for the parish or township, and the overseers (§ 3), on or before June 20, are to publish, by affixing such lists and notices on church and chapel doors, public places, &c., such list to remain for at least two Sundays; but to be removed before July 20; August 20, instead of the 25th as in former Acts, is to be the last day (§ 4) for giving notices of objections to overseers and to the person objected to; and Sept. 1 (§ 5) the last day for returning the lists with claims and objections to the clerk of the peace. The grounds of objection (§ 6) are to be specifically stated, and if the objection be grounded on more than one column of the registration list, each objection must be stated separately. No person objected to (§ 7) is to be required to give evidence before the revising barrister in support of his right otherwise than as such right is called in question by the objection*; each separate ground of objection (§ 8) to be treated separately by the revising barrister, and for every ground of objection which may have been groundlessly or frivolously stated, he may award cost against the objector to the amount of at least 2s. 6d., although the name may be expunged on some other ground. Notices of objection (§ 9) may be sent by post, pre-paid, as provided in § 100 of the previous Act. Persons whose names appear on the list of voters then in force (§ 10), but who have changed their residence, may make a declaration in a specified form, before a magistrate or any other authorized person, that he possessed the same qualification as when placed on the list†, to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace on or before Sept. 14, who is to endorse the same with his initials and the date when received; such declarations to be open for perusal, without fee, at the clerk's office, between ten and four in the day, to be afterwards delivered to the revising barrister, who is to receive the same as evidence without further proof; persons falsely signing any such declarations (§ 11) to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding a year; and the revising barrister is empowered to impound any such declaration. No court (§ 12) to be held by any revising barrister before Sept. 20. Every order for costs (§ 13) whether in revising the lists of county, city, or borough voters, in the case of an objection, to be made before proceedings to hear any other ground of objections; the sum ordered to be paid (§ 14) is not to exceed the sum of £.5 on any one vote. For the purpose of this Act (§ 17) the word "value" shall in the case of an occupying tenant mean amount of rental.

* See Form 8a, p. 324.

† See Form 8a, p. 325.

"ACT FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1867."
 (30th and 31st Victoriae, cap. 102.)

An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the Representation of the People in England and Wales. [15th August, 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in *England and Wales*: Be it enacted:

I. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The Representation of the People Act, 1867."

II. This Act shall not apply to *Scotland or Ireland*, nor in anywise affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford or Cambridge*.

PART I.—FRANCHISES.

III. Every man shall, in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a Voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve Parliament for a Borough, who is qualified as follows: (that is to say):

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
2. Is on the last day of *July* in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling house within the Borough; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the Borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and
4. Has on or before the twentieth day of *July* in the same year *bona fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of *January*:

Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling house.

IV. Every man shall, in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a Borough, who is qualified as follows: (that is to say);

1. Is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
2. As a lodger has occupied in the same Borough separately and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of *July* in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards; and
8. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months imme-

diately preceding the last day of *July*, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters.

Every man shall, in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a County, who is qualified as follows; (that is to say,) 1.

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or any other tenure whatever, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who is entitled, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not), of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same:

Provided that no person shall be registered as a voter under this section unless he has complied with the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the Act of the second year of the Reign of His Majesty *William the Fourth*, chapter forty-five.

VI. Every man shall, in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows; (that is to say,) 1.

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
2. Is on the last day of *July* in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements, within the county, of the rateable value of twelve pounds or upwards; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and
4. Has on or before the 20th day of *July* in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of *January*.

VII. Where the owner is rated at the time of the passing this Act to the poor rate in respect of a dwelling house or other tenement situate in a parish wholly or partly in a borough, instead of the occupier, his liability to be rated in any future poor rate shall cease, and the following enactments shall take effect with respect to rating in all boroughs:

1. After the passing of this Act no owner of any dwelling house or other tenement situate in a parish either wholly or partly within a borough shall be rated to the poor rate instead of the occupier, except as hereinafter mentioned:
2. The full rateable value of every dwelling house or other separate tenement, and the full rate in the pound payable by the

occupier, and the name of the occupier, shall be entered in the rate book :

Where the dwelling house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated, the owner of such dwelling house or tenement shall be rated in respect thereof to the poor rate :

Provided as follows :

- (1.) That nothing in this Act contained shall affect any composition existing at the time of the passing of this Act, so nevertheless that no such composition shall remain in force beyond the twenty-ninth day of *September* next :
- (2.) That nothing herein contained shall affect any rate made previously to the passing of this Act, and the powers conferred by any subsisting Act for the purpose of collecting and recovering a poor rate shall remain and continue in force for the collection and recovery of any such rate and composition :
- (3.) That where the occupier under a tenancy subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act of any dwelling house or other tenement which has been let to him free from rates is rated and has paid rates in pursuance of this Act, he may deduct from any rent due or accruing due from him in respect of the said dwelling house or other tenement any amount paid by him on account of the rates to which he may be rendered liable to this Act.

VIII. Where any occupier of a dwelling house or other tenement (for which the owner at the time of the passing of this Act is rated or is liable to be rated) would be entitled to be registered as an occupier in pursuance of this Act at the first registration of Parliamentary voters to be made after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven if he had been rated to the poor-rate for the whole of the required period, such occupier shall, notwithstanding he may not have been rated prior to the 29th day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven as an ordinary occupier, be entitled to be registered, subject to the following conditions :

1. That he has been duly rated as an ordinary occupier to all poor rates in respect of the premises after the liability of the owner to be rated to the poor rate has ceased, under the provisions of this Act :
2. That he has on or before the twentieth day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight paid all poor rates which have become payable by him as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises up to the preceding fifth day of *January*.

IX. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members no person shall vote for more than two candidates.

X. At a contested election for the City of *London* no person shall vote for more than three candidates.

XI. No elector who within six months before or during any election for any county or borough shall have been retained, hired, or employed for all or any of the purposes of the election for reward by or on behalf

of any candidate at such election as agent, canvasser, clerk, messenger, or in other like employment, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and if he shall so vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

XII. Whereas upon representations made to Her Majesty in joint addresses of both Houses of Parliament to the effect that the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to try the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for the boroughs of *Totnes*, *Reigate*, *Great Yarmouth*, and *Lancaster* had reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last elections for the said boroughs, commissioners were appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, intituled *An Act to provide for the more effectual Inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament*: And whereas the commissioners so appointed reported to Her Majesty as follows:

1. As respects the said borough of *Totnes*, that at every election for the said borough since and including the election in the year 1857 corrupt practices had extensively prevailed :
2. As respects the said borough of *Reigate*, that bribery and treating had prevailed at the election in the year 1859, and had extensively prevailed at the two elections in the year 1858, and at the elections in the years 1863 and 1865 :
3. As respects the said borough of *Great Yarmouth* that corrupt and illegal practices had extensively prevailed at the elections in the years 1859 and 1865 :
4. As respects the said borough of *Lancaster*, that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the election in the year 1865, and, with rare exceptions, had for a long time prevailed at contested elections for members to serve in Parliament for that borough:

Be it enacted, That from and after the end of this present Parliament the boroughs of *Totnes*, *Reigate*, *Great Yarmouth*, and *Lancaster* shall respectively cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament.

XIII. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty dated the sixteenth day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of *Totnes*, have by their report, dated the twenty-ninth day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, reported to Her Majesty that the persons named in schedules (I.) and (K.) to the said report annexed had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: Be it enacted, That none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the southern division of the county of *Devon* in respect of a qualification situated within the said borough of *Totnes*.

XIV. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of *Great Yarmouth* have

by their report, dated the twentieth day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six reported to Her Majesty that the persons named in Schedules (A.) and (B.) to the said report annexed had been guilty of giving and receiving bribes : Be it enacted, That none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the north-eastern division of the county of *Norfolk*, or the eastern division of the county of *Suffolk*, in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of *Great Yarmouth*.

XV. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and sixty six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of *Lancaster*, have by their report reported to Her Majesty that certain persons had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes : Be it enacted, That none of the said persons appearing by the Schedules marked (A.) and (B.) to the said report annexed to have been bribed, or as bribing and treating, shall have the right of voting for the northern division of the county of *Lancaster* in respect to a qualification situated within the said borough of *Lancaster*.

XVI. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of *Reigate*, by their report, dated the second day of *February* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, reported to Her Majesty that the said persons named in Schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.) had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes : Be it enacted, That none of the persons so named in the said schedules, and appearing thereby to have been so guilty in the election which took place in the year 1865, shall have the right of voting for the division of *Mid Surrey*, in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of *Reigate*.

PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

XVII. From and after the end of this present Parliament, no borough which had a less population than ten thousand at the census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one shall return more than one member to serve in Parliament, such boroughs being enumerated in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed.

XVIII. From and after the end of this present Parliament, the city of *Manchester* and the boroughs of *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, and *Leeds*, shall each respectively return three members to serve in Parliament.

XIX. Each of the places named in Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed shall be a borough, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each such borough shall comprise such places as are specified and described in connexion with the name of each such borough in the said Schedule (B.); and in all future Parliaments the borough of *Chelsea*, named in the said schedule, shall return two members, and each of the other boroughs named in the said schedule shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

XX. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, for or in respect of the boroughs constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they respectively had been boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

XXI. From and after the end of the present Parliament, the boroughs of *Merther Tydfil* and *Salford* shall each return two members instead of one to serve in future Parliaments; and the borough of the *Tower Hamlets* shall be divided into two divisions, and each division shall in all future Parliaments be a separate borough returning two members to serve in Parliament.

The said divisions shall be known by the name of the borough of *Hackney* and the borough of the *Tower Hamlets*, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall comprise the places mentioned in connection with each such borough in Schedule (C.) hereto annexed.

XXII. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, in respect of the said boroughs of *Hackney* and of the *Tower Hamlets* constituted under this Act, in like manner as if such divisions had previously to the passing of this Act been separate boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

XXIII. From and after the end of the present Parliament, each county named in the first column of Schedule (D.) to this Act annexed shall be divided into the divisions named in the second column of the said schedule, and until otherwise directed by Parliament, each of such divisions shall consist of the hundreds, lathes, wapentakes, and places mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

In all future Parliaments there shall be two members to serve for each of the divisions specified in the said second column, and such members shall be chosen in the same manner and by the same description of voters, and in respect of the same rights of voting, as if each such division were a separate county.

All enactments relating to divisions of counties returning members to serve in Parliament shall be deemed to apply to the divisions constituted as aforesaid.

Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, for or in respect of the divisions of counties constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they had respectively been counties returning members to serve in Parliament.

XXIV. In all future Parliaments the University of *London* shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

XXV. Every man whose name is for the time being on the register of graduates constituting the Convocation of the University of *London* shall, if of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for the said University.

PART III.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISION.

Incidents of Franchise.

XXVI. Different premises occupied in immediate succession by any person as owner or tenant during the twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of *July* in any year shall, unless and except as herein is otherwise provided, have the same effect in qualifying such person to vote for a county or borough as a continued occupation on the same premises in the manner herein provided.

XXVII. In a county where premises are in the joint occupation of several persons as owners or tenants, and the aggregate rateable value of such premises is such as would, if divided amongst the several occupiers, so far as the value is concerned, confer on each of them a vote, then each of such joint occupiers shall, if otherwise qualified, and subject to the conditions of this Act, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for the county: provided always, that not more than two persons, being such joint occupiers, shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such premises, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

XXVIII. Where any poor rate due on the fifth day of *January* in any year from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough remains unpaid on the first day of *June* following, the overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall on or before the twentieth of the same month of *June*, unless such rate has previously been paid, or has been duly demanded by a demand note, to be served in like manner as the notice in this section referred to, give or cause to be given a notice in the form set forth in Schedule (E) to this Act to every such occupier. The notice shall be deemed to be duly given if delivered to the occupier or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable. Any overseer who shall wilfully withhold such notice, with intent to keep such occupier off the list or register of voters for the said borough, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

XXIX. The overseers of every parish wholly or partly within a borough shall, on or before the twenty-second day of *July* in every year, make out a list containing the name and place of abode of every person who shall not have paid, on or before the twentieth day of the same month, all poor rates which shall have become payable from him in respect of any premises within the said parish before the fifth day of *January* then last past, and the overseers shall keep the said list, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day except *Sunday* during the first fourteen

days after the said twenty-second day of *July*; any overseer wilfully neglecting or refusing to make out such list, or to allow the same to be perused as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

Registration of Voters.

XXX. The following Regulations shall in and after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be observed with respect to the registration of voters:

1. The overseers of every parish or township shall make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in boroughs are required by the Registration Acts to make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds:
2. The claim of every person desirous of being registered as a voter for a member or members to serve for any borough in respect of the occupation of lodgings shall be in the form numbered I. in Schedule (G.) or to the like effect, and shall have annexed thereto a declaration in the form and be certified in the manner in the said schedule mentioned, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and every such claim shall after the last day of *July* and on or before the twenty-fifth day of *August* in any year be delivered to the overseers of the parish in which such lodgings shall be situate, and the particulars of such claim shall be duly published by such overseers on or before the first day of *September* next ensuing in a separate list, according to the form numbered 2, in the said Schedule (G.):

So much of section 18, of the Act of the session of the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, as relates to the manner of publishing lists of claimants and to the delivery of copies thereof to persons requiring the same, shall apply to every such claim and list; and all the provisions of the 38th and 39th sections of the same Act with respect to the proof of the claims of persons omitted from the lists of voters, and to objections thereto, and to the hearing thereof, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to claims and objections, and to the hearing thereof, under this section.

XXXI. The word "expenses" contained in the sections fifty-four and fifty-five of the said Registration Act of the session of the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, shall be

deemed to and shall include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough, to be hereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed upon him by the same Act or by this Act, in addition to any money actually paid or disbursed by him for or in respect of any such services or duties as aforesaid.

XXXII. Whereas several of the hundreds mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule (D.), and therein assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire*, are situate in the parts of *Lindsey*, and others are situate in the parts of *Kesteven*, and the liberty of *Lincoln* consisting of the city and the county of the city of *Lincoln* is situate partly in the parts of *Lindsey* and partly in the parts of *Kesteven*, and there are separate clerks of the peace for the said parts of *Lindsey* and *Kesteven*: in forming the register for the said division of *Mid Lincolnshire* the clerk of the peace of the parts of *Lindsey* shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the hundreds assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire* as aforesaid as are situate within the said parts of *Lindsey*, and in regard to so much of the liberty of *Lincoln* aforesaid as is situate within the said parts of *Lindsey*; and the clerk of the peace of the parts of *Kesteven* shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the said hundreds as assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire* as aforesaid as are situate within the said parts of *Kesteven*, and in regard to so much of the liberty of *Lincoln* aforesaid as is situate within the said parts of *Kesteven*.

Places for Election, and Polling Places.

XXXIII. The court for the election of members for each of the divisions mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule (D.) shall be holden at the places named for that purpose in the fourth column of the same schedule.

XXXIV. In every county the justices of the peace having jurisdiction therein or in the larger part thereof, assembled at some court of general or quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, held after the passing of this Act, may if they think convenience requires it, divide such county into polling districts, and assign to each district a polling place, in such manner as to enable each voter, so far as practicable, to have a polling place within a convenient distance of his residence; and the justices shall advertise, in such manner as they think fit a description of the polling districts so constituted by them, and the name of the polling place assigned to each district, and shall name the polling places at which the revising barristers are to hold their courts, and no revising barrister shall be obliged to hold his courts at any polling places not so

named: provided that the justices of the peace for the *Isle of Ely*, assembled as aforesaid, shall carry into effect the provisions of this section so far as regards the said *Isle of Ely*; but nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by any other Act of Parliament of altering polling places or polling districts, or of creating additional polling places or districts:

The local authority of every borough shall if they think convenience requires it, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act divide such borough into polling districts, and the returning officer shall in the case of a contested election provide at least one booth or room for taking the poll in each polling district; and in cases where a Parliamentary borough is constituted of two or more towns, the distance between two of which shall exceed two miles, there shall be provided a booth or room for taking the poll in each of such towns.

Where any parish in a borough is divided into or forms part of more than one polling district, the overseers shall, so far as practicable, make out the list of voters in such manner as to divide the names in conformity with each polling district:

The town clerk, as defined by the Act of the sixth *Victoria*, chapter eighteen, shall cause the lists of voters for each borough to be copied, printed, arranged, and signed, and delivered in the manner directed by the said Act, so as to correspond with the division of the borough into polling districts:

A description of the polling districts made or altered in pursuance of this Act shall be advertised by the local authority in such manner as they think fit, and notice of the situation, division and allotment of the polling booth or place for each district shall be given in manner now required by law:

The local authority shall mean in every municipal borough, and in every borough any part of which forms a municipal borough, the town council of such borough; and in cases where a Parliamentary borough is constituted by the combination of two or more municipal boroughs, then the local authority shall mean the town council of that municipal borough in which the nomination takes place:

The local authority may from time to time alter any districts made by them under this Act.

* * * *

XXXVII. At every contested election for any county or borough, unless some building or place belonging to the county or borough is provided for that purpose, the returning officer shall, whenever it is practicable so to do, instead of erecting a booth hire a building or room for the purpose of taking the poll:

* * * *

XXXVIII. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth sections of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, relating to the transmission and delivery of the book or books containing the list of voters to the sheriff and returning officer, shall be construed as if the

word "*December*" were substituted in those sections for the word "*November*," and the said book or books shall be register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough to which such register relates at any election which takes place during the year commencing on the first day of *January* next after such register is made, and the register of electors in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall be the register in force until the first day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

* * * *

Section 35, part of Section 37, and Section 39, are repealed by the 35th and 36th Victoriae, cap. 38.

XL. The thirty-sixth section of the Act of the second year of King *William* the Fourth, chapter forty-five, disqualifying persons in receipt of parochial relief from being registered as voters for a borough, shall apply to a county also, and the said section shall be construed as if the word "county" were inserted therein before the word "City"; and the overseers of every parish shall omit from the lists made out by them of persons entitled to vote for the borough and county in which such parish is situate the names of all persons who have received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of *July* in the year in which the list is made out.

Election in University of London.

XLI. The Vice-chancellor of the university of *London* shall be the returning officer for such university, and the writ for any election of a member to serve in Parliament for such university shall be directed to such vice-chancellor.

XLII. The vice-chancellor of the university of *London* shall proceed to election, in pursuance of any writ to be directed to him as herein-before mentioned, within six days after the receipt of such writ, giving three clear days notice of the day and place of election, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election; and the vice-chancellor shall after such election certify the same, together with such writ, according to the directions thereof.

XLIII. At every contested election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the university of *London* the polling shall commence at eight o'clock in the morning of the day next following the day fixed for the election, and may continue for not more than five days (*Sunday Christmas Day, Ascension Day, and Good Friday* being excluded), but no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon.

XLIV. At every election of a member to serve in Parliament for the university of *London* the vice-chancellor shall appoint the polling place, and also shall have power to appoint two or more pro-vice-chancellors, any one of whom may receive the votes and decide upon all questions during the absence of such vice-chancellor; and such vice-chancellor shall have power to appoint poll clerks and other officers, by one or more of whom the votes may be entered in the poll book, or such number of poll books as may be judged necessary by such vice-chancellor; and such vice-

chancellor shall, not later than two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day next following the close of the poll, openly declare the state of the poll and make proclamation of the member chosen.

XLV. All the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth year of Her present Majesty, entitled *An Act to provide that votes at elections for the universities may be recorded by means of voting papers*, shall apply to every election of a member for the university of London.

XLVI. So much of the twenty-seventh and thirty-second sections of the Act of the second year of the reign of King William the fourth, chapter forty-five, and of the seventy-ninth section of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, as relates to the residence of electors within seven miles of any city or borough, shall be repealed in respect to electors otherwise qualified to be registered and to vote for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London: provided always, that no person shall be registered as an elector for the said city unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year, nor be entitled to vote at any election for the said city unless he shall have ever since the last day of July in the year in which his name was inserted in the register then in force have resided, and at the time of voting shall have continued to reside within the said city, or within twenty-five miles thereof or any part thereof.

Miscellaneous.

XLVII. In any borough named in the Schedules (B.) and (C.) to this Act annexed, which is or includes a municipal borough, the mayor of such municipal borough shall be the returning officer, and in the other cases the returning officer shall be appointed in the same manner as if such places were included amongst the boroughs mentioned in the Schedules C.) and (D.) of the Act of the second year of His late Majesty William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, for which no persons are mentioned in such schedules as returning officers.

XLVIII. The following persons, that is to say, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Eversley, the Right Honourable Russell Gurney, Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Baronet, Sir Francis Crossley, Baronet, and John Walter, Esquire, of whom not less than three shall be a quorum, shall be appointed Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales, and they shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, proceed, by themselves or by assistant commissioners appointed by them, to inquire into the temporary boundaries of every borough constituted by this Act, with power to suggest such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.

They shall also inquire into the boundaries of every other borough in England and Wales, except such boroughs as are wholly disfranchised by this Act, with a view to ascertain whether the boundaries should be enlarged, so as to include within the limits of the borough all premises which ought, due regard being had to situation or other local circum-

stances, to be included therein for the purpose of conferring upon the occupiers thereof the parliamentary franchise for such borough.

They shall also inquire into the divisions of counties as constituted by this Act, and as to the places appointed for holding courts for the election of members for such divisions, with a view to ascertain whether, having regard to the natural and legal divisions of each county, and the distribution of the population therein, any and what alterations should be made in such divisions or places.

The said commissioners shall, with all practicable despatch, report to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state upon the several matters in this section referred to them, and their report shall be laid before Parliament.

The commissioners and assistant commissioners so appointed shall give notice, by public advertisement, of their intention to visit such counties and boroughs, and shall appoint a time for receiving the statements of any persons who may be desirous of giving information as to the boundaries or other local circumstances of such counties and boroughs, and the said commissioners or assistant commissioners shall by personal inspection, and such other means as the commissioners shall think necessary, possess themselves of such information as will enable the commissioners to make such report as herein mentioned.

XLIX. Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privity any such payment as in this section is mentioned is made shall also, be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

L. No returning officer for any county or borough, nor his deputy, nor any partner or clerk of either of them, shall act as agent for any candidate in the management or conduct of his election as a member to serve in parliament for such county or borough; and if any returning officer, his deputy, the partner or clerk of either of them, shall so act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

LI. Whereas great inconvenience may arise from the enactments now in force, limiting the duration of the Parliament in being at the demise of the crown: Be it therefore enacted, That the Parliament in being at any future demise of the crown shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise, but shall continue so long as it would have continued but for such demise, unless it should be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the crown, anything in the act passed in the sixth year of Her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, chapter seven, in any way notwithstanding.

LII. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offices of profit the acceptance of which from the crown vacates the seats of members accepting the same, but does not render them incapable of being re-elected: Be it enacted, That where a person has been returned

as a member to serve in Parliament since the acceptance by him from the crown of any office described in Schedule (H.) to this Act annexed, the subsequent acceptance by him from the crown of any other office or offices described in such schedule in lieu of and in immediate succession the one to the other shall not vacate his seat.

LIII. Any copy of any of the said reports by the said commissioners appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in any of the said boroughs of *Totnes*, *Great Yarmouth*, *Lancaster*, or *Reigate*, with the schedules thereof annexed, and purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be sufficient evidence of any such report of the said commissioners and of the schedules annexed thereto.

LIV. Where separate registers of voters have been directed to be made in respect of the divisions of the borough and counties divided by this Act into two divisions only, if a vacancy takes place in the representation of the said county or borough before a summoning of a future Parliament, and after the completion of such separate register, such last-mentioned registers shall for the purpose of any election to fill up such vacancy, be deemed together to form the register for the borough or county and in the case of a county divided into more than two divisions the clerk of the peace shall, from the separate registers make out a register of voters for the county or original division of the county in which the election may be about to take place, in the same manner as if no new division or divisions of such county had been made by this Act.

LV. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of persons whose names are for the time being on the register of voters for any county in which the boroughs constituted by this Act are situate to vote in any election for such county in respect of any vacancy that may take place before the summoning of a future Parliament, but after such summoning no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote in any election for any such county who would not be entitled to be so registered or to vote in case the qualification held by him were situate in a borough other than one constituted by this Act.

In the case of a parish wholly or partly situate within the limits of a borough constituted by this Act, the revising barrister in revising at any time before the summoning of a future Parliament the list of voters for the county in which such parish is situate shall write the word "borough" opposite to the name of each voter whose qualification in respect of the premises described in the list would not, after the summoning of a future Parliament, entitle such voter to vote for the county and at any election taking place after the summoning of a future Parliament the vote of every person against whose name the word "borough" is written, if tendered in respect of such qualification, shall be rejected by the returning officer.

LVI. The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchises, but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws,

customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in *England* and *Wales*, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorized to vote, and shall also apply to any constituency hereby authorized to return a member or members to Parliament as if it had heretofore returned such members to Parliament and to the franchises hereby conferred, and to the registers of voters hereby required to be formed.

LVII. From and after the passing of this Act, the county palatine of *Lancaster* shall cease to be a county palatine, in so far as respect to issue, direction, and transmission of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for any division of the said county or for any borough situate in the said county; and such writs may be issued under the same seal, be directed to the like officer, and transmitted in the like manner, under, to, and in which writs may be issued, directed, and transmitted in the case of divisions of counties and boroughs not forming part of or situate in a county palatine; and any writ issued, directed, and transmitted in manner directed by this section shall be valid accordingly.

LVIII. All writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in parliament, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs or relating to the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

LIX. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people and with the registration Acts; and in construing the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of the Act of the second year of king *William* the fourth, chapter forty-five, the expressions "the provisions herein-after contained," and "as aforesaid," shall be deemed to refer to the provisions of this Act conferring rights to vote as well as to the provisions of the said Act.

LX. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of any constituency, or of a dissolution of Parliament taking place, and a writ or writs being issued, before the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the election of members to serve in the present or any new Parliament, each election shall take place in the same manner in all respects as if no alteration had been made by this Act in the franchises of electors, or in the places authorized to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, with this exception, that the boroughs by this Act disfranchised shall not be entitled to return members to serve in any such new Parliament.

LXI. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings herein-after assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

" Month " shall mean calendar month :

" Member " shall include a knight of the shire :

" Election " shall mean an election of a member or members to serve in Parliament :

" County " shall not include a county of a city or county of a town, but shall mean any county, riding, parts or divisions of a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

" Borough " shall mean any borough, city, place, or combination of places, not being a county as herein-before defined, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

" Dwelling house " shall include any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and separately rated to the relief of the poor :

" The Registration Acts " shall mean the Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, and the Act of the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter thirty-six, and any other Acts or parts of Acts relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at and proceedings in the election of members to serve in Parliament for *England* and *Wales*.

To A. B.

SCHEDULE (E.)

City [or Borough of]

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of voters for this City [or Borough] now about to be made in respect of the premises in your occupation in [street or place] unless you pay on or before the Twentieth day of July next all the Poor Rates which have become due from you in respect of such premises, up to the Fifth day of January last, amounting to £. and if you omit to make such payment you will be incapable of being on the next register of voters for this City [or Borough].

Dated the

day of June, 18

C.D. } Overseers,
E.F. } or
G.H. } Assistant
 { Overseer,
 or
I.K. Collector.

SCHEDULE (G.)

Form No. 1.

Claim of Lodger.

Borough of

To the Overseers of the Parish of

I hereby claim to be inserted in the list of voters in respect of the occupation of the undermentioned lodgings, and the particulars of my qualification are stated in the columns below.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Profession, Trade, or Calling.	Description of Lodging.	Description of House in which Lodgings situate, with Number, if any, and Name of Street.	Name, Description, and Residence of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent paid.

I, the above-named hereby declare that I have been during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July in this year, the occupier as sole tenant of the above-mentioned lodgings, and that I have resided therein during the twelve months immediately preceding the said last day of July, and that such lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards.

Dated the

day of

Signature of Claimant

Witness to the signature of the said

And I certify my belief in the accuracy of the above claim.

Name of Witness _____

Residence and calling _____

This claim must bear date the First day of August, or some day subsequent thereto, and must be delivered to the Overseers after the last day of July, and on or before the Twenty-fifth day of August.

Form No. 2.

List of Claimants in respect of Lodgings to be published by the Overseers.

The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members] for the City [or Borough] of _____

Christian Name and Surname of each Claimant at full length.	Profession, Trade, or Calling.	Description of Lodgings.	Description of House in which Lodgings situate, with Number, if any, and Name of Street.	Name, Description, and Residence of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent paid.

(Signed)

A.B. } Overseers
C.D. } of,
E.F. } &c.

SCHEDULE (H.)

Offices of Profit referred to in this Act:

Lord High Treasurer; Commissioner for executing the Offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; President of the Privy Council; Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Education; Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household; Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household; Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Equerry or Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty; Any Principal Secretary of State; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer; Paymaster General; Postmaster General; Lord High Admiral; Commissioner for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral; Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; Chief Secretary for Ireland; Commissioner for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Judge Advocate General; Attorney General for England; Solicitor General for England; Lord Advocate for Scotland; Solicitor General for Scotland; Attorney General for Ireland; Solicitor General for Ireland.

**"AMENDMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE ACT, 1867."**

(31st and 32nd Victoria cap. 46.)

XVII. Whereas by the first enactment contained in the thirtieth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, it is enacted, that "the overseers of every parish or township shall make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in Boroughs are required by the registration Acts to make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds :"

And whereas by the fifty-ninth section of the same Act it is further provided that the said Representation of the People Act, 1867, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the Registration Acts: And whereas doubts are entertained, notwithstanding the said provisions, whether the fifteenth section of the principal Act, relating to the claims of persons omitted from borough lists of voters, or desirous of being registered in respect of a different qualification from that appearing in such lists, does or does not apply with the necessary variations to the rectification of the lists of county voters to be made in pursuance of the said enactment: It is hereby declared, that the said fifteenth section of the principal Act shall apply to the list of persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, in the same manner as if the list of voters in the said fifteenth section referred to were the list of voters made in pursuance of the enactment contained in the thirtieth section of the Representation of the People Act instead of the list of voters for a city or borough as specified in the said fifteenth section.

XVIII. Where a municipal borough forms part of a parliamentary borough the town clerk of such municipal borough shall be deemed to be the town clerk within the meaning of the thirty-fourth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the Acts relating to registration.

The local authority within the meaning of the same section, in boroughs where the town council is not the local authority, shall be the Justices of the Peace of the Petty Sessional Division in which such borough is situate, or if such borough be situate in or comprise more than one Petty Sessional Division then the Justices in general or quarter sessions having Jurisdiction over such Borough or the greater part thereof in area.

The power of dividing their county into polling districts, and assigning to each district a polling place, vested in the Justices of the Peace by the said thirty-fourth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, may be exercised by such Justices from time to time and as often as they think fit; and the said power of dividing a county into polling districts shall be deemed to include the power of altering any polling districts or polling districts.

XIX. In the lists and register of voters for a county the names of the persons in any parish or township on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises in such parish or township is conferred by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall appear in a separate list after the list of voters in such parish or township otherwise qualified, and such separate list shall be deemed to be part of the lists of county voters of such parish or township, and shall be annually made anew by the overseers of such parish or township, subject to this proviso, that the revising barrister shall erase from the separate list of such occupiers as aforesaid all persons who appear to him from the accompanying lists to be entitled to vote in the same polling district in respect of some other qualification to which no objection is made, except in cases where any person whose name is about to be erased object to the erasure, in which case such person shall be deemed to have given due notice of his claim to have his name inserted in the list of occupiers, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

XX. Notwithstanding anything contained in the thirtieth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the thirty-eighth section of the principal Act therein referred to, the names of the persons in any parish or township on whom a right to vote for a member or members to serve for any borough in respect of the occupation of lodgings is conferred by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall, in lists and registers of voters for such boroughs, appear in a separate list.

XXI. Section fifty-seven of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, with respect to the county palatine of *Lancaster*, and the issue, direction, and transmission of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for any division of the said county or for any borough situate therein, shall be construed to extend to and include the county palatine of *Durham*.

XXII. Where any parish in a county, city or borough forms part of more than one polling district, the part of such parish situate in each polling district shall be deemed to be a separate parish for the purposes of the revision of voters and the lists and register of voters, and may be designated by some distinguishing addition in the list of voters for such part of a parish.

XXIII. Whereas it is expedient to provide a summary remedy for the recovery by town clerks and returning officers of sums of money due to them in respect of expenses incurred in pursuance of the Registration Acts, be it enacted, that if the overseers of any parish or township refuse or neglect to pay to the town clerk or returning officer of any borough, out of the first monies to be collected for the relief of the poor, any contribution or sum required to be paid to him by the fifty-fifth section of the principal Act, or any Act amending the same, or any part of such contribution or sum, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county or place within which such parish or township is wholly or in part situate, upon information and complaint in writing, and after seven days notice in writing to be served upon such overseers or one of them, by warrant under his hand to levy such contribution or sum by distress and sale of the goods of the offender or offenders, together with

all costs occasioned by the making of such complaint, service of such summons, and the obtaining and executing such warrant.

XXIV. The third section of the said Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of King *William* the Fourth, chapter 36, shall be repealed, and instead thereof be it enacted, "that the polling booths at each " polling place shall be so divided and arranged in compartments by the " Sheriff or other returning officer that not more than five hundred " electors shall be allotted to poll in each compartment."

XXV. Where a borough is situated partly in one circuit and partly in another, the Judge of the circuit in which the greater part in extent of such borough is situate shall appoint the revising barrister for such borough.

XXVI. If, in pursuance of any Act passed during the last or present session of parliament any alteration is made affecting the divisions of any county the clerk of the peace of such county or the revising barrister shall amend any copies of registers, lists, claims, or objections submitted to him in such manner as to make the same conformable to the alterations so made by Act of parliament.

If the Justices of the peace in any county have by any order of session made before such Act was passed divided such county into polling districts, and assigned to each district a polling place, and named the polling places at which the revising barristers are to hold their courts, such order shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been made after the passing of such Act.

XXVII. From and after the passing of this Act a returning officer shall be annually appointed for the borough of *Thirsk* in the manner provided by the eleventh section of the Act of the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, chapter forty-five, in the case of the boroughs mentioned in schedules C. and D. annexed to the said Act, for which no persons are mentioned in such schedules as returning officers and the person so appointed shall perform all the duties and be entitled to the remuneration which a returning officer is, by the Registration Acts, required to perform and is entitled to in boroughs where there is no town clerk.

XXVIII. The overseers of every parish or township shall produce to the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters of any county, whilst holding his court for revising the lists relating to their parish or township, all rates made for the relief of the poor of their parish or township between the fifth day of *January* in the year then last past and the last day of *July* in the then present year; and any overseer wilfully refusing or neglecting to produce any such rates shall be deemed wilfully guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the principal Act, and be punishable accordingly.

XXIX. The barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters of any county, whilst holding his court for revising the lists relating to a parish or township, may require any overseer or overseers of a past year, or other person having the custody of any poor rate of the then current or any past year, or any relieving officer, to attend before him at any such court and they shall attend accordingly and answer all such questions as

may be put to them by the barrister; and any overseer or relieving officer wilfully refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements authorized to be made by the revising barrister in pursuance of this section shall be punishable in the same manner in which an overseer wilfully guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the principal Act, is punishable under the principal Act.

XXX. The thirtieth section of the Act of the session of the second year of King *William* the Fourth, chapter forty-five, and the seventy-fifth section of the principal Act, shall apply to all occupiers of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a county under the Representation of the People Act, 1867.

"THE REVENUE OFFICERS' DISABILITIES REMOVAL ACT, 1868."

(31st and 32nd Victoria, cap. 78.)

An Act to relieve certain Officers employed in the collection and Management of Her Majesty's Revenues from any legal Disability to vote at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

31st July, 1868.

WHEREAS it is inexpedient that any person otherwise entitled to be registered as a voter should be incapacitated to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament by reason of his being employed in the collection or management of Her Majesty's Revenues: Be it enacted:

I. The enactments contained in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

22 George III. c. 41.

43 George III. c. 25.

7 & 8 George IV. c. 58, sec. 9.

**"THE ELECTION PETITIONS AND CORRUPT PRACTICES AT
ELECTIONS ACT, 1868."**

An Act for amending the Laws relating to Election Petitions, and providing more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary Elections.

[31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to election petitions, and to provide more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections :

Be it enacted :

Preliminary.

I. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

II. The expression "the Court" shall, for the purposes of this Act, in its application to *England* mean the Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster*, and in its application to *Ireland* the Court of Common Pleas at *Dublin*, and such Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition and the proceedings thereon as it would have if such petition were an ordinary cause within their jurisdiction.

III. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings herein-after assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction ; (that is to say,)

"Metropolitan District" shall mean the City of *London* and the liberties thereof, and any parish or place subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works :

"Election" shall mean an election of a member or members to serve in Parliament:

"County" shall not include a County of a City or County of a Town, but shall mean any county, riding, parts, or division of a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament:

"Borough" shall mean any borough, university, city, place, or combination of places, not being a county as herein-before defined, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"Corrupt Practices" or "Corrupt Practice" shall mean bribery, treating, and undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by Act of Parliament, or recognized by the common law of Parliament:

"Rules of Court" shall mean rules to be made as herein-after mentioned :

"Prescribed" shall mean "prescribed by the rules of Court."

IV. For the purposes of this Act "Speaker" shall be deemed to include deputy speaker; and when the office of speaker is vacant, the clerk of the House of Commons, or any other officer for the time being performing the duties of the clerk of the House of Commons, shall be

deemed to be substituted for and to be included in the expression "the speaker."

Presentation and Service of Petition.

V. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament a petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a member to serve in Parliament for a county or borough may be presented to the Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster*, if such county or borough is situate in *England*, or to the Court of Common Pleas at *Dublin*, if such county or borough is situate in *Ireland*, by any one or more of the following persons:

1. Some person who voted or who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates; or,
2. Some person claiming to have had a right to be returned or elected at such election; or,
3. Some person alleging himself to have been a candidate at such election:

And such petition is herein-after referred to as an election petition.

VI. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the presentation of an election petition under this Act:

1. The petition shall be signed by the Petitioner, or all the Petitioners if more than One:
2. The petition shall be presented within twenty-one days after the return has been made to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery in *England*, or to the clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in *Ireland*, as the case may be, of the member to whose election the petition relates, unless it question the return or election upon an allegation of corrupt practices, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other reward to have been made by any member, or on his account, or with his privity, since the time of such return, in pursuance or in furtherance of such corrupt practices, in which case the petition may be presented at any time within twenty-eight days after the date of such payment:
3. Presentation of a petition shall be made by delivering it to the prescribed officer or otherwise dealing with the same in manner prescribed.
4. At the time of the presentation of the petition, or within three days afterwards, security for the payment of all costs, charges, and expenses that may become payable by the petitioner—
 - (a.) to any person summoned as a witness on his behalf, or,
 - (b.) to the member whose election or return is complained of (who is herein-after referred to as the respondent),
 shall be given on behalf of the petitioner:
5. The security shall be to an amount of one thousand pounds; it shall be given either by recognizance to be entered into by any number of sureties not exceeding four, or by a deposit of money in manner prescribed, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

VII. On presentation of the petition the prescribed officer shall send a copy thereof to the returning officer of the county or borough to which the petition relates, who shall forthwith publish the same in the county or borough, as the case may be.

VIII. Notice of the presentation of a petition under this Act, and of the nature of the proposed security, accompanied with a copy of the petition, shall, within the prescribed time, not exceeding five days after the presentation of the petition, be served by the petitioner on the respondent; and it shall be lawful for the respondent, where the security is given wholly or partially by recognizance, within a further prescribed time, not exceeding five days from the date of the service on him of the notice, to object in writing to such recognizance, on the ground that the sureties, or any of them, are insufficient, or that a surety is dead, or that he cannot be found or ascertained from the want of a sufficient description in the recognizance, or that a person named in the recognizance has not duly acknowledged the same.

IX. Any objection made to the security given shall be heard and decided on in the prescribed manner. If an objection to the security is allowed it shall be lawful for the petitioner, within a further prescribed time, not exceeding five days, to remove such objection, by a deposit in the prescribed manner of such sum of money as may be deemed by the court or officer having cognizance of the matter to make the security sufficient.

If on objection made the security is decided to be insufficient, and such objection is not removed in manner herein-before mentioned, no further proceedings shall be had on the petition; otherwise, on the expiration of the time limited for making objections, or, after objection made, on the sufficiency of the security being established the petition shall be deemed to be at issue.

X. The prescribed officer shall, as soon as may be, make out a list of all petitions under this Act presented to the court of which he is such officer, and which are at issue, placing them in the order in which they were presented, and shall keep at his office a copy of such list, herein-after referred to as the election list, open to the inspection in the prescribed manner of any person making application.

Such petitions, as far as conveniently may be, shall be tried in the order in which they stand in such list.

Trial of a Petition.

XI. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the trial of election petitions under this Act:

1. The trial of every election petition shall be conducted before a puisne judge of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of common law at *Westminster* or *Dublin*, according as the same shall have been presented to the court at *Westminster* or *Dublin*, to be selected from a rota to be formed as herein-after mentioned.
2. The members of each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in *England* and *Ireland* shall respectively,

on or before the third day of *Michaelmas* term in every year, select, by a majority of votes, one of the puisne judges of such court, not being a member of the House of Lords, to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year.

3. If in any case the members of the said court are equally divided in their choice of a puisne judge to be placed on the rota, the chief justice of such court (including under that expression the Chief Baron of the Exchequer) shall have a second or casting vote.
4. Any judge placed on the rota shall be re-eligible in the succeeding or any subsequent year.
5. In the event of the death or the illness of any judge for the time being on the rota, or his inability to act for any reasonable cause, the court to which he belongs shall fill up the vacancy by placing on the rota another puisne judge of the same court.
6. The judges for the time being on the rota shall, according to their seniority, respectively try the election petitions standing for trial under this Act, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, in which case the trial of each election petition shall be taken in manner provided by such agreement.
7. Where it appears to the judges on the rota, after due consideration of the list of petitions under this Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such election petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless an additional judge or judges be appointed to assist the judges on the rota, each of the said courts (that is to say,) the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Queen's Bench, in the order named, shall, on and according to the requisition of such judges on the rota, select, in manner hereinbefore provided, one of the puisne judges of the court to try election petitions for the ensuing year; and any judge so selected shall, during that year, be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of election petitions.
8. Her Majesty may, in manner heretofore in use, appoint an additional puisne judge to each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and Exchequer in *England*:
9. Every election petition shall, except where it raises a question of law for the determination of the court, as hereinafter mentioned, be tried by one of the judges herein-before in that behalf mentioned, herein-after referred to as the judge sitting in open court without a jury.
10. Notice of the time and place at which an election petition will be tried shall be given, not less than fourteen days before the day on which the trial is held, in the prescribed manner.
11. The trial of an election petition in the case of a petition relating to a borough election shall take place in the borough, and in the case of a petition relating to a county election in the county: Provided always, that if it shall appear to the court that special circumstances exist which render it desirable that the petition should be

tried elsewhere than in the borough or county, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint such other place for the trial as shall appear most convenient: provided also, that in the case of a petition relating to any of the boroughs within the metropolitan district, the petition may be held at such place within the district as the court may appoint.

12. The judge presiding at the trial may adjourn the same from time to time and from any one place to any other place within the county or borough, as to him may seem expedient.
13. At the conclusion of the trial the judge who tried the petition shall determine whether the member whose return or election is complained of, or any and what other person, was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall forthwith certify in writing such determination to the Speaker, and upon such certificate being given such determination shall be final to all intents and purposes.
14. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice having been committed at the election to which the petition refers, the judge shall, in addition to such certificate, and at the same time, report in writing to the Speaker as follows:
 - (a.) Whether any corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election, and the nature of such corrupt practice :
 - (b.) The names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice:
 - (c.) Whether corrupt practices have, or whether there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed at the election to which the petition relates.
15. The judge may at the same time make a special report to the Speaker as to any matters arising in the course of the trial, an account of which in his judgment ought to be submitted to the House of Commons.
16. Where, upon the application of any party to a petition made in the prescribed manner to the court, it appears to the court that the case raised by the petition can be conveniently stated as a special case, the court may direct the same to be stated accordingly, and any such special case shall, as far as may be, be heard before the court, and the decision of the court shall be final; and the court shall certify to the Speaker its determination in reference to such special case.

XII. Provided always, that if it shall appear to the judge on the trial of the said petition that any question or questions of law as to the admissibility of evidence or otherwise require further consideration by the Court of Common Pleas, then it shall be lawful for the said judge to postpone the granting of the said certificate until the determination of such question or questions by the court, and for this purpose to reserve

any such question or questions in like manner as questions are usually reserved by a judge on a trial at nisi prius.

XIII. The House of Commons, on being informed by the Speaker of such certificate and report or reports, if any, shall order the same to be entered in their journals, and shall give the necessary directions for confirming or altering the return, or for issuing a writ for a new election, or for carrying the determination into execution, as circumstances may require.

XIV. Where the judge makes a special report the House of Commons may make such order in respect of such special report as they think proper.

XV. If the judge states in his report on the trial of an election petition under this Act that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed in any county or borough at the election to which the petition relates, such statement shall for all the purposes of the Act of the session of the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, intituled *an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections of members to serve in Parliament*, have the same effect and may be dealt with in the same manner as if it were a report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed to try an election petition, and the expenses of any commission of inquiry which may be issued in accordance with the provisions of the said Act shall be defrayed as if they were expenses incurred in the registration of voters for such county or borough.

* * *

XVII. On the trial of an election petition under this Act, unless the judge otherwise directs, any charge of a corrupt practice may be gone into and evidence in relation thereto received before any proof has been given of agency on the part of any candidate in respect of such corrupt practice.

XVIII. The trial of an election petition under this Act shall be proceeded with notwithstanding the acceptance by the respondent of an office of profit under the Crown.

XIX. The trial of an election petition under this Act shall be proceeded with notwithstanding the prorogation of Parliament.

Proceedings.

XX. An election petition under this Act shall be in such form and state such matters as may be prescribed.

XXI. An election petition under this Act shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner in which a writ or summons is served, or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

XXII. Two or more candidates may be made respondents to the same petition, and their case may for the sake of convenience be tried at the same time, but for all the purposes of this Act, such petition shall be deemed to be a separate petition against each respondent.

XXIII. Where, under this Act, more petitions than one are presented relating to the same election or return, all such petitions shall in the election list be bracketed together, and shall be dealt with as one petition, but such petitions shall stand in the election list in the place where the last of such petitions would have stood if it had been the only petition presented, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

XXIV. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the short-hand writer of the House of Commons or his deputy shall attend and shall be sworn by the judge faithfully and truly to take down the evidence given at the trial, and from time to time as occasion requires to write or cause the same to be written in words at length; and it shall be the duty of such shorthand writer to take down such evidence, and from time to time to write or cause the same to be written at length, and a copy of such evidence shall accompany the certificate made by the judge to the Speaker; and the expenses of the shorthand writer shall be deemed to be part of the expenses incurred in receiving the judge.

Jurisdiction and Rules of Court.

XXV. The judges for the time being on the rota for the trial of election petitions in *England* and *Ireland* may respectively from time to time make, and may from time to time revoke and alter, general rules and orders (in this Act referred to as the rules of court), for the effectual execution of this Act, and of the intention and object thereof, and the regulation of the practice, procedure, and costs of election petitions, and the trial thereof, and the certifying and reporting thereon.

Any general rules and orders made as aforesaid shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of this Act.

Any general rules and orders made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before Parliament within three weeks after they are made if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament.

XXVI. Until rules of court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do not extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which committees of the House of Commons have theretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the court and judge in the case of election petitions under this Act.

XXVII. The duties to be performed by the prescribed officer under this Act shall be performed by such one or more of the masters of the Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster* as may be determined by the chief justice of the said Court of Common Pleas, and by the master of the Court of Common Pleas at *Dublin*, and there shall be awarded to such masters respectively, in addition to their existing salaries, such remuneration for the performance of the duties imposed on them in pursuance of this Act as the chief justices of the said Courts of Common Pleas at *Westminster* and *Dublin* may respectively, with the consent of the commissioners of the treasury, determine.

Reception, Expenses, and Jurisdiction of Judge.

XXVIII. The judge shall be received at the place where he is about to try an election petition under this Act with the same state, so far as circumstances admit, as a judge of assize is received at an assize town; he shall be received by the sheriff in the case of a petition relating to a county election, and in any other case by the mayor, in the case of a borough having a mayor, and in the case of a borough not having a mayor by the sheriff of the county in which the borough is situate, or by some person named by such sheriff.

The travelling and other expenses of the judge, and all expenses properly incurred by the sheriff or by such mayor or person named as aforesaid in receiving the judge and providing him with necessary accommodation and with a proper court, shall be defrayed by the commissioners to the treasury out of money to be provided by Parliament.

XXIX. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority as a judge of one of the superior courts and as a judge of assize and nisi prius, and the court held by him shall be a court of record.

XXX. The judge shall be attended on the trial of an election petition under this Act in the same manner as if he were a judge sitting at nisi prius, and the expenses of such attendance shall be deemed to be part of the expenses of providing a court.

Witnesses.

XXXI. Witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner as nearly as circumstances admit as in a trial at nisi prius, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

XXXII. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the judge may, by order under his hand, compel the attendance of any person as a witness who appears to him to have been concerned in the election to which the petition refers, and any person refusing to obey such order shall be guilty of contempt of court. The judge may examine any witness so compelled to attend or any person in court although such witness is not called and examined by any party to the petition. After the examination of a witness as aforesaid by a judge such witness may be cross-examined by or on behalf of the petitioner and respondent, or either of them.

* * * *

XXXIV. The reasonable expenses incurred by any person in appearing to give evidence at the trial of an election petition under this Act according to the scale allowed to witnesses on the trial of civil actions at the assizes, may be allowed to such persons by a certificate under the hand of the judge or of the prescribed officer, and such expenses if the witness was called and examined by the judge shall be deemed part of the expenses of providing a court, and in other cases shall be deemed to be costs of the petition.

Withdrawal and Abatement of Election Petitions.

XXXV. An election petition under this Act shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the court or judge upon special application to be made in and at the prescribed manner, time, and place.

No such application shall be made for the withdrawal of a petition until the prescribed notice has been given in the county or borough to which the petition relates of the intention of the petitioner to make an application for the withdrawal of his petition.

On the hearing of the application for withdrawal any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates may apply to the court or judge to be substituted as a petitioner for the petitioner so desirous of withdrawing the petition.

The court or judge may, if it or he think fit, substitute as a petitioner any such applicant as aforesaid; and may further if the proposed withdrawal is in the opinion of the court or judge induced by any corrupt bargain or consideration, by order direct that the security given on behalf of the original petitioner shall remain as security for any costs that may be incurred by the substituted petitioner and that to the extent of the sum named in such security the original petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs of the substituted petitioner.

If no such order is made with respect to the security given on behalf of the original petitioner, security to the same amount as would be required in the case of a new petition, and subject to the like conditions, shall be given on behalf of the substituted petitioner before he proceeds with his petition, and within the prescribed time after the order of substitution.

Subject as aforesaid a substituted petitioner shall stand in the same position as nearly as may be, and be subject to the same liabilities as the original petitioner.

If a petition is withdrawn, the petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs of the respondent.

Where there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

* * * *

XXXVII. An election petition under this Act shall be abated by the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners.

The abatement of a petition shall not affect the liability of the petitioner to the payment of costs previously incurred.

The abatement of a petition, the prescribed notice of such abatement having taken place shall be given in the county or borough to which the petition relates, and within the prescribed time after the notice is given, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates may apply to the court or judge in and at the prescribed manner, time, and place, to be substituted as a petitioner.

The court or judge may, if it or he think fit, substitute as a petitioner any such applicant who is desirous of being substituted and on whose behalf security to the same amount is given as is required in the case of a new petition.

XXXVIII. If before the trial of any election petition under this Act any of the following events happen in the case of the respondent; (that is to say,) —

- (1.) If he dies:
- (2.) If he is summoned to Parliament as a peer of *Great Britain* by a writ issued under the great seal of *Great Britain*:
- (3.) If the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant:
- (4.) If he gives in and at the prescribed manner and time notice to the court that he does not intend to oppose the petition:

Notice of such event having taken place shall be given in the county or borough to which the petition relates, and within the prescribed time after the notice is given any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates may apply to the court or judge to be admitted as a respondent to oppose the petition, and such person shall on such application be admitted accordingly, either with the respondent, if there be a respondent, or in place of the respondent; and any number of persons not exceeding three may be so admitted.

XXXIX. A respondent who has given the prescribed notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition shall not be allowed to appear or act as a party against such petition in any proceedings thereon, and shall not sit or vote in the House of Commons until the House of Commons has been informed of the report on the petition, and the court or judge shall in all cases in which such notice has been given in the prescribed time and manner report the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

XL. Where an election petition under this Act complains of a double return and the respondent has given notice to the prescribed officer that it is not his intention to oppose the petition, and no party has been admitted in pursuance of this Act to defend such return, then the petitioner, if there be no petition complaining of the other member returned on such double return, may withdraw his petition by notice addressed to the prescribed officer, and upon the receipt of such notice the prescribed officer shall report the fact of the withdrawal of such petition to the Speaker, and the House of Commons shall thereupon give the necessary directions for amending the said double return by taking off the file the indenture by which the respondent so declining to oppose the petition was returned, or otherwise as the case may require: [provided always, that this section shall not apply to *Ireland*.] (a)

Costs.

XLI. All costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of a petition under this Act, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, with the exception of such costs, charges, and expenses as are by this Act otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed by the parties to the petition in such manner and in such proportions as the court or judge may determine, regard being had to the disallowance of any costs,

(a) Repealed by the 35th and 36th Victoria, cap. 88.

charges, or expenses which may in the opinion of the court or judge have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegations, or unfounded objections the part either of the petitioner or the respondent, and regard being had to the discouragement of any needless expense by throwing the burden of defraying the same on the parties by whom it has been caused, whether such parties are or not on the whole successful.

The costs may be taxed in the prescribed manner, and such costs may be recovered in the same manner as the costs of an action at law, or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

XLII. If any petitioner in an election petition presented under this Act neglect or refuse for the space of six months after demand to pay to any person summoned as a witness on his behalf, or to the respondent, any sum certified to be due to him for his costs, charges, and expenses, and if such neglect or refusal be, within one year after such demand, proved to the satisfaction of the court of elections, in every such case every person who has entered into a recognizance relating to such petition under the provisions of this Act shall be held to have made default in his said recognizance, and the prescribed officer shall thereupon certify such recognizance to be forfeited, and the same shall be dealt with in *England* in manner provided by the Act of the third year of the reign of King *George* the fourth, chapter forty-six, and in *Ireland* in manner provided by "The fines Act (*Ireland*), 1851."

Punishment of corrupt Practices.

XLIV. If on the trial of any election petition under this Act any candidate is proved to have personally engaged at the election to which such petition relates as a canvasser or agent for the management of the election, any person knowing that such person has within seven years previous to such engagement been found guilty of any corrupt practice by any competent legal tribunal, or been reported guilty of any corrupt practice by a committee of the House of Commons, or by the report of the judge upon an election petition under this Act, or by the report of commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act of the session of the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, the election of such candidate shall be void.

Miscellaneous.

XLVIII. If any returning officer wilfully delays, neglects, or refuses duly to return any person who ought to be returned to serve in Parliament for any county or borough, such person may, in case it has been determined on the hearing of an election petition under this Act that such person was entitled to have been returned, sue the officer having so wilfully delayed, neglected, or refused duly to make such return at his election in any of Her Majesty's Courts of record at *Westminster*, and shall recover double the damages he has sustained by reason thereof, together with full costs of suit; provided such action be commenced within one year after the commission of the Act on which it is grounded,

or within six months after the conclusion of the trial relating to such election.

XLIX. In reckoning time for the purposes of this Act, *Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday*, and any day set apart for a public fast or public thanksgiving shall be excluded.

L. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but until such dissolution, elections and return to Parliament may be questioned in manner heretofore in use.

LI. Where an election petition under this Act complains of the conduct of a returning officer, such returning officer shall for all the purposes of this Act, except the admission of respondents in his place, be deemed to be a respondent.

LII. A petition under this Act complaining of no return may be presented to the Court, and shall be deemed to be an election petition within the meaning of this Act, and the Court may make such order thereon as they think expedient for compelling a return to be made, or may allow such petition to be heard by the judge in manner herein-before provided with respect to ordinary election petitions.

LIII. On the trial of a petition under this Act complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, the respondent may give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue in the same manner as if he had presented a petition complaining of such election.

LIV. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament the Acts contained in the schedule hereto are repealed so far as relates to elections and petitions to the extent therein mentioned; provided that such repeal shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any offence already committed, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing.

LV. The additional puisne judge appointed under this Act to each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer in *England* shall, as to rank, salary, pension, attendant officers, jurisdiction, and all other privileges and duties as a judge, stand in the same position as the other puisne judges of the court to which he is attached.

Any puisne judge of the said courts appointed in pursuance of or after the passing of this Act shall be authorized to sit, and shall, when requested by the Lord Chancellor, sit as a judge of the court of probate and court of marriage and divorce or of the admiralty court.

LVI. If upon a petition to the House of Commons, presented within twenty-one days after the return to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery in *England*, or to the clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in *Ireland*, of a member to serve in Parliament for any borough or county, or within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament,

and signed by any two or more electors of such borough or county, and alleging that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the then last election for such borough or county, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have there so prevailed, an address be presented by both Houses of Parliament, praying that such allegation may be inquired into, the Crown may appoint commissioners to inquire into the same, and if such commissioners in such case be appointed, they shall inquire in the same manner and with the same powers and subject to all the provisions of the statute of the fifteenth and sixteenth of *Victoria*, chapter fifty-seven.

LVII. Any person who at the time of the passing of this Act was entitled to practise as agent according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons, in cases of election petitions and matters relating to election of members of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of election petitions and all matters relating to elections before the court and judges prescribed by this Act: provided, that every such person so practising as aforesaid shall in respect of such practice and everything relating thereto be subject to the jurisdiction and orders of the court as if he were an attorney of the said court: and further, provided that no such person shall practise as aforesaid until his name shall have been entered on a roll to be made and kept, and which is hereby authorized to be made and kept, by the prescribed officer in the prescribed manner.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act shall apply to *Scotland*, subject to the following modifications:

1. The expression "the court" shall mean either division of the inner house of the court of session, and either of such divisions shall have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition in *Scotland*, and the proceedings thereon, which by this Act are conferred on the Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster* with respect to election petitions in *England*:
2. The expression "County" shall not include a county of a City, but shall mean any county or division of a county, or any combination of counties, or of counties and portions of counties returning a member to serve in Parliament:
3. The expression "Borough" shall mean any university or universities, or any city, town, burgh, or district of cities, towns, or burghs, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament:
4. "Recognizance" shall mean a bond of caution with usual and necessary clauses:
5. The trial of every election petition in *Scotland* shall be conducted before a judge of the court of session, to be selected from a rota to be formed as herein-after mentioned:
6. The judges of the court of session shall on or before the first day of the winter session in every year, select, by a majority of votes,

two of the judges of such court, not being members of the House of Lords, to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year :

7. If in any case the judges of the said court are equally divided in their choice of a judge to be placed on the rota, the Lord President shall have a second or casting vote :
8. Any judge placed on the rota shall be re-eligible in the succeeding or any subsequent year :
9. In the event of the death or illness of any judge for the time being on the rota, or his inability to act for any reasonable cause, the judges shall fill up the vacancy by placing on the rota another judge :
10. The judges for the time being on the rota shall, according to their seniority, respectively try the election petitions standing for trial under this Act, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, in which case the trial of each election petition shall be taken in manner provided by such agreement :
11. Where it appears to the judges on the rota after due consideration of the list of petitions under this Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such election petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless an additional judge or judges be appointed to assist the judges on the rota, the judges of the court of session shall, on and according to the requisition of such judges on the rota, select in manner herein-before provided, a judge to try election petitions for the ensuing year, and any judge so selected shall during that year be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of election petitions :
12. The duties to be performed by the prescribed officer under this Act with reference to election petitions in *Scotland* shall be performed by such one or more of the principal clerks of session as may be determined by the Lord President of the court of session; and there shall be awarded to such principal clerk or clerks in addition to their existing salaries, such remuneration for the performance of the duties imposed on them in pursuance of this Act as the said Lord President may with the consent of commissioners of the treasury, determine :
13. The judge shall be received at the place where he is about to try an election petition under this Act in the same manner and by the same authorities, as far as circumstances admit, as a judge of the court of justiciary is received at a circuit town, and he shall be attended by such officer or officers as shall be necessary :
14. The travelling and other expenses of the judge, and of the officer or officers in attendance upon him, and all expenses properly incurred in providing the judge with a proper court, shall be defrayed by the commissioners of the treasury out of money to be provided by Parliament :
15. On the trial of an election petition under this Act, the judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdictions, and authority as a judge of the court of session presiding at the trial of a civil cause without a jury.

17. Any of Her Majesty's Courts of record at *Westminster* shall in *Scotland* mean the court of session in *Scotland*:
18. In lieu of the provisions for the estreating of a recognizance under an election petition, the prescribed officer shall, when otherwise competent under the provisions of this Act, certify that the conditions contained in the bond of caution have not been fulfilled, and it shall then be competent for the party or parties interested to register the said bond, and do diligence upon it as accords of law.

LIX. This Act shall be in force until the expiration of three years from the passing of such Act and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
4 & 5 Vic. c. 57	An Act for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vic. c. 102	An Act for the better Discovery and Prevention of Bribery and Treating at the Election of Members of Parliament.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Vic. c. 98	An Act to amend the Law for the Trial of Election Petitions.	The whole Act.
26 Vic. c. 29.	An Act to amend and continue the Law relating to corrupt Practices at elections of Members of Parliament.	Section 8.
28 Vic. c. 8.	An Act to amend "The Election Petitions Act, 1848," in certain Particulars.	The whole Act

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Oath to be made and subscribed by Members of Parliament on taking their seats is in the following form:—

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors. So help me God."

"THE UNIVERSITIES ELECTIONS ACT, 1868."

(31st and 32nd Victoriae cap. 65.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the use of Voting Papers in Elections for the Universities.

[31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session holden in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-three, intituled *An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of voting papers*, it is provided that at the Elections for burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Votes may be given by means of voting papers; but it is by the said Act provided that no Voting Paper shall be received or recorded unless the person tendering the same shall make the following Declaration, which he shall sign at the Foot or Back thereof:

"I solemnly declare that I am personally acquainted with A.B. [*the Voter*], and I verily believe that this is the paper by which he intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Election Act."

And whereas by virtue of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the said first-mentioned Act applies to every election of a member for the University of London.

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said first-mentioned Act so far as respects the said recited declaration: Be it enacted:

I. From and after the passing of this Act the said recited form of declaration shall not be required, and there shall be substituted in place thereof the form of declaration following; that is to say,—

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A.B. [*the voter*] intends to vote pursuant to the provisions of the 'Universities Election Acts 1861 and 1868.'"

II. The second section of the said first-mentioned Act shall, in reference to the university of London, be construed as if the words 'in the manner heretofore used' were omitted therefrom.

III. A voting paper for the election of any burgess or member to serve in Parliament for any universities or university in respect of which the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act may for the time being be in force, may be signed by a voter being in one of the Channel Islands in the presence of the following officers; that is to say,

1. In Jersey and Guernsey, of the Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction.

2. In Alderney, of the Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat.

3. In Sark, of the seneschal or deputy seneschal.

And for the purpose of certifying and attesting the signature of such voting paper, each of the said officers shall have all the powers of a justice of the peace under the first-mentioned Act, and a statement of the official quality of such officer shall be a sufficient statement of quality in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act.

IV. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Universities Elections Act, 1868," and the said first-mentioned Act and this Act may be cited together as "The University Election Act, 1861 and 1868."

"PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS REGISTRATION ACT, 1868."

An Act to amend the Law of Registration so far as relates to the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes relating thereto. [16th July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for expediting the completion of the Registration of Parliamentary Electors during the present year, and to make certain amendments in the law relating to elections:

PRELIMINARY.*Definition of Principal Act.*

I. "Principal Act" in this Act shall mean the Act passed in the session of the 6th and 7th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 18, intituled *An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote, and to define certain Rights, of Voting, and to regulate certain Proceedings in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales*, as amended by "The County voters Registration Act, 1865."

This and Principal Act construed as One

II. This Act shall be construed as One with the principal Act, and may be cited for all purposes as "The Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868."

III. This Act shall not apply to *Scotland or Ireland*.

AMENDMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867.*Amendment of Sect. 30. of 30 & 31 Vict. c 102.*

XVII. WHEREAS by the first enactment contained in the 30th section of the representation of the People Act, 1867, it is enacted, that "the overseers of every parish or township shall make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in boroughs are required by the Registration Acts to make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than Ten Pounds :"

And whereas by the 59th section of the same Act it is further provided that the said representation of the People Act, 1867, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as One with the Registration Acts: And whereas doubts are entertained, notwithstanding the said provisions, whether the 15th section of the principal Act, relating to the claims of persons omitted from borough lists of

voters, or desirous of being registered in respect of a different qualification from that appearing in such lists, does or does not apply with the necessary variations to the rectification of the lists of county voters to be made in pursuance of the said enactment: It is hereby declared, that the said 15th section of the principal Act shall apply to the list of persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by the representation of the People Act, 1867, in the same manner as if the list of voters in the said 15th section referred to were the list of voters made in pursuance of the enactment contained in the 30th section of the representation of the People Act instead of the list of voters for a city or borough as specified in the said 15th section.

Amendment of Sect. 34. of 30 & 31 Vict. c 102.

XVIII. Where a Municipal borough forms part of a Parliamentary borough the town clerk of such Municipal borough shall be deemed to be the town clerk within the meaning of the 34th section of the representation of the People Act, 1867, and the Acts relating to registration.

The Local Authority within the meaning of the same section, in boroughs where the town council is not the local authority, shall be the Justices of the peace of the petty sessional division in which such borough is situate, or if such borough be situate in or comprise more than one petty sessional division then the Justices in general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction over such borough or the greater part thereof in area.

Provision as to £12 Occupiers.

XIX. In the lists and register of voters for a county the names of the persons in any parish or township on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises in such parish or township is conferred by the representation of the People Act, 1867, shall appear in a separate list after the list of voters in such parish or township otherwise qualified, and such separate list shall be deemed to be part of the lists of county voters of such parish or township, and shall be annually made anew by the overseers of such parish or township, subject to this proviso, that the Revising Barrister shall erase from the separate list of such occupiers as aforesaid all persons who appear to him from the accompanying lists to be entitled to vote in the same polling district in respect of some other qualification to which no objection is made, except in cases where any person whose name is about to be erased object to the erasure, in which case such person shall be deemed to have given due notice of his claim to have his name inserted in the list of occupiers, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Amendment of Law respecting the Registration of Lodgers.

XX. Notwithstanding anything contained in the 30th section of the representation of the People Act, 1867, and the 38th section of the principal Act therein referred to, the names of the persons in any

parish or township on whom a right to vote for a member or members to serve for any borough in respect of the occupation of lodgings is conferred by the representation of the People Act, 1867, shall, in the lists and register of voters for such boroughs, appear in a separate list.

As to Issue of Writs to the County Palatine of Durham.

XXI. Section 57 of the representation of the People Act, 1867, with respect to the county Palatine of *Lancaster*, and the issue, direction, and transmission of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for any division of the said county or for any borough situate therein, shall be construed to extend to and include the county Palatine of *Durham*.

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS.

Parish situate in more than One Polling District.

XXII. Where any parish in a county, city, or borough forms part of more than one polling district, the part of such parish situate in each polling district shall be deemed to be a separate parish for the purposes of the revision of voters and the lists and register of voters, and may be designated by some distinguishing addition in the list of voters for such part of a parish.

Recovery of Expenses by Town Clerks and Returning Officers.

XXIII. Whereas it is expedient to provide a summary remedy for the recovery by town clerks and returning officers of sums of money due to them in respect of expenses incurred in pursuance of the Registration Acts: Be it enacted, that if the overseers of any parish or township refuse or neglect to pay to the town clerk or returning officer of any borough, out of the first monies to be collected for the relief of the poor, any contribution or sum required to be paid to him by the 55th section of the principal Act, or any Act amending the same, or any part of such contribution or sum, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county or place within which such parish or township is wholly or in part situate, upon information and complaint in writing, and after seven days notice in writing to be served upon such overseers or one of them, by warrant under his hand to levy such contribution or sum by distress and sale of the goods of the offender or offenders, together with all costs occasioned by the making of such complaint, service of such summons, and the obtaining and executing such warrant.

Provision when Borough situate partly in one Circuit and partly in another.

XXV. Where a borough is situate partly in one circuit and partly in another the Judge of the circuit in which the greater part in extent of such borough is situate shall appoint the Revising Barrister for such borough.

Appointment of Returning Officer for Borough of Thirsk.

XXVII. From and after the passing of this act, a returning officer shall be annually appointed for the borough of *Thirsk* in the manner provided by the 11th section of the Act, of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King *William the Fourth*, chapter forty-five, in the case of the boroughs mentioned in Schedules C. and D. annexed to the said Act, for which no persons are mentioned in such Schedules as returning officers, and the person so appointed shall perform all the duties and be entitled to the remuneration which a returning officer is, by the registration Acts, required to perform and is entitled to in boroughs where there is no town clerk.

Production of Rate Books by Overseers.

XXVIII. The overseers of every parish or township shall produce to the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters of any county, whilst holding his court for revising the lists relating to their parish or township, all rates made for the relief of the poor of their parish or township between the 5th day of *January* in the year then last past and the last day of *July* in the then present year; and any overseer wilfully refusing or neglecting to produce any such rates shall be deemed wilfully guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the principal Act, and be punishable accordingly.

Power of Revising Barrister to summon Overseers, &c.

XXIX. The barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters of any county, whilst holding his court for revising the lists relating to a parish or township, may require any overseer or overseers of a past year, or other person having the custody of any poor rate of the then current or any past year, or any relieving officer, to attend before him at any such court, and they shall attend accordingly, and answer all such questions as may be put to them by the barrister; and any overseer or relieving officer wilfully refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements authorized to be made by the revising barrister in pursuance of this section shall be punishable in the same manner in which an overseer wilfully guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the principal Act is punishable under the principal Act.

Application of certain Rating Sections to Counties.

XXX. The 30th section of the Act of the session of the second year of King *William the Fourth*, chapter forty-five, and the 75th section of the principal Act, shall apply to all occupiers of premises capable of conferring the Franchise for a county under the Representation of the People Act 1867.

Expenses of Overseers and Relieving Officers.

XXXI. All expenses properly incurred by an overseer in pursuance of this Act shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by him

in carrying into effect the provisions of the principal Act, and any expense incurred by any relieving officer in attending a revising barrister in pursuance of this Act (the amount to be certified by the revising barrister) shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by him in the execution of his duty as relieving officer, and shall be defrayed accordingly.

Certificate of Revising Barrister to be conclusive.

XXXII. The certificate given to the overseers by the revising barrister under section fifty-seven of the principal Act for the expenses incurred by them in carrying into effect the provisions of the Registration Acts shall be final and conclusive; provided nevertheless, that such certificate shall be signed by the revising barrister in open court, and any ratepayer present shall have a right to inspect the account of expenses delivered in by the overseers, and to object to any item or items included therein, before such account is allowed by the revising barrister, who shall hear any such objection and make a decision respecting the same.

Provision as to Returning Officer in case of Parliamentary Borough becoming a Municipal Borough.

XXXIII. Whenever a borough returning a member or members to serve in Parliament becomes a Municipal borough the authority of the person who may for the time being be acting as returning officer shall cease, and the Mayor shall take his place, subject nevertheless to the repayment to such first-mentioned returning officer of any expenses properly incurred by him in the execution of the duties of his office.

Provision as to Officers in case of altered Boundaries of Counties and Boroughs.

XXXV. Where the boundary of any county or borough is altered in pursuance of any Act passed during the present session of parliament, any clerk of the peace, town clerk, returning officer, or other officer who would have jurisdiction in relation to the registration of voters, or in relation to the election of members to serve in Parliament, within such county or borough if it had remained unaltered, shall have jurisdiction over the area constituting such county or borough as altered by the said Act.

Copies of Registers to be transmitted to Secretary of State.

XXXVII. The clerk of the peace of every county, and the town clerk or other officer having charge of the register of every city or borough respectively, shall in each and every year within twenty-one days after the first day of February transmit to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state a printed copy of the register of voters then in force for such county, city, or borough.

"THE BALLOT ACT, 1872."

(35th and 36th Victoria, cap. 33.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Procedure at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

[18th July, 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to procedure at parliamentary and municipal elections: Be it enacted :

PART I.—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.**PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.***Nomination of Candidates for Parliamentary Elections.*

I. A candidate for election to serve in Parliament for a county or borough shall be nominated in writing. The writing shall be subscribed by two registered electors of such county or borough as proposer and seconder, and by eight other registered electors of the same county or borough as assenting to the nomination, and shall be delivered during the time appointed for the election to the returning officer by the candidate himself, or his proposer or seconder.

If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election no more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall forthwith declare the candidates who may stand nominated to be elected, and return their names to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; but if at the expiration of such hour more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall adjourn the election and shall take a poll in manner in this Act mentioned.

A candidate may, during the time appointed for the election, but not afterwards, withdraw from his candidature by giving a notice to that effect, signed by him, to the returning officer: Provided, that the proposer of a candidate nominated in his absence out of the United Kingdom may withdraw such candidate by a written notice signed by him and delivered to the returning officer, together with a written declaration of such absence of the candidate.

If after the adjournment of an election by the returning officer for the purpose of taking a poll one of the candidates nominated shall die before the poll has commenced, the returning officer shall, upon being satisfied of the fact of such death, countermand notice of the poll, and all the proceedings with reference to the election shall be commenced afresh in all respects as if the writ had been received by the returning officer on the day on which proof was given to him of such death; provided that no fresh nomination shall be necessary in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time of the countermand of the poll.

Poll at Elections.

II. In the case of a poll at an election the votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper (in this Act

called a ballot paper) showing the names and description of the candidates. Each ballot paper shall have a number printed on the back, and shall have attached a counterfoil with the same number printed on the face. At the time of voting, the ballot paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark, and delivered to the voter within the polling station, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station (in this Act called "the presiding officer") after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

Any ballot paper which has not on its back the official mark, or on which votes are given to more candidates than the voter is entitled to vote for, or on which anything, except the said number on the back, is written or marked by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and not counted.

After the close of the poll the ballot boxes shall be sealed up, so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers, and shall be taken charge of by the returning officer, and that officer shall, in the presence of such agents, if any, of the candidates as may be in attendance, open the ballot boxes, and ascertain the result of the poll by counting the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidates or candidate to whom the majority of votes have been given, and return their names to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The decision of the returning officer as to any question arising in respect of any ballot paper shall be final, subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer.

OFFENCES AT ELECTIONS.

Offences in respect of Nomination papers, and Ballot boxes.

III. Every person who,—

- (1.) Forges or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper, or delivers to the returning officer any nomination paper, knowing the same to be forged; or
- (2.) Forges or counterfeits or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or
- (3.) Without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person ; or
- (4.) Fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or
- (5.) Fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper ; or
- (6.) Without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise

interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election;

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable, if he is a returning officer or an officer or clerk in attendance at a polling station, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and if he is any other person, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Any attempt to commit any offence specified in this section shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence itself is punishable.

In any indictment or other prosecution for an offence in relation to the nomination papers, ballot boxes, ballot papers, and marking instruments at an election, the property in such papers, boxes, and instruments may be stated to be in the returning officer at such election, as well as the property in the counterfoils.

Infringement of Secrecy.

IV. Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at a polling station shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in such station, and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, before the poll is closed, to any person any information as to the name or number on the register of voters of any elector who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station, or as to the official mark, and no such official, clerk, or agent, and no person whosoever, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at such station. Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting the number on the back of any ballot paper, or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he shall have marked the same, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

AMENDMENT OF LAW.

Division of counties and boroughs into polling districts.

* * * * *

The local authority (as herein-after defined) of every borough shall

take into consideration the division of such borough into polling districts, and, if they think it desirable, by order, divide such borough into polling districts in such manner as they may think most convenient for taking the votes of the electors at a poll.

The local authority of every county and borough shall, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, send to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be laid by him before both Houses of Parliament, a copy of any order made by such authority in pursuance of this section, and a report, in such form as he may require, stating how far the provisions of this Act with respect to polling districts have been complied with in their county or borough; and if they make any order after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, with respect to polling districts or polling places in their county or borough, they shall send a copy of such order to the said Secretary of State, to be laid by him before both Houses of Parliament.

The local authority of a county or borough in this section means the authority having power to divide such county or borough into polling districts under section thirty-four of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and any enactments amending that section; and such authority shall exercise the powers thereby given to them for the purposes of this section; and the provisions of the said section as to the local authority of a borough constituted by the combination of two or more municipal boroughs shall apply to a borough constituted by the combination of a municipal borough and other places, whether municipal boroughs or not; and in the case of a borough of which a town council is not the local authority, and which is not wholly situate within one petty sessional division, the justices of the peace for the county in which such borough or the larger part thereof in area is situate, assembled at some court of general or quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, shall be the local authority thereof, and shall for this purpose have jurisdiction over the whole of such borough; and in the case of such borough and of a county, a court of general sessions shall be assembled within twenty-one days after the passing of this Act, and any such court may be assembled and adjourned from time to time for the purpose.

No election shall be questioned by reason of any non-compliance with this section or any informality relative to polling districts or polling places, and any order made by a local authority in relation to polling districts or polling places shall apply only to lists of voters made subsequently to its date, and to registers of voters formed out of such lists, and to elections held after the time at which a register of voters so formed has come into force; Provided that where any such order is made between the first day of July and the first day of November in any year, and does not create any new division between two or more polling districts of any parish for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, such order shall apply to the register of voters which comes into force next after such order is made, and to elections held after that register so comes into force; and the clerk of the peace or town clerk, as the case may be, shall copy, print, and arrange the lists of voters for the purpose of such register in accordance with such order.

Use of School and Public Room for Poll.

VI. The returning officer at a parliamentary election may use, free of charge, for the purpose of taking the poll at such election, any room in a school receiving a grant out of moneys provided by Parliament, and any room the expense of maintaining which is payable out of any local rate, but he shall make good any damage done to such room, and defray any expense incurred by the person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, having control over the same on account of its being used for the purpose of taking the poll as aforesaid.

The use of any room in an unoccupied house for the purpose of taking the poll shall not render any person liable to be rated or to pay any rate for such house.

Conclusiveness of Register of Voters.

VII. At any election for a county or borough, a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register of voters for the time being in force for such county or borough, and every person whose name is on such register shall be entitled to demand and receive a ballot paper and to vote: Provided that nothing in this section shall entitle any person to vote who is prohibited from voting by any statute, or by the common law of Parliament, or relieve such person from any penalties to which he may be liable for voting.

DUTIES OF RETURNING AND ELECTION OFFICERS.

General powers and duties of Returning Officer.

VIII. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every returning officer shall provide such nomination papers, polling stations, ballot boxes, ballot papers, stamping instruments, copies of register of voters, and other things, appoint and pay such officers, and do such other acts and things as may be necessary for effectually conducting an election in manner provided by this Act.

All expenses properly incurred by any returning officer in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, in the case of any parliamentary election, shall be payable in the same manner as expenses incurred in the erection of polling booths at such election are by law payable.

Where the sheriff is returning officer for more than one county as defined for the purpose of parliamentary elections, he may, without prejudice to any other power, by writing under his hand, appoint a fit person to be his deputy for all or any of the purposes relating to an election in any such county, and may, by himself or such deputy, exercise any powers and do any things which the returning officer is authorised or required to exercise or do in relation to such election. Every such deputy, and also any under sheriff, shall, in so far as he acts as returning officer, be deemed to be included in the term returning officer in the provisions of this Act relating to parliamentary elections, and the enactments with which this part of this Act is to be construed as one.

Keeping of Order in Station.

IX. If any person misconducts himself in the polling station, or fails to obey the lawful orders of the presiding officer, he may immediately, by order of the presiding officer, be removed from the polling station by any constable in or near that station, or any other person authorised in writing by the returning officer to remove him; and the person so removed shall not, unless with the permission of the presiding officer, again be allowed to enter the polling station during the day.

Any person so removed as aforesaid, if charged with the commission in such station of any offence, may be kept in custody until he can be brought before a justice of the peace.

Provided that the powers conferred by this section shall not be exercised so as to prevent any elector who is otherwise entitled to vote at any polling station from having an opportunity of voting at such station.

Powers of Presiding Officer and Administration of Oaths, &c.

X. For the purpose of the adjournment of the poll, and of every other enactment relating to the poll, a presiding officer shall have the power by law belonging to a deputy returning officer; and any presiding officer and any clerk appointed by the returning officer to attend at a polling station shall have the power of asking the questions and administering the oath authorised by law to be asked of and administered to voters, and any justice of the peace and any returning officer may take and receive any declaration authorised by this Act to be taken before him.

Liability of Officers for misconduct.

XI. Every returning officer, presiding officer, and clerk who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or any wilful act or omission in contravention of this Act shall, in addition to any other penalty or liability to which he may be subject, forfeit to any person aggrieved by such misfeasance, act, or omission a penal sum not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Section fifty of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, (which relates to the acting of any returning officer, or his partner or clerk, as agent for a candidate,) shall apply to any returning officer or office appointed by him in pursuance of this Act, and to his partner or clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prohibition of Disclosure of Vote.

XII. No person who has voted at an election shall, in any legal proceeding to question the election or return, be required to state for whom he has voted.

Non-compliance with Rules.

XIII. No election shall be declared invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the First Schedule to this Act, or any mistake in the use of the forms in the Second Schedule to this Act, if it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that the

election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the body of this Act, and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election.

Use of municipal Ballot boxes, &c. for Parliamentary Election, and vice versa.

XIV. Where a parliamentary borough and municipal borough occupy the whole or any part of the same area, any ballot boxes or fittings for polling stations and compartments provided for such parliamentary borough or such municipal borough may be used in any municipal or parliamentary election in such borough free of charge, and any damage other than reasonable wear and tear caused to the same shall be paid as part of the expenses of the election at which they are so used.

Construction of Act.

XV. This part of this Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force, relating to the representation of the people, and to the registration of persons entitled to vote at the election of members to serve in Parliament, and with any enactments otherwise relating to the subject matter of this part of this Act, and terms used in this part of this Act shall have the same meaning as in the said enactments; and in construing the said enactments relating to an election or to the poll or taking the votes by poll, the mode of election and of taking the poll established by this Act shall for the purposes of the said enactments be deemed to be substituted for the mode of election or poll, or taking the votes by poll, referred to in the said enactments; and any person applying for a ballot paper under this Act shall be deemed "to tender his vote," or "to assume to vote," within the meaning of the said enactments; and any application for a ballot paper under this Act, or expressions relative thereto, shall be equivalent to "voting" in the said enactments and any expressions relative thereto; and the term "polling booth" as used in the said enactments shall be deemed to include a polling station; and the term "proclamation" as used in the said enactments shall be deemed to include a public notice given in pursuance of this Act.

APPLICATION OF PART OF ACT TO SCOTLAND.

Alterations for Application of Part I. to Scotland.

XVI. This part of this Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following provisions:—

- (1.) The expression "crime and offence" shall be equivalent to the expression "misdemeanor," and shall be substituted therefore:—
- (2.) All offences under this Act for which any person may be punished on summary conviction shall be prosecuted before the sheriff under the provisions of "The Summary Procedure Act, 1864;" and all jurisdictions, powers and authorities necessary for that purpose are hereby conferred on sheriffs:

- (3.) The expression "sheriff" shall include sheriff substitute;
- (4.) The provisions of this Act relating to the division of counties and boroughs into polling districts shall not apply to Scotland.
- (5.) The ballot boxes, ballot papers, stamping instruments, and other requisites for a parliamentary election shall be provided and paid for in the same manner as polling rooms or booths under the fortieth section of the Act, of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-five, intituled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland;" and the reasonable remuneration of presiding officers, assistants, and clerks employed by the returning officer at such an election, and all other expenses properly incurred by the returning officer, and by sheriff clerks, and town clerks, in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the candidates; provided always, that if any person shall be proposed as a candidate without his consent the person so proposing him shall be liable to defray his share of all those expenses in like manner as if he had been a candidate himself; provided also, that the fee to be paid to each presiding officer shall in no case exceed the sum of three guineas per day, and the fee to be paid to each assistant to the returning officer shall not exceed two guineas per day, and the fee to be paid to each clerk shall not exceed one guinea per day.

APPLICATION OF PART OF ACT TO IRELAND.

Alterations for Application of Part I. to Ireland.

XVII. This part of this Act shall apply to Ireland, subject to the following modifications:—

- (1.) The expression "Clerk of the Crown in Chancery" shall mean the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland:
- (2.) The preceding provisions of this part of this Act with respect to the division of counties and boroughs into polling districts shall not extend to Ireland:
- (3.) In the construction of the preceding provisions of this part of this Act as applying to Ireland, section thirteen of "The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868," shall be substituted for section fifty of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," wherever in such provisions the said last-mentioned section occurs. The provision contained in the sixth section of this Act providing for the use of school rooms free of charge, for the purpose of taking the poll at elections, shall not apply to any school adjoining or adjacent to any church or other place of worship, nor to any school connected with a nunnery or other religious establishment:
- (4.) No returning officer shall be entitled to claim, or be paid, any sum or sums of money for the erection of polling booths or stations and compartments other than the sum or sums actually and necessarily incurred and paid by him in reference

to the same, any statute or statutes to the contrary now in force notwithstanding, nor shall the expenses of providing sufficient polling stations or booths and compartments at every polling place exceed the sum or sums now given and allowed by statute in Ireland.

Provisions as to Polling districts and Polling places in Ireland.

XVIII. With respect to polling districts and polling places in Ireland, the following regulations shall have effect; that is to say,

- (1.) The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, shall appoint special sessions to be held by the chairman of quarter sessions and justices of the peace having jurisdiction in each county or riding of a county in Ireland, at such places and times before the first day of November next after the passing of this Act as shall seem fit for the purpose of dividing such county or riding into polling districts and appointing polling places for such districts :
- (2.) The clerk of the said Privy Council shall cause each such appointment to be notified to the clerk of the peace of the county to which the same relates, and shall cause notice of the same to be published twice in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers usually circulated in such county, and once in the Dublin Gazette :
- (3.) The clerk of the peace of each county in Ireland shall, within five days after the receipt of such notification as aforesaid, send a written or printed notice of the same to the chairman and to every justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the county or riding to which the same relates :
- (4.) The chairman of quarter sessions and the justices of the peace having jurisdiction in any county or riding assembled at such special sessions appointed in manner aforesaid, or at any adjournment of the same before the first day of December next after the passing of this Act, shall make an order dividing such county or riding of a county into polling districts, and appointing in each such polling district a place (in this section referred to as a "polling place") for taking the poll at contested elections of members to serve in Parliament for such county :
- (5.) Every such division shall be made in such manner so that, as far as practicable, every building or place in such county in which petty sessions are at the time of the passing of this Act held shall be a polling place : Provided always, that where it appears to the chairman and justices assembled at special sessions that, for the purpose of affording full facilities for taking the poll at contested elections, there should be polling places in addition to such buildings or places where petty sessions are held as aforesaid, they shall appoint so many polling places in addition to such buildings or places as they may think necessary, and constitute a polling district for each such polling place :
- (6.) Every such order shall specify the barony or baronies, half barony

- or half baronies, townland or townlands, parish or parishes, and places constituting each such polling district:
- (7.) A copy of every such order shall forthwith be sent by the clerk of the peace for such county to the clerk of the said Privy Council, who thereupon shall submit the same for confirmation by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, in the manner by this Act provided, and such order shall not be of any validity until the same has been so confirmed :
 - (8.) Notice of the intended confirmation of any such order shall be given by the clerk of the said Privy Council at least one month before the day fixed for such confirmation by the publication of such notice and order in one or more newspapers circulating within such county or riding to which the order has reference :
 - (9.) It shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on the day fixed for the intended confirmation of any such order, to confirm the same as it stands, or with such variation, alteration, or modification as may seem fit: Provided always, that where any person is dissatisfied with any such order it shall be lawful for such person, within fourteen days after the publication of the notice of the intended confirmation of such order, to appeal against the same, and such appeal shall be in writing, stating the grounds thereof, and shall be signed by such person, and shall within such time be lodged with the clerk of the Privy Council; and it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, previous to the confirmation of any such order, to hear and determine such appeal against the same, and to make such order as to the costs of such appeal as may seem meet:
 - (10.) When any such order has been confirmed as aforesaid, the clerk of the said Privy Council shall transmit a copy of the same to the clerk of the peace of the county to which the same relates, and shall cause the same to be published once in the Dublin Gazette, and once in the newspaper in which the notice of intended confirmation was published :
 - (11.) The provisions of the Act of the session of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-two, for ascertaining the voters in the new or altered polling districts referred to in the ninth section of the said Act, and for making separate lists of voters, and otherwise in relation thereto, shall extend and apply to every case in which any order in relation to any county has been confirmed under the authority of this section, in like manner as if such sections were herein re-enacted, and the polling districts to which the same refer or apply had been polling districts constituted under the authority of this section; and the register of voters in force in such county at the time of confirming such order as amended by the printed books given into the custody of the sheriff of such county in manner by the said Act provided, and the said printed books, shall be the register of persons entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament which shall take place in and

- for such county until the first day of January next after the giving of the said books as aforesaid: Provided always, that in the construction of the said provisions, the terms "the passing of this Act" and the "said Act" shall respectively be construed to mean the confirming of any order made under the authority of this section and this Act:
- (12.) At any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for any county to which any such order relates held after the confirming of any such order, and before the register of voters to be formed subsequently to the date of the confirming of such order under the provisions of this section shall be in force, the poll shall be taken as if no such order had been made:
 - (13.) All precepts, notices, and forms relating to the registration of voters shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect:
 - (14.) When the chairman of quarter sessions and justices of the peace having jurisdiction in any county or riding in Ireland, assembled at any general or quarter sessions in any division of such county or riding, are of opinion that for the purpose of affording further facilities for polling at contested elections there should be within such district polling places in addition to the places appointed in manner aforesaid, they may by resolution determine that at the next general or quarter sessions in such division of such county the necessity for such additional polling places shall be considered by the chairman and justices assembled at the same:
 - (15.) The clerk of the peace of such county shall, within five days after the making of such resolution, send a written or printed copy of the same to the chairman and to every justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the county to which the same relates, and shall cause a copy of such resolution to be published twice in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulated in such county:
 - (16.) The said chairman and justices assembled at such general or quarter sessions holden next after the making of such resolution shall consider whether additional polling places are necessary, and if they are of such opinion they may, by an order to be made in like manner and subject to the same provisions as to the making, confirming, and taking effect of the same as are in this section contained in relation to orders to be made at special sessions under the authority of the same, appoint such other places to be polling places as they shall think fit, and shall constitute polling districts for such polling places:
 - (17.) No election shall be questioned by reason of any polling district not having been constituted in conformity with the provisions of this Act, or by reason of any informality relative to any polling district:
 - (18.) When any day fixed for taking the poll at any election is the day fixed for the holding of the petty sessions court at any polling place, the court shall stand ipso facto adjourned till the

next day, which shall in that case be the legal day for holding the said court, and if that day be a Sunday or legal holiday, till the next day:

- (19.) The term "the Lord Lieutenant" in this section shall mean the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the lords justices or other chief governors or governor of Ireland for the time being, and the term "chairman of quarter sessions" in this section shall include any person duly appointed to do the duty of such chairman during his sickness or absence.

Amendment of Law as to Voting in Wards in certain Boroughs.

XIX. Where the name of any person is required to be inserted in any list of voters for any ward of any city, town, or borough under the provisions of section seven of the Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-eight, as qualified in respect of any property qualification, or as the occupier of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments situate in whole or in part beyond the limits of such ward, then and in every such case the names so required to be inserted shall be placed in alphabetical order in a separate part of such list to be styled "the list of rural or out voters of such ward," and the property, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in respect of which such person is qualified as aforesaid shall for the purposes of the said Act and the Acts amending the same, in relation to the providing of booths and compartments within each ward of any city, town, or borough, and the voting therein of persons entitled to vote in respect of any such qualifications aforesaid, be deemed to constitute a separate ward: Provided always that the name of any such person shall not be placed in such separate list if such person shall, in writing under his hand, object thereto, and if such objection is delivered to such clerk of the peace on or before the twenty-fifth day of August next preceding the making of such list under the provisions aforesaid, and in such case in relation to such person the provisions of this section shall not apply.

* * *

PART III.—PERSONATION.

Definition and Punishment of Personation.

XXIV. The following enactments shall be made with respect to personation at parliamentary and municipal elections:

A person shall for all purposes of the laws relating to parliamentary and municipal elections be deemed to be guilty of the offence of personation who at an election for a county or borough, or at a municipal election, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who having voted once at any such election applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name.

It shall be the duty of the returning officer to institute a prosecution against any person whom he may believe to have been guilty of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation by any person, at the election for which he is returning officer, and the costs and expenses of the prosecutor and the witnesses in such case, together with com-

pensation for their trouble and loss of time, shall be allowed by the court in the same manner in which courts are empowered to allow the same in cases of felony.

The provisions of the Registration Acts, specified in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall in England and Ireland respectively apply to personation under this Act in the same manner as they apply to a person who knowingly personates and falsely assumes to vote in the name of another person as mentioned in the said Acts.

Vote to be struck off for bribery, treating, or undue influence.

XXV. Where a candidate, on the trial of an election petition claiming the seat for any person, is proved to have been guilty, by himself or by any person on his behalf, of bribery, treating, or undue influence in respect of any person who voted at such election, or where any person retained or employed for reward by or on behalf of such candidate for all or any of the purposes of such election, as agent, clerk, messenger, or in any other employment, is proved on such trial to have voted at such election, there shall, on a scrutiny, be struck off from the number of votes appearing to have been given to such candidate one vote for every person who voted at such election and is proved to have been so bribed, treated, or unduly influenced, or so retained or employed for reward as aforesaid.

Alterations in Act as applying to Scotland.

XXVI. This part of this Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following provisions:—

The offence of personation shall be deemed to be a crime and offence, and the rules of the law of Scotland with respect to apprehension, detention, precognition, commitment, and bail shall apply thereto, and any person accused thereof may be brought to trial in the court of justiciary, whether in Edinburgh or on circuit, at the instance of the Lord Advocate, or before the sheriff court, at the instance of the procurator fiscal.

Construction of Part of Act.

XXVII. This part of this Act, so far as regards parliamentary elections, shall be construed as one with "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," and shall apply to an election for a university or combination of universities.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of Schedules.

XXVIII. The schedules to this Act, and the notes thereto, and directions therein, shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

* * * * *

Application of Act.

XXX. This Act shall apply to any parliamentary or municipal election which may be held after the passing thereof.

Saving.

XXXI. Nothing in this Act, except Part III. thereof, shall apply to any election for a university or combination of universities.

REPEAL.*Repeal of Acts in Schedules.*

XXXII. The Acts specified in the fourth, fifth, and sixth schedules to this Act, to the extent specified in the third column of those schedules, and all other enactments inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (a.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (b.) Any right or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (c.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (d.) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

Short Title.

XXXIII. This Act may be cited as The Ballot Act, 1872, and shall continue in force till the thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine; and on the said day the Acts in the fourth, fifth, and sixth, schedules shall be thereupon revived; provided that such revival shall not affect any act done, any rights acquired, any liability or penalty incurred, or any proceeding pending under this Act, but such proceeding shall be carried on as if this Act had continued in force.*

SCHEDULES.**FIRST SCHEDULE.****PART I.—RULES FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.****ELECTION.**

I. The returning officer shall, in the case of a county election, within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election, on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, give public notice, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, of the day on which and the place at which he will proceed to an election, and of the time appointed for the election, and of the day on which the poll will be taken in case the election is contested, and of the time and place at which forms of nomination papers may be obtained, and in the case of a county election shall send one of such notices by post, under cover, to the postmaster of the principal post office of each polling place in the county, endorsed with the words "Notice of election," and the same shall be forwarded free of charge; and the postmaster receiving the same shall forthwith

* By the 43rd and 44th Vict. c. 48, the Ballot Act (with its Amending Acts, the 38th and 39th Vict. c. 40 and 84, and 41st and 42nd Vict. c. 41) are to continue in force until the 31st December, 1881. and by the 44th and 45th Vict. c. 70 the duration of these Acts is again extended till the 31st December, 1882. The Act was again extended by the 35th and 36th Vict. c. 33.

publish the same in the manner in which post office notices are usually published.

II. The day of election shall be fixed by the returning officer as follows: that is to say, in the case of an election for a county or a district borough not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of election; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of election.

III. The place of election shall be a convenient room situate in the town in which such election would have been held if this Act had not passed, or where the election would not have been held in a town, then situate in such town in the county as the returning officer may from time to time determine as being in his opinion most convenient for the electors.

IV. The time appointed for the election shall be such two hours between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon as may be appointed by the returning officer, and the returning officer shall attend during those two hours and for one hour after.

V. Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors or any of them may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are vacancies to be filled, but no more.

VI. Each candidate shall be described in the nomination paper in such manner as in the opinion of the returning officer is calculated to sufficiently identify such candidate: the description shall include his names, his abode, and his rank, profession, or calling, and his surname shall come first in the list of his names. No objection to a nomination paper on the ground of the description of the candidate therein being insufficient, or not being in compliance with this rule, shall be allowed or deemed valid, unless such objection is made by the returning officer, or by some other person, at or immediately after the time of the delivery of the nomination paper.

VII. The returning officer shall supply a form of nomination paper to any registered elector requiring the same during such two hours as the returning officer may fix, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon on each day intervening between the day on which notice of the election was given and the day of election, and during the time appointed for the election: but nothing in this Act shall render obligatory the use of a nomination paper supplied by the returning officer, so, however, that the paper be in the form prescribed by this Act.

VIII. The nomination papers shall be delivered to the returning officer at the place of election during the time appointed for the election; and the candidate nominated by each nomination paper, and his proposer and seconder, and one other person selected by the candidate, and no person other than aforesaid, shall, except for the purpose of assisting the returning officer, be entitled to attend the proceedings during the time appointed for the election.

IX. If the election is contested the returning officer shall, as soon as practicable after adjourning the election, give public notice of the day on

which the poll will be taken, and of the candidates described as in their respective nomination papers, and of the names of the persons who subscribe the nomination paper of each candidate, and of the order in which the names of the candidates will be printed in the ballot paper, and, in the case of an election for a county, deliver to the postmaster of the principal post office of the town in which is situate the place of election a paper, signed by himself, containing the names of the candidates nominated, and stating the day on which the poll is to be taken, and the postmaster shall forward the information contained in such paper by telegraph, free of charge, to the several postal telegraph offices situate in the county for which the election is to be held, and such information shall be published forthwith at each such office in the manner in which post office notices are usually published.

X. If any candidate nominated during the time appointed for the election is withdrawn in pursuance of this Act, the returning officer shall give public notice of the name of such candidate, and the names of the persons who subscribed the nomination paper of such candidate, as well as of the candidates who stood nominated or were elected.

XI. The returning officer shall, on the nomination paper being delivered to him, forthwith publish notice of the name of the person nominated as a candidate, and of the names of his proposer and seconder, by placarding or causing to be placarded the names of the candidate and his proposer and seconder in a conspicuous position outside the building in which the room is situate appointed for the election.

XII. A person shall not be entitled to have his name inserted in any ballot paper as a candidate unless he has been nominated in manner provided by this Act, and every person whose nomination paper has been delivered to the returning officer during the time appointed for the election shall be deemed to have been nominated in manner provided by this Act, unless objection be made to his nomination paper by the returning officer or some other person before the expiration of the time appointed for the election or within one hour afterwards.

XIII. The returning officer shall decide on the validity of every objection made to a nomination paper, and his decision, if disallowing the objection, shall be final; but if allowing the same, shall be subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

The Poll.

XIV. The poll shall take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being in the case of an election for a county or a district borough less than two nor more than six clear days, and not being in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough more than three clear days after the day fixed for the election.

XV. At every polling place the returning officer shall provide a sufficient number of polling stations for the accommodation of the electors entitled to vote at such polling place and shall distribute the polling stations amongst those electors in such manner as he thinks most convenient, provided that in a district borough there shall be at least one polling station at each contributory place of such borough.

XVI. Each polling station shall be furnished with such number of compartments, in which the voters can mark their votes screened from

observation, as the returning officer thinks necessary, so that at least one compartment be provided for every one hundred and fifty electors entitled to vote at such polling station.

XVII. A separate room or separate booth may contain a separate polling station, or several polling stations may be constructed in the same room or booth.

XVIII. No person shall be admitted to vote at any polling station except the one allotted to him.

XIX. The returning officer shall give public notice of the situation of polling stations and the description of voters entitled to vote at each station, and of the mode in which electors are to vote.

XX. The returning officer shall provide each polling station with materials for voters to mark the ballot papers, with instruments for stamping thereon the official mark, and with copies of the register of voters, or such part thereof as contains the names of the voters allotted to vote at such station. He shall keep the official mark secret, and an interval of not less than seven years shall intervene between the use of the same official mark at elections for the same county or borough.

XXI. The returning officer shall appoint a presiding officer to preside at each station, and the officer so appointed shall keep order at his station, shall regulate the number of electors to be admitted at a time, and shall exclude all other persons except the clerks, the agents of the candidates, and the constables on duty.

XXII. Every ballot paper shall contain a list of the candidates described as in their respective nomination papers, and arranged alphabetically in the order of their surnames, and (if there are two or more candidates with the same surname) of their other names: it shall be in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and shall be capable of being folded up.

XXIII. Every ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot papers can be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom, without the box being unlocked. The presiding officer at any polling station, just before the commencement of the poll, shall show the ballot box empty to such persons, if any, as may be present in such station, so that they may see that it is empty, and shall then lock it up, and place his seal upon it in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal, and shall place it in his view for the receipt of ballot papers, and keep it so locked and sealed.

XXIV. Immediately before a ballot paper is delivered to an elector, it shall be marked on both sides with the official mark, either stamped or perforated, and the number, name, and description of the elector as stated in the copy of the register shall be called out, and the number of such elector shall be marked on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in the register against the number of the elector, to denote that he has received a ballot paper, but without showing the particular ballot paper which he has received.

XXV. The elector, on receiving the ballot paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments in the polling station, and there mark his paper, and fold it up so as to conceal his vote, and shall then put his ballot paper, so folded up, into the ballot box; he shall vote

without undue delay, and shall quit the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.

XXVI. The presiding officer, on the application of any voter who is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in manner prescribed by this Act, or (if the poll be taken on Saturday) of any voter who declares that he is of the Jewish persuasion, and objects on religious grounds to vote in manner prescribed by this Act, or of any voter who makes such a declaration as herein-after mentioned that he is unable to read, shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, cause the vote of such voter to be marked on a ballot paper in manner directed by such voter, and the ballot paper to be placed in the ballot box, and the name and number on the register of voters of every voter whose vote is marked in pursuance to this rule, and the reason why it is so marked, shall be entered on a list, in this Act called "the list of votes marked by the presiding officer."

The said declaration, in this Act referred to as "the declaration of inability to read," shall be made by the voter at the time of polling, before the presiding officer, who shall attest it in the form herein-after mentioned, and no fee, stamp, or other payment shall be charged in respect of such declaration, and the said declaration shall be given to the presiding officer at the time of voting.

XXVII. If a person, representing himself to be a particular elector named on the register, applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, upon duly answering the questions and taking the oath permitted by law to be asked of and to be administered to voters at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper (in this Act called a tendered ballot paper) shall be of a colour differing from the other ballot papers, and instead of being put into the ballot box, shall be given to the presiding officer and endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his number in the register of voters, and set aside in a separate packet, and shall not be counted by the returning officer. And the name of the voter and his number on the register shall be entered on a list, in this Act called the tendered votes list.

XXVIII. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his ballot paper in such manner that it cannot be conveniently used as a ballot paper, may, on delivering to the presiding officer the ballot paper so inadvertently dealt with, and proving the fact of the inadvertence to the satisfaction of the presiding officer, obtain another ballot paper in the place of the ballot paper so delivered up (in this Act called a spoilt ballot paper), and the spoilt ballot paper shall be immediately cancelled.

XXIX. The presiding officer of each station, as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, make up into separate packets sealed with his own seal and the seals of such agents of the candidates as desire to affix their seals,—

- (1.) Each ballot box in use at this station, unopened but with the key attached; and
- (2.) The unused and spoilt ballot papers, placed together; and
- (3.) The tendered ballot papers; and
- (4.) The marked copies of the register of voters, and the counterfoils of the ballot papers; and

(5.) The tendered votes list, and the list of votes marked by the presiding officer, and a statement of the number of the voters whose votes are so marked by the presiding officer under the heads "physical incapacity," "Jews," and "unable to read," and the declarations of inability to read;

and shall deliver such packets to the returning officer.

XXX. The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by such presiding officer, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of ballot papers in the ballot box, unused, spoilt, and tendered ballot papers, which statement is in this Act referred to as the ballot paper account.

Counting Votes.

XXXI. The candidates may respectively appoint agents to attend the counting of the votes.

XXXII. The returning officer shall make arrangements for counting the votes in the presence of the agents of the candidates as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, and shall give to the agents of the candidates appointed to attend at the counting of the votes notice in writing of the time and place at which he will begin to count the same.

XXXIII. The returning officer, his assistants and clerks, and the agents of the candidates, and no other person, except with the sanction of the returning officer, may be present at the counting of the votes.

XXXIV. Before the returning officer proceeds to count the votes, he shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, open each ballot box, and, taking out the papers therein, shall count and record the number thereof, and then mix together the whole of the ballot papers contained in the ballot boxes. The returning officer, while counting and recording the number of ballot papers and counting the votes, shall keep the ballot papers with their faces upwards, and take all proper precautions for preventing any person from seeing the numbers printed on the backs of such papers.

XXXV. The returning officer shall, so far as practicable, proceed continuously with counting the votes, allowing only time for refreshment, and excluding (except so far as he and the agents otherwise agree) the hours between seven o'clock at night and nine o'clock on the succeeding morning. During the excluded time the returning officer shall place the ballot papers and other documents relating to the election under his own seal and the seals of such of the agents of the candidates as desire to affix their seals, and shall otherwise take proper precautions for the security of such papers and documents.

XXXVI. The returning officer shall endorse "rejected" on any ballot paper which he may reject as invalid, and shall add to the endorsement "rejection objected to," if an objection be in fact made by any agent to his decision. The returning officer shall report to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the number of ballot papers rejected and not counted by him under the several heads of—

1. Want of official mark;
2. Voting for more candidates than entitled to;
3. Writing or marked by which voter could be identified;

4. Unmarked or void of uncertainty ; and shall on request allow any agents of the candidates, before such report is sent, to copy it.

XXXVII. Upon the completion of the counting, the returning officer shall seal up in separate packets the counted and rejected ballot papers. He shall not open the sealed packet of tendered ballot papers or marked copy of the register of voters and counterfoils, but shall proceed, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, to verify the ballot paper account given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers recorded by him as aforesaid, and the unused and spoilt ballot papers in his possession and the tendered votes list, and shall re-seal each sealed packet after examination. The returning officer shall report to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the result of such verification, and shall, on request, allow any agents of the candidates, before such report is sent, to copy it.

XXXVIII. Lastly, the returning officer shall forward to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery (in manner in which the poll books are by any existing enactment required to be forwarded to such clerk, or as near thereto as circumstances admit) all the packets of ballot papers in his possession, together with the said reports, the ballot paper accounts, tendered votes list, list of votes marked by the presiding officer, statements relating thereto, declarations of inability to read, and packets of counterfoils, and marked copies of registers, sent by each presiding officer, endorsing on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election to which they relate, and the name of the county or borough for which such election was held ; and the term toll book in any such enactment shall be construed to include any document forwarded in pursuance of this rule.

XXXIX. The Clerk of the Crown shall retain for a year all documents relating to an election forwarded to him in pursuance of this Act by a returning officer, and then, unless otherwise directed by an order of the House of Commons, or of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, shall cause them to be destroyed.

XL. No person shall be allowed to inspect any rejected ballot papers in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, except under the order of the House of Commons or under the order of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, to be granted by such court on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the inspection or production of such ballot papers is required for the purpose of instituting or maintaining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers, or for the purpose of a petition questioning an election or return ; and any such order for the inspection or production of ballot papers may be made subject to such conditions as to persons, time, place, and mode of inspection or production as the House or court making the same may think expedient, and shall be obeyed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Any power given to a court by this rule may be exercised by any judge of such court at chambers.

XLI. No person shall, except by order of the House of Commons or any tribunal having cognizance of petitions complaining of undue returns or undue elections, open the sealed packet of counterfoils after the same has been once sealed up, or be allowed to inspect any

counted ballot papers in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; such order may be subject to such conditions as to persons, time, place, and mode of opening or inspection as the House or tribunal making the order may think expedient; provided that on making and carrying into effect any such order, care shall be taken that the mode in which any particular elector has voted shall not be discovered until he has been proved to have voted, and his vote has been declared by a competent court to be invalid.

XLII. All documents forwarded by a returning officer in pursuance of this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, other than ballot papers and counterfoils, shall be open to public inspection at such time and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the consent of the speaker of the House of Commons, and the Clerk of the Crown shall supply copies of or extracts from the said documents to any person demanding the same, on payment of such fees and subject to such regulations as may be sanctioned by the Treasury.

XLIII. Where an order is made for the production by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of any document in his possession relating to any specified election, the production by such clerk or his agent of the document ordered, in such manner as may be directed by such order, or by a rule of the court having power to make such order, shall be conclusive evidence that such document relates to the specified election; and any endorsement appearing on any packet of ballot papers produced by such Clerk of the Crown or his agent shall be evidence of such papers being what they are stated to be by the endorsement. The production from proper custody of a ballot paper purporting to have been used at any election, and of a counterfoil marked with the same printed number and having a number marked thereon in writing, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person who voted by such ballot paper was the person who at the time of such election had affixed to his name in the register of voters at such election the same number as the number written on such counterfoil.

General Provisions.

XLIV. The return of a member or members elected to serve in Parliament for any county or borough shall be made by a certificate of the names of such member or members under the hand of the returning officer endorsed on the writ of election for such county or borough, and such certificate shall have effect and be dealt with in like manner as the return under the existing law, and the returning officer may, if he think fit, deliver the writ with such certificate endorsed to the postmaster of the principal post office of the place of election, or his deputy, and in that case he shall take a receipt from the postmaster or his deputy for the same; and such postmaster or his deputy shall then forward the same by the first post, free of charge, under cover, to the Clerk of the Crown, with the words "Election Writ and Return" endorsed thereon.

XLV. The returning officer shall, as soon as possible, give public notice of the names of the candidates elected, and, in the case of a contested election, of the total number of votes given for each candidate, whether elected or not.

XLVI. Where the returning officer is required or authorised by this Act to give any public notice, he shall carry such requirement into effect by advertisements, placards, handbills, or such other means as he thinks best calculated to afford information to the electors.

XLVII. The returning officer may, if he think fit, preside at any polling station, and the provisions of this Act relating to a presiding officer shall apply to such returning officer with the necessary modifications as to things to be done by the returning officer to the presiding officer, or the presiding officer to the returning officer.

XLVIII. In the case of a contested election for any county or borough, the returning officer may, in addition to any clerks, appoint competent persons to assist him in counting the votes.

XLIX. No person shall be appointed by a returning officer for the purposes of an election who has been employed by any other person in or about the election.

L. The presiding officer may do, by the clerks appointed to assist him, any act which he is required or authorised to do by this Act at a polling station except ordering the arrest, exclusion, or ejection from the polling station of any person.

LI. A candidate may himself undertake the duties which any agent of his if appointed might have undertaken, or may assist his agent in the performance of such duties, and may be present at any place at which his agent may, in pursuance of this Act, attend.

LII. The name and address of every agent of a candidate appointed to attend the counting of the votes shall be transmitted to the returning officer one clear day at the least before the opening of the poll; and the returning officer may refuse to admit to the place where the votes are counted any agent whose name and address has not been so transmitted, notwithstanding that his appointment may be otherwise valid, and any notice required to be given to an agent by the returning officer may be delivered at or sent by post to such address.

LIII. If any person appointed an agent by a candidate for the purposes of attending at the polling station or at the counting of the votes dies, or becomes incapable of acting during the time of the election, the candidate may appoint another agent in his place, and shall forthwith give to the returning officer notice in writing of the name and address of the agent so appointed.

LIV. Every returning officer, and every officer, clerk, or agent authorised to attend at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, shall, before the opening of the poll, make a statutory declaration of secrecy, in the presence, if he is the returning officer, of a justice of the peace, and if he is any other officer or an agent, of a justice of the peace or of the returning officer; but no such returning officer, officer, clerk, or agent as aforesaid shall, save as aforesaid, be required, as such, to make any declaration or take any oath on the occasion of any election.

LV. Where in this Act any expressions are used requiring or authorising or inferring that any act or thing is to be done in the presence of the agents of the candidates, such expressions shall be deemed to refer to the presence of such agents of the candidates as may be authorised to attend, and as have in fact attended, at the time

and place where such act or thing is being done, and the non-attendance of any agents or agent at such time and place shall not, if such act or thing be otherwise duly done, in anywise invalidate the act or thing done.

LVI. In reckoning time for the purposes of this Act, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or public thanksgiving, shall be excluded; and where anything is required by this Act to be done on any day which falls on the above-mentioned days such thing may be done on the next day, unless it is one of the days excluded as above mentioned.

LVII. In this Act—

The expression “district borough” means the borough of Monmouth and any of the boroughs specified in Schedule E. to the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty five, intituled “An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales;” and

The expression “polling place” means, in the case of a borough, such borough or any part thereof in which a separate booth is required or authorised by law to be provided; and

The expression “agents of the candidates,” used in relation to a polling station, means agents appointed in pursuance of section eighty-five of the Act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen.

Modifications in Application of Part One of Schedule to Scotland.

LVIII. In Scotland, the place of election shall be a convenient room situate in the town in which the writ for the election would, if this Act had not passed, have been proclaimed.

LIX. In Scotland, the candidates may respectively appoint agents to attend at the polling stations. The ballot papers and other documents other than the return required to be sent to and kept by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shall in Scotland, be kept by the sheriff clerks of the respective counties in which the returns (including those for burghs) are made, and the provisions of this schedule relating thereto shall be construed as if the sheriff clerk were substituted for Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

LX. In Scotland, the term “district borough” shall mean the combined burghs and towns specified in Schedule E. of the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-five, intituled “An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland;” and in Schedule A. of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.

LXI. The provisions of the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-five, intituled “An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland,” in so far as they relate to the fixing and announcement of the day of election, the interval to elapse between the receipt of the writ and the day of election, the period of adjournment for taking the poll in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of the district of burghs comprising Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, and to the keeping open of the poll for two consecutive days in the case

of Orkney and Shetland, shall remain in full force and effect, anything in this Act or any other Act of Parliament now in force notwithstanding; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to exclude Orkney and Shetland or Orkney or Shetland, or the said district of burghs, or any of the burghs in the said district, from any of the benefits and obligations of the other portions of this Act.

Modifications in Application of Part One of Schedule to Ireland.

LXII. The expression "Clerk of the Crown in Chancery" in this schedule shall mean, as regards Ireland, "the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland."

LXIII. A presiding officer at a polling station in a county in Ireland need not be a freeholder of the county.

• • • •

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Note.—The forms contained in this schedule, or forms as nearly resembling the same as circumstances will admit, shall be used in all cases to which they refer and are applicable, and when so used shall be sufficient in law.

Writ for a County or Borough at a Parliamentary Election.

* Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to the †
of the county [or borough] of ,
greeting:

† Whereas by the advice of our Council we have ordered a Parliament to be holden at Westminster on the day of next. We command you that, notice of the time and place of election being first duly given, you do cause election to be made according to law of members [or a member] to serve in Parliament for the said county [or the division of the said county, or the borough, or as the case may be] of § and that you do cause the names of such members [or member] when so elected, whether they [or he] be present or absent, to be certified to us, in our Chancery, without delay.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the day of
in the year of our reign, and in the year of our
Lord 18 .

Label or direction of Writ.

To the † of

A writ of a new election of members [or member] for the said county [or division of a county or borough, or as the case may be].

• The name of the Sovereign may be altered when necessary.

† Insert "sheriff" or other returning officer.

‡ This preamble to be omitted except in case of a general election.

§ Except in a general election, insert here in the place of A.B., deceased, or otherwise, stating the cause of vacancy.

Endorsement.

Received the within writ on the _____ day of _____ 18____

(Signed) *A.B.*

(Signed) H.B.,
High Sheriff [or Sheriff, or Mayor, or as the case may be].

Certificate endorsed on the Writ.

I hereby certify, that the members [*or member*] elected for
in pursuance of the within-written writ, are [*or is*] *A.B.* of
in the county of *B.C.* and *C.D.* of *D.E.* in
the county of *E.F.*

(Signed) *A.B.,*

High Sheriff [or Sheriff, or Mayor, or as the case may be].

Note.—A separate writ will be issued for each county as defined for the purposes of a parliamentary election.

Form of Notice of Parliamentary Election.

The returning officer of the of
will, on the day of now next ensuing,
between the hours of and , proceed to the nomination,
and, if there is no opposition, to the election, of a member [*or*
members] for the said county [*or* division of a county *or* borough]
at the*

Forms of nomination paper may be obtained at
between the hours of and on .

Every nomination paper must be signed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other registered electors as assenting to the nomination.

Every nomination paper must be delivered to the returning officer by the candidate proposed, or by his proposer and seconder, between the said hours of and on the said day of at the said *.

Each candidate nominated, and his proposer and seconder, and one other person selected by the candidate, and no other persons, are entitled to be admitted to the room.

In the event of the election being contested, the poll will take place on the day of

(Signed) *A.B.*,
Sheriff [or Mayor, or as the case may be].
day of 18 .

Take notice, that all persons who are guilty of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, or other corrupt practices at the said election will, on conviction of such offence, be liable to the penalties mentioned in that behalf in "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854," and the Ballot Act, 1872, and the Acts amending the said Acts.

* Insert description of place and room.

Form of Nomination Paper in Parliamentary Election.

We, the undersigned *A.B.* of
of and *C.D.* of
being electors for the in the of
hereby nominate the following person as a proper person to serve as member for the said in the of
in Parliament:

Surname.	Other Names.	Abode.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.
BROWN	JOHN - - -	52, George Street, Bristol.	Merchant.
JONES	<i>or</i> WILLIAM DAVID -	High Elm, Wilts,	Esquire.
MERTON	<i>or</i> Hon. GEORGE TRA- VIS, commonly called Viscount.	Swanworth, Berks.	Viscount.
SMITH	<i>or</i> HENRY SYDNEY -	72, High St., Bath	Attorney.

(Signed)

*A.B.**C.D.*

We, the undersigned, being registered electors of the do hereby assent to the nomination of the above-mentioned John Brown as a proper person to serve as member for the said in Parliament.

(Signed)

E.F. of
G.H. of
I.J. of
K.L. of
M.N. of
O.P. of
Q.R. of
S.T. of

Note.—Where a candidate is an Irish peer, or is commonly known by some title, he may be described by his title as if it were his surname.

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER.

Form of Front of Ballot Paper.

Form of back of Ballot Paper.

No.

Election for county [or borough, or ward].

18

Note.—The number on the ballot paper is to correspond with that in the counterfoil.

Directions as to printing Ballot Paper.

Nothing is to be printed on the ballot paper except in accordance with this schedule.

The surname of each candidate, and if there are two or more candidates of the same surname, also the other names of such candidates, shall be printed in large characters, as shown in the form, and the names, addresses, and descriptions, and the number on the back of the paper, shall be printed in small characters.

Form of Directions for the Guidance of the Voters in voting, which shall be printed in conspicuous Characters, and placarded outside every Polling Station and in every Compartment of every Polling Station.

The voter may vote for _____ candidate _____

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with the pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross on the right-hand side, opposite the name of each candidate for whom he votes, thus. X

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the official mark on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, show the official mark on the back to the presiding officer, and then, in the presence of the presiding officer, put the paper into the ballot box, and forthwith quit the polling station.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can return it to the officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another paper.

If the voter votes for more than one candidate, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his ballot paper will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling station, or deposits in the ballot box any other paper than the one given him by the officer, he will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Note.—These directions shall be illustrated by examples of the ballot paper.

Form of Statutory Declaration of Secrecy.

I solemnly promise and declare, That I will not at this election for do anything forbidden by section four of The Ballot Act, 1872, which has been read to me.

Note.—The section must be read to the declarant by the person taking the declaration.

Form of Declaration of inability to read.

I, A.B., of being numbered
Register of Voters for the county [or borough] of on the
do hereby declare that I am unable to read.

day of

A. R.

his mark.

I, the undersigned, being the presiding officer for the polling station for the county [or borough] of , do hereby certify, that the above declaration, having been first read to the above-named A.B., was signed by him in my presence with his mark.

Signed, C.D.,
Presiding officer for
for the county [or borough] of **polling station**
day of .

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Provisions of Registration Acts referred to in part III. of the foregoing Act.

As to England.

6th & 7th Victoriæ, cap. 18. An Act to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the elections of members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales. Sections eighty-five to eighty-nine, both inclusive.

As to Ireland.

13th & 14th Victoriæ, cap. 69. An Act to amend the laws which regulate the qualification and registration of parliamentary voters in Ireland, and to alter the law for rating immediate lessors of premises to the poor rate in certain boroughs. Sections ninety-two to ninety-six, both inclusive.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Acts relating to England.

NOTE.—This schedule, so far as respects Acts prior to the tenth year of the reign of George the Third, refers to the edition prepared under the direction of the Lord Chancellor intituled "The Statutes, Revised Edition."

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, section, or other part first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Portions of Acts which have already been specifically repealed, are in some instances included in the repeal in this schedule, in order to preclude henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts.

The portions of the Ballot Act not inserted relate to Municipal elections.

PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO BE MEMBERS.

INFANTS.—No person, under twenty-one years of age, is capable of being elected; and if any such minor shall presume to sit or vote in Parliament, he shall incur such penalties and forfeitures as if he had presumed to sit and vote without being chosen or returned. 7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

ALIENS, by the law of Parliament, are incapable of being Members, and are excluded by a vote of the House.

Act 12th and 13th William III., cap. 2. No person born out of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging, is capable of being a Member of either House. This does not apply to persons born of English, Scotch, or Irish parents. Aliens naturalized are ineligible. 7th and 8th Victoriae, cap. 66.

PEERS, English and Scotch; also Irish *Representative Peers*.

JUDGES of the Superior Courts; County Court Judges. 10th and 11th Victoriae, cap. 102, s. 18.

SHERIFFS, Mayors, and Bailiffs of Boroughs, for their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers.

RECORDERS for boroughs where they have jurisdiction. 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 76.

REVISING BARRISTERS, for eighteen months after revision of the lists for any county, city, or borough for which they were appointed. 6th Victoriae, cap. 18, s. 28.

CLERGY, Priests, and Deacons; Ministers of the Scotch Church, 41 George III., cap. 63; Persons in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome, 10 George IV., cap. 7, s. 9.

TRAITORS, and felons; and outlaws in criminal prosecutions, but not in civil suits.

IDIOTS and Lunatics.

BANKRUPTS.—Act 32nd and 33rd Vict., cap. 83. It is provided that, if a person having privilege of Parliament commits an act of bankruptcy, he may be dealt with under the Act as if he had not such privilege. Upon a member becoming bankrupt, he shall be, and remain during one year incapable of sitting and voting, unless within that time the creditors are fully paid or satisfied. If within the period mentioned the debts are not fully paid and satisfied, the Court is to certify the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a writ is to be issued for the election of a new member.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS.—Act 11th and 12th William III., cap. 2, s. 15, 152. No member of Parliament shall be a commissioner or farmer of the excise on beer, ale, or other liquors, or a commissioner of appeals, or comptroller, or auditor of the duty of excise; and such person, if elected, is declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

Act 12th and 13th William III., cap. 10, ss. 89, 90. No member to be a commissioner or farmer of the customs; and persons executing such offices shall be incapable of sitting.

Act 15th George II., cap. 22, s. 1. No commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, or of the Navy or Victualling Office, or any deputies or clerks in any of the said offices, or in any of the following offices, *viz.* the Lord

High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, Auditors, Tellers, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, Commissioners of the Admiralty, Paymasters of the Army or Navy, Principal Secretaries of State, or Commissioners of Salt, Stamps, Appeals, Wine Licences, Hackney Coaches, Hawkers and Pedlars; persons holding any office, civil or military, in the island of Minorca, or in Gibraltar, except officers holding commissions in any regiment there only, shall be capable of being elected, or sitting or voting as members of any Parliament.

This Act exempts the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Navy, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary to the Admiralty, Under-Secretary to any of the Principal Secretaries of State, or the Deputy Paymaster of the Army, from the operations of this Act.

By Act 29th and 30th Victoriæ, cap. 55, 1866, the Postmaster-General is enabled to sit in the House of Commons.

NEW OFFICES of Profit under the Crown.—Act 6th Anne, cap. 7, s. 25. Persons holding any *new* office or place of profit whatsoever *under* the Crown, created since the year 1705, shall be incapable of sitting. But Members accepting any *old* office of profit, whilst members, their election to be void; such persons, however, may be re-elected.

Persons disabled, if returned as members, their election to be void, and to be liable to a penalty of 500*l.* *Ib.*

PENSIONERS OF THE CROWN.—Act 1st George I., cap. 56, s. 2. No person having a pension from the Crown shall be capable of being elected a Member of the House of Commons, under penalty of forfeiting 20*l.* for each day's sitting.

CONTRACTORS.—Act 22nd George III., cap. 45, ss. 1, 2. All persons holding contracts for the public service are declared incapable of being elected or sitting, and any member accepting a contract, his seat shall be void.

CANDIDATES declared guilty of **BRIBERY**, treating, or undue influence, by himself or his agents, by any Election Committee, are incapable of being elected or sitting in Parliament for such county, city, or borough, during the Parliament then in existence, 17th and 18th Victoriæ, cap. 102, s. 36.

A person who is elected to serve in the House of Commons by the people, may, by the law and custom of Parliament, be disabled, and declared incapable to sit as a member; as where a person has been guilty of any crime which renders him infamous and the like.

Members on double returns for the same place are incapable of sitting till the returns are determined by a Committee; and there is a resolution of the House to this effect, made at the commencement of every session; but they enjoy all the privileges of members of Parliament.

Members who have taken their seats are ineligible for any other place until they have vacated their former seats; but persons elected for one place may, before they take their seats, be returned for any other place; in which case, by an order of the House, they are to make their election by that day three weeks, for which of the places they will serve, provided there be no question upon the return from that place.

Abolition of the requirement of a Property Qualification.

No property qualification is now required of Members of Parliament.

The Act of the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and the several subsequent statutes, which required the possession of certain property qualifications by all candidates for seats in Parliament, are repealed by the 21st and 22nd Victoriae, cap. 26.

Notice to Electors of Ineligibility of Candidates.

If the disqualification or ineligibility of candidates be within the knowledge of the electors, or they be previously made fully acquainted therewith, their votes, if given for such ineligible candidates, will be "thrown away." Voters polling for a candidate after due notice of his being ineligible, are to be considered as not voting at all, and, on petition, the next legal candidate on the poll would be declared duly elected. The notice to the electors should be in writing, or printed, signed by a candidate, or two or more electors, and every publicity given thereto.

RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.

A candidate is not legally liable for any other than his proper equal share of the following official expenses, unless by himself or his appointed agents he has authorised other expenses or charges to be incurred by the returning officer:—

1. The expense of erecting the polling booths; such expense in counties not to exceed the sum of 40*l.* in respect of any one principal place of election, or any one polling place, and in cities and boroughs the sum of 25*l.* in respect of any parish, district, or part thereof.
2. The payment of "two guineas by the day" to each deputy returning officer.
3. The payment of "one guinea by the day" to each poll clerk.

The items are to be discharged at the "joint and equal expense of the several candidates."

The booths may be erected "by contract with the candidates, if they shall think fit;" and "the Sheriff or other returning officer may, if he shall think fit, instead of erecting such booth or booths as aforesaid, procure or hire the use of any houses or other buildings, for the purpose of taking the poll therein." 2nd William IV., cap. 45, s. 71.

PAYMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

The several provisions of the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854," as to the appointment of an election auditor, and the payment and publication of election expenses, are repealed by the 26th Vic., cap. 29, and the following enactments are substituted:—

By Sec. 2, no payment, (except in respect of the personal expenses of a candidate,) advance, loan, or deposit, by or on behalf of any candidate, before, during, or after an election, is to be made otherwise than through an appointed agent of such candidate. Persons making any such prohibited payment, &c. shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

The candidate is to declare in writing, to the Returning Officer, on or before the day of nomination, the name and address of his agent or agents; and it is the duty of the Returning Officer to publish the same.

By Sec. 3, all bills, charges, or claims upon any candidate shall be

'sent in within one month from the day of declaration of the election, to the appointed agent, or right to recover the same barred. Should there be no agent, the bills, &c. are then to be sent to the candidate.

By Sec. 4, a detailed statement of all election expenses incurred, shall, within *two* months after the election, be made out and signed by the agent who has paid the same, and delivered, with the bills and vouchers, to the returning officer. The returning officer, within fourteen days, is to publish an abstract of such statement, with the signature of the agent thereto, by advertisement in one of the local newspapers. Any agent or candidate making default in delivering such statement, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which he so makes default. Any agent or candidate who wilfully furnishes an untrue statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. The returning officer is to preserve the bills and vouchers during six months, and to permit any voter to inspect the same, on payment of a fee of one shilling.

Bribery, Treating, and Intimidation.

The laws relating to bribery and corrupt practices are "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854," and "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868." Definitions of the offences of bribery, treating, and intimidation, with the several penalties and remedies attached thereto, will be found in the first fourteen sections of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

No person, who is called as a witness before any election committee, shall be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer may tend to criminate himself. Committee may grant a certificate to any witness, which shall be a stay to any proceedings taken against him in respect of any matters concerning or relating to which the witness may have been examined. 26th Vict. cap. 29.

Favours, Bands of Music, &c.

Cockades, ribbons, and colours are prohibited, and payments for bands of music, flags, and banners illegal. S. 7.

Travelling Expenses of Voters.

It shall not be lawful for any candidate, or any one on his behalf, at any election for any borough, except the several boroughs of *East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury*, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself, or to any other person ; and if any such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854." 30th and 31st Victoriæ, cap. 102, s. 36.*

* Repealed, so far as concerns the conveyance of voters in boroughs, by 4 Vict. c. 18.

"THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (RETURNING OFFICERS) ACT, 1875."

(38th and 39th Victoria, cap. 84.)

An Act to regulate the Expenses and to control the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections.

[13th August, 1875.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the expenses and charges of returning officers at parliamentary elections: Be it enacted:

Construction of Act.

1. The Ballot Act, 1872, as modified by this Act shall be construed as one Act.

This Act shall apply only to parliamentary elections.

Payments to Returning Officers.

II. The returning officer at an election shall be entitled to his reasonable charges, not exceeding the sums mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, in respect of services and expenses of the several kinds mentioned in the said schedule, which have been properly rendered or incurred by him for the purposes of the election.

The amount of such charges shall be paid by the candidates at the election in equal several shares, or where there is only one candidate, by such candidate. If a candidate is nominated without his consent, the persons by whom his nomination is subscribed shall be jointly and severally liable for the share of the charges for which he would be liable if he were nominated with his consent.

A returning officer shall not be entitled to payment for any other services or expenses, or at any greater rates than as in the said schedule mentioned, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Returning Officer may require deposit or security.

III. The returning officer, if he think fit, may as herein-after provided, require security to be given for the charges which may become payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of any election.

The total amount of the security which may be required in respect of all the candidates at an election shall not in any case exceed the sums prescribed in the third schedule of this Act.

Where security is required by the returning officer it shall be apportioned and given as follows; viz.,

- (1.) At the end of the two hours appointed for the election the returning officer shall forthwith declare the number of the candidates who then stand nominated, and shall, if there be more candidates nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, apportion equally among them the total amount of the required security:

- (2.) Within one hour after the end of the two hours aforesaid, security shall be given, by or in respect of each candidate then standing nominated, for the amount so apportioned to him:
- (3.) If in the case of any candidate security is not given or tendered as herein mentioned, he shall be deemed to be withdrawn within the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872:
- (4.) A tender of security in respect of a candidate may be made by any person:
- (5.) Security may be given by deposit of any legal tender or of notes of any bank being commonly current in the county or borough for which the election is held, or, with the consent of the returning officer, in any other manner:
- (6.) The balance (if any) of a deposit beyond the amount to which the returning officer is entitled in respect of any candidate shall be repaid to the person or persons by whom the deposit was made.

The Accounts of a Returning Officer may be Taxed.

IV. Within twenty-one days after the day on which the return is made of the persons elected at the election, the returning officer shall transmit to every candidate or other person from whom he claims payment either out of any deposit or otherwise of any charges in respect of the election, or to the agent for election expenses of any such candidate, a detailed account showing the amounts of all the charges claimed by the returning officer in respect of the election, and the share thereof which he claims from the person to whom the account is transmitted. He shall annex to the account a notice of the place where the vouchers relating to the account may be seen, and he shall at all reasonable times and without charge allow the person from whom payment is claimed, or any agent of such person, to inspect and take copies of the vouchers.

The returning officer shall not be entitled to any charges which are not duly included in his account.

If the person from whom payment is claimed objects to any part of the claim, he may, at any time within fourteen days from the time when the account is transmitted to him, apply to the court as defined in this section for a taxation of the account, and the court shall have jurisdiction to tax the account in such manner and at such time and place as the court thinks fit, and finally to determine the amount payable to the returning officer and to give and enforce judgment for the same as if such judgment were a judgment in an action in such court, and with or without costs at the discretion of the court.

The court for the purposes of this Act shall be in the city of London the Lord Mayor's Court, and elsewhere in England the County Court, and in Ireland the Civil Bill Court, having jurisdiction at the place of nomination for the election to which the proceedings relate.

The court may depute any of its powers or duties under this Act to the registrar or other principal officer of the court.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the charge of the returning officer for publication of accounts of election expenses.

Claims against a Returning Officer.

V. Every person having any claim against a returning officer for work, labour, materials, services, or expenses in respect of any contract made with him by or on behalf of the returning officer for the purposes of an election, except for publication of accounts of election expenses, shall, within fourteen days after the day on which the return is made of the person or persons elected at the election, transmit to the returning officer the detailed particulars of such claim in writing, and the returning officer shall not be liable in respect of anything which is not duly stated in such particulars.

Where application is made for taxation of the accounts of a returning officer, he may apply to the court as defined in this Act to examine any claim transmitted to him by any person in pursuance of this section, and the court after notice given to such person, and after hearing him, and any evidence tendered by him, may allow or disallow, or reduce the claim objected to, with or without costs, and the determination of the court shall be final for all purposes, and as against all persons.

Use of Ballot boxes, &c. provided for municipal elections.

VI. In any case to which the fourteenth section of the Ballot Act, 1872, is applicable, it shall be the duty of the returning officer, so far as is practicable, to make use of ballot boxes, fittings, and compartments provided for municipal or school board elections, and the court, upon taxation of his accounts, shall have regard to the provisions of this section.

Notices to be given by Returning Officers.

VII. There shall be added to every notice of election to be published under the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, the notification contained in the second schedule to this Act with respect to claims against returning officers.

Saving of the Universities.

VIII. Nothing in this Act shall apply to an election for any university or combination of universities.

Commencement and duration of Act.

IX. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine.

Short Title.

X. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875."

Not to apply to Scotland.

XI. This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

S C H E D U L E S.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

CHARGES OF RETURNING OFFICERS.

The following are the maximum charges to be made by the returning officer, but the charges are in no case to exceed the sums actually and necessarily paid or payable.

PART I.—COUNTIES AND DISTRICT OR CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS.

This part of this Schedule applies to an election for a county, or for either of the boroughs of Aylesbury, Cricklade, Monmouth, East Retford, Stroud, and New Shoreham, or for any borough or burgh consisting of a combination of separate boroughs, burghs, or towns.

	£. s. d.
For preparing and publishing the notice of election	2 2 0
For preparing and supplying the nomination papers	1 1 0
For travelling to and from the place of nomination, or for declaring the poll at a contested election, per mile.	0 1 0
For hire or necessary fitting up of rooms or buildings for polling, or damage or expenses by or for use of such rooms or buildings.	The necessary expenses, not exceeding at any one polling station the charge for constructing and fitting a polling station. 7 7 0
For constructing a polling station, with its fittings and compartments, in England.	
And in Ireland the sum or sums payable under the provisions of the 18th and 14th Vict. chap. 68, and 35th and 36th Vict. chap. 33.	
In Ireland the returning officer shall use a court house where one is available as a polling station, and his maximum charge for using and fitting the same shall in no case exceed three pounds three shillings.	
For each ballot box required to be purchased	1 1 0
For the use of each ballot box, when hired	0 5 0
For stationery at each polling station	0 10 0
For printing and providing ballot papers, per thousand.	1 10 0
For each stamping instrument	0 10 0
For copies of the register	-
For each presiding officer	-
For one clerk at each polling station where not more than 500 voters are assigned to such station.	The sums payable by statute for the necessary copies. 3 3 0 1 1 0

	£. s. d.
For an additional clerk at a polling station for every number of 500 voters, or fraction thereof beyond the first 500 assigned to such polling station.	1 1 0
For every person employed in counting votes, not exceeding six such persons where the number of registered electors does not exceed 3,000, and one for every additional 2,000 electors.	1 1 0
For making the return to the clerk of the Crown -	1 1 0
For the preparation and publication of notices (other than the notice of election).	Not exceeding for the whole of such notices £.20, and £.1 for every additional 1,000 electors above 3,000. 0 1 0
For conveyance of ballot boxes from the polling stations to the place where the ballot papers are to be counted, per mile.	In a contested election not exceeding £.25, and an additional £.3 for every 1,000 registered electors or fraction thereof above 3,000 and up to 10,000, and £.2 for every 1,000 or fraction thereof above 10,000. In an uncontested election, one fifth of the above sums. 0 1 0
For professional and other assistance in and about the conduct of the election.	2 2 0
For travelling expenses of presiding officers and clerks, per mile.	In a contested election, not exceeding £.10, and an additional £.1 for every 1,000 electors or fraction thereof above 1,000. In an uncontested election, nil.
For services and expenses in relation to receiving and publishing accounts of election expenses, in respect of each candidate.	
For all other expenses - - -	

NOTE.—Travelling expenses are not to be allowed in the case of any person unless for distances exceeding two miles from the place at which he resides.

PART II.—BOROUGHS.

This Part of the Schedule applies to all boroughs not included in Part I. of this Schedule.

	£. s. d.
For preparing and publishing the notice of election	2 2 0
For preparing and supplying the nomination papers	1 1 0
For hire or necessary fitting up of rooms or buildings for polling, or damage or expenses by or for use of such rooms or buildings.	The necessary expenses, not exceeding at any one polling station the charge for constructing and fitting a polling station.
In England, for constructing a polling station, with its fittings and compartments, not exceeding two in number.	7 7 0
For each compartment required to be constructed, when more than two be used.	1 1 0
For the use of each compartment hired, when more than two are used.	0 5 0
And in Ireland, in lieu of the charges payable in respect of the foregoing last three services, the sum or sums payable under the provisions of 18th and 14th Victoria, chap. 68, and 35th and 36th Victoria, chap. 33.	
For each ballot box required to be purchased	1 1 0
For the use of each ballot box when hired	0 5 0
For stationery at each polling station	0 10 0
For printing and providing ballot papers, per thousand	1 10 0
For each stamping instrument	0 10 0
For copies of the register	-
For each presiding officer	-
For one clerk at each polling station where not more than 500 voters are assigned to such station.	3 3 0
For an additional clerk at a polling station for every number of 500 voters, or fraction thereof beyond the first 500 assigned to such station.	1 1 0
For every person employed in counting votes, not exceeding six such persons where the number of registered electors does not exceed 3,000, and one for every additional 2,000 electors.	1 1 0
For making the return to the clerk of the Crown	1 1 0
For the preparation and publication of notices (other than the notice of election.)	Not exceeding for the whole of such notices £.10, and £.1 for every additional 1,000 electors above 1,000,

For professional and other assistance in and about
the conduct of the election.

£. s. d.

In a contested elec-
tion, not exceeding
£.20, an additional
£.2 for every 1,000
registered electors
or fraction thereof
above 1,000 and up
to 10,000, and £.1
additional for every
1,000 or fraction
thereof above
10,000. In an un-
contested election
one fifth of the
above sum.

1 1 0

For services and expenses in relation to receiving
and publishing accounts of election expenses in
respect of each candidate.

For all other expenses

Not exceeding £.10,
and an additional
£.1 for every 1,000
electors above the
first 1,000.

NOTE TO PARTS I. AND II. OF SCHEDULE I.

*The above sums are the aggregate charges, the amount of which is to
be apportioned among the several candidates or other persons liable for the
same.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. Notification to be added to the Notice of Election.

Take notice, that by the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, it is provided that every person having any claim against a returning officer for work, labour, materials, services, or expenses in respect of any contract made with him by or on behalf of the returning officer, for the purposes of an election (except for publications of account of election expenses), shall, within fourteen days after the day on which the return is made of the person or persons elected at the election, transmit to the returning officer the detailed particulars of such claim in writing, and the returning officer shall not be liable in respect of anything which is not duly stated in such particulars.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM Amount of SECURITY which may be required by a RETURNING OFFICER.

	County or District of Contributory Borough.	Borough.
	£	£
Where the registered electors do not exceed 1,000	150	100
Where the registered electors exceed 1,000 but do not exceed 2,000	200	150
Where the registered electors exceed 2,000 but do not exceed 4,000	275	200
Where the registered electors exceed 4,000 but do not exceed 7,000	400	250
Where the registered electors exceed 7,000 but do not exceed 10,000	550	300
Where the registered electors exceed 10,000 but do not exceed 15,000	700	450
Where the registered electors exceed 15,000 but do not exceed 20,000	800	500
Where the registered electors exceed 20,000 but do not exceed 30,000	900	600
Where the registered electors exceed 30,000	1,000	700

If at the end of the two hours appointed for the election, not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale.

**"HOUSE OCCUPIERS DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL,
ACT, 1878."**

(41st Victoria, cap. 3.)

An Act to relieve certain Occupiers of Dwelling-houses from being disqualified from the right of voting in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament by reason of their under-letting such Dwelling-houses for short terms.

[25th February, 1878.]

WHEREAS questions have arisen upon the occupation required by the third section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867: Be it therefore enacted:

I. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Act, 1878."

II. From and after the passing of this Act every man shall be entitled to be registered and to vote under the provisions of the said section notwithstanding that during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months in the whole he shall by letting or otherwise have permitted the qualifying premises to be occupied as a furnished house by some other person.

"PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (METROPOLIS), ACT 1878."

(41st Victoria, cap. 4.)

An Act to extend the hours of Polling at Parliamentary Elections in the Metropolis.

[25th February, 1878.]

I. At every election held after the passing of this Act to return a member or members to serve in Parliament for any of the boroughs named in the Schedule to this Act, the Poll, if taken, shall commence at eight o'clock in the forenoon and be kept open until eight o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

II. This Act may be cited as "The Parliamentary Elections (Metropolis) Act, 1878."

SCHEDULE.

London.	Hackney.
Westminster.	Lambeth.
Chelsea.	Marylebone.
Finsbury.	Southwark.
Greenwich.	Tower Hamlets.

**"HOUSE OCCUPIERS DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL
(SCOTLAND), ACT 1878."**

(41st Victoria, cap. 5.)

An Act to relieve certain Occupiers of Dwelling houses in Scotland from being disqualified from the right of voting in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament by reason of their under-letting such Dwelling-houses for short terms. [18th March, 1878.]

WHEREAS questions have arisen upon the occupation required by the third section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868; Be it therefore enacted:

I. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Act, 1878."

II. From and after the passing of this Act every man shall be entitled to be registered and to vote under the provisions of the said section notwithstanding that during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months in the whole he shall by letting or otherwise have permitted the qualifying premises to be occupied as a furnished house by some other person.*

**"PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION
ACT, 1878."**

(41st and 42nd Victoria, cap. 26.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Voters in Parliamentary Boroughs and the Enrolment of Burgesses in Municipal Boroughs, and relating to certain rights of voting and proceedings before and appeals from Revising Barristers. [22nd July, 1878.]

I. This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878.

The Acts referred to in this Act by short titles may be cited for all purposes by those titles respectively.

II. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

III. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

IV. In this Act—

* By Act 43rd and 44th Vict. c. 6, the same provision is made respecting houses in counties.

The term "Reform Act, 1832," means the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, "to amend the representation of "the people in England and Wales:"

The term "Municipal Corporation Acts" means the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, and the Acts amending the same:

The term "Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843," means the Act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, "to amend the law for "the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define "certain rights of voting and to regulate certain proceedings "in the election of members to serve in Parliament for "England and Wales."

The term "Parliamentary Registration Acts" means the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and any enactment amending the same or otherwise relating to the registration of parliamentary electors:

The term "Parliamentary borough" means any borough, city, county of a city, county of a town, place, or combination of places returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, and not being a county at large, or riding, part, or division of a county at large:

The term "municipal borough" means any place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporation Acts:

The term "parliamentary voter" means a person entitled to be registered as a voter and when registered to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for a parliamentary borough:

The term "burgess" has the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporation Acts:

The term "parish" means a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

Other terms used in this Act have the same meaning as in the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

V. In and for the purposes of the Reform Act, 1832, and the Municipal Corporation Acts the terms "house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building," shall include any part of a house where that part is separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession; and any such part may for the purpose of describing the qualification be described as "office" "chambers," "studio," or by any like term applicable to the case.

In and for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the term "dwelling-house" shall include any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a dwelling, and the term "lodgings" shall include any apartments or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-place.

For the purposes of any of the Acts referred to in this section, where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a house, that part shall not be deemed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part.

The interpretation contained in this section of "dwelling-house" shall be in substitution for the interpretation thereof contained in section sixty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, but not so as to affect any of the other provisions of the said Act relating to rating.

VI. (1.) Lodgings occupied by a person in any year or two successive years shall not be deemed to be different lodgings by reason only that in that year or in either of those years he has occupied some other rooms or place in addition to his original lodgings.

(2.) For the purpose of qualifying a lodger to vote, the occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house shall have the same effect as continued occupation of the same lodgings.

(3.) Where lodgings are jointly occupied by more than one lodger, and the clear yearly value of the lodgings if let unfurnished is of an amount which when divided by the number of the lodgers gives a sum of not less than ten pounds for each lodger, then each lodger, if otherwise qualified and subject to the conditions of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall be entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote as a lodger, provided that not more than two persons being such joint lodgers shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such joint lodgings.

VII. In every parliamentary borough and in every municipal borough every period of qualification for parliamentary voters and burgesses respectively which is now computed by reference to the last day of July, shall, instead of being so computed, be computed by reference to the fifteenth day of July.

The term "period of qualification" in this section shall include any period of occupation, residence, possession, receipt of rents and profits, and non-receipt of parochial relief or other alms.

VIII. In every parliamentary borough and in every municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the forms in the schedule to this Act, or forms to the like effect, varied as circumstances require, shall be used for the purposes for which the same are applicable respectively, and shall for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act be deemed to be substituted for any corresponding forms in the schedules to the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

The said schedule and the notes thereto shall be construed and have effect as if enacted in the body of this Act.

All precepts, instructions, proceedings, notices, and lists relating to the registration of parliamentary voters or enrolment of burgesses shall be expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

IX. In every parliamentary borough and in every municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, any notice or list which is by the Parliamentary Registration Acts or this Act directed to be published by overseers shall be published by them not only in the manner directed by those Acts, but also by being affixed and

kept in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General, and in or near every public or municipal or parochial office within the parish to which the list relates.

All the provisions of those Acts with respect to the publication of notices or lists shall apply to the publication to be made under this section.

X. Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, section eleven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and section twenty-eight of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, (which relate to the notices to be published and given with respect to rates and taxes in arrear,) shall, as amended by this Act, extend with the necessary modifications to the rates of which the payment is required as a condition of enrolment on the burgess roll, and all the provisions of those sections as so amended shall apply to the overseers of parishes situate wholly or partly in a municipal borough accordingly.

Any notice required to be given under this section shall be deemed to be duly given if delivered to the occupier or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable.

In case no such person can be found, then the notice required to be given under this section or under section twenty-eight of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be duly given if affixed upon some conspicuous part of the premises.

Any overseer who with intent to keep an occupier off the list or register of voters for a parliamentary borough, or off the burgess lists or burgess roll of a municipal borough, shall wilfully withhold any notice required by this section to be given to such occupier, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of this Act.

Section twenty-nine of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall extend and be applicable to every parish situate wholly or partly within a municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act.

XI. Every registrar of births and deaths whose sub-district includes the whole or part of any parliamentary borough or any municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, shall transmit by post or otherwise to the overseers of every parish the whole or any part of which is included in the parliamentary borough or municipal borough and also in his sub-district, a return certified under his hand to be a true return of the names, ages, and residences of all male persons of full age dying within that parish or part, and also when and as required by those overseers of the names, ages, and residences of all women of full age dying within that parish or part.

The returns shall state the names of all such persons in full (where the names are known) and the dates of their deaths, and the names and residences of the persons by whom information of the deaths was given to the registrar.

The returns shall be made four times a year; that is to say,

On or before the seventh day of April for the three months ending with the preceding thirty first day of March;

On or before the twenty-second day of July for the period beginning with the preceding first day of April and ending with the fifteenth day of July.

On or before the fifteenth day of September, or at such other time before the completion of the revision of the lists of the parliamentary borough or municipal borough to the area of which the return relates as the barrister revising the same shall appoint in that behalf for the period beginning with the preceding sixteenth day of July, and ending with the time when such return is made, or as near thereto as practicable;

And on or before the seventh day of January for the period beginning with the preceding fifteenth day of September or from the time for which the last preceding return was made, and ending with the thirty-first day of December:

The registrar making any such return shall be entitled to fees at the rate specified in the twenty-eighth section of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, in respect of the returns therein mentioned, and such fees shall be paid by the overseers as part of the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the lists of parliamentary voters and burgess lists.

The overseers shall omit from any list made by them the name of any person who appears from such returns to be dead, and shall allow any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter of the parliamentary borough or enrolled as a burgess of the municipal borough to which the returns relate to inspect any such returns in their custody at all reasonable times free of charge.

XII. The overseers of every parish situate wholly or partly either in a parliamentary borough or in a municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, shall ascertain from the relieving officer acting for that parish the names of all persons who are disqualified for being inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters or burgess lists for that parish by reason of having received parochial relief, and the relieving officer, upon application from the overseers, shall produce to them at such place, within the parish, and at such time as is required by them, the books in his possession containing the names of those persons.

XIII. In every parish situate wholly or partly either in a parliamentary borough or in a municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the books containing the poor rates made for the parish within the previous two years shall at all reasonable times be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter for the parliamentary borough, or enrolled as a burgess of the municipal borough, and any such voter or burgess may make any copy thereof or take any extract therefrom.

XIV. Whereas by section nineteen of the Poor Rate Assessment

and Collection Act, 1869, the overseers in making out the poor rate are required in every case, whether the rate is collected from the owner or occupier, or the owner is liable to the payment of the rate instead of the occupier, to enter in the occupier's column of the rate book the name of the occupier of every rateable hereditament, and it is thereby declared that every such occupier shall be deemed to be duly rated for any qualification or franchise as therein mentioned; and whereas doubts have been entertained as to the application of this enactment, and it is expedient to remove them: Be it therefore enacted that the recited enactment shall not be deemed to apply exclusively to cases where an agreement has been made under section three of the same Act, or where an order has been made under section four of the same Act, but shall be of general application.

XV. Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the lists of parliamentary voters and the burgess list shall so far as practicable be made out and revised together.

In every such case the overseers of every parish situate wholly or partly either in the parliamentary borough or in the municipal borough shall, on or before the last day of July in every year make out a list of all persons entitled under any right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or by section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, to be registered as voters for the parliamentary borough in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within that parish, or entitled to be enrolled as burgesses of the municipal borough in respect of the occupation of any property so situate.

With respect to every list so made out the following provisions shall have effect:

- (1.) The lists shall be in substitution for the lists of persons so entitled, which are required to be made out under the Parliamentary Registration Acts and the Municipal Corporation Acts;
- (2.) Where the parish is situate wholly or partly both in the parliamentary borough and in the municipal borough, the list for the parish shall be made out in three divisions:

Division One shall comprise the names of the persons entitled both to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid and to be enrolled as burgesses;

Division Two shall comprise the names of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, but not to be enrolled as burgesses;

Division Three shall comprise the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses, but not to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid:

- (3.) Each list shall state the surname and other name or names of every person whose name is inserted therein, his place of abode, the nature of his qualification, and the situation and description of the property in respect of which he is entitled;
- (4.) Each list shall be signed and otherwise dealt with in manner directed by the Parliamentary Registration Acts with respect to the alphabetical lists mentioned in section thirteen of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843:

- (5.) Where no part of the parish is situate within the municipal borough, the list for the parish shall be deemed to be a list of voters for the parliamentary borough :
- (6.) Where no part of the parish is situate within the parliamentary borough, the list for the parish shall be deemed to be a burgess list for the municipal borough :
- (7.) Where the list is made out in divisions, Divisions One and Two shall be deemed to be lists of voters for the parliamentary borough, and Divisions One and Three shall be deemed to be burgess list for the municipal borough :
- (8.) The lists, and if the lists are made out in divisions, each division thereof, shall, if and so far as the local authority from time to time direct, according to convenience for use, be framed in parts for polling districts or wards ; and where the polling districts and wards are not coterminous, in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve either as lists for polling districts or as ward lists.

XVI. In the case of any parliamentary borough in which any persons are entitled to be registered as freemen, or under any right other than a right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or the third section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the registration of such persons shall be carried out in the manner directed by the Parliamentary Registration Acts, as modified by this Act.

XVII. In the case of a parliamentary borough which includes in whole or in part more municipal boroughs than one, each such municipal borough shall, for the purposes of this Act, be dealt with separately and as if each were the only municipal borough included in whole or in part in such parliamentary borough, and if any parish is partly in one and partly in another or others of such municipal boroughs, so much thereof as is in any one of such municipal boroughs shall, for the purposes of this Act, be dealt with as a separate parish.

The town clerk of each such municipal borough shall, so far as regards the area of such municipal borough, issue the precepts and perform the other duties to be performed by the town clerk under and shall be the town clerk for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act.

XVIII. The Municipal Corporation Acts shall not, as to anything prior to the completion of the revision of the burgess lists, apply to any burgess list made out under this Act, and instead thereof the Parliamentary Registration Acts, as modified by this Act, shall, up to the completion of the revision of the burgess lists, apply to every such burgess list, as if it were a list of parliamentary voters made out under those Acts, and as if the municipal borough to which such burgess lists relate were a parliamentary borough.

Provided as follows—

- (1.) Nothing in this Act shall authorise a person entered on a burgess list, not being also entered on a list of parliamentary voters, to make any objection in respect of a list of parliamentary voters, or authorise any person entered on a list of parliamentary voters, not being also entered on a burgess list, to make any objection in respect of a burgess list ;

- (2.) The last day for revising a burgess list made out under this Act shall be the twelfth day of October; and
 (3.) The burgess lists when revised shall be copied for the burgess roll in manner directed by the Municipal Corporation Acts.

XIX. Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the separate lists of the persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen of the municipal borough, though not entitled to be on the burgess roll, shall be made out at the same time and in the same manner as the burgess lists, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to the burgess lists shall apply to those separate lists.

XX. After the commencement of this Act assessors shall not be elected in any municipal borough which as regards the whole or part of its area is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, and any assessors elected in any such municipal borough before the commencement of this Act shall cease to hold office upon the commencement of this Act.

XXI. If and so far as the local authority so direct, the lists of parliamentary voters and registers of parliamentary voters in parliamentary boroughs, and the burgess lists and burgess rolls in municipal boroughs, and the lists of claimants and persons objected to in parliamentary boroughs and municipal boroughs respectively, or any of those documents, shall, so far as they relate to persons qualified in respect of the ownership or occupation of property (including persons qualified in respect of lodgings), be arranged in the same order in which the qualifying premises appear in the rate book for the parish in which those premises are situate, or as nearly thereto as will cause those lists, registers, and rolls to record the qualifying premises in successive order in the street or other place in which they are situate, subject in the case of a municipal borough divided into wards to the division of the burgess roll into ward lists. The local authority in this Act means as regards a parliamentary borough, the authority having power to divide the parliamentary borough into polling districts, and as regards a municipal borough the council of the municipal borougn.

XXII. Where a person is entered in respect of lodgings on the register of voters for the time being in force, and desires to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, he may claim to be so entered by sending notice of his claim to the overseers of the parish in which his lodgings are situate on or before the twenty-fifth day of July.

The overseers shall on or before the last day of July make out a list of all persons so claiming, and if they have reasonable cause to believe that any person whose name is entered on the list is not entitled to be registered or is dead, shall add in the margin of the list opposite his name the words "objected to" or "dead," as the case may be.

The lists so made out shall be signed, published, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as the alphabetical lists mentioned in section thirteen of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and shall for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts be deemed to be lists of voters, and the provisions of the Parliamentary Registration Acts as to objections shall apply to such lists, and the persons against whose names

the overseers have so written the words "objected to" or "dead" shall be deemed to be duly objected to.

XXIII. In the case of a person claiming to vote as a lodger, the declaration annexed to his notice of claim shall, for the purposes of revision, be *prima facie* evidence of his qualification.

XXIV. Any person who is entered on any list of voters for a parliamentary borough or any burgess list, subject to revision under this Act, for a municipal borough, and whose name or place of abode or the nature of whose qualification or the name or situation of whose qualifying property is not correctly stated in such list, or in respect of whom there is any other error or omission in the said list, may, whether he has received a notice of objection or not, if he thinks fit, make and subscribe a declaration in the form in that behalf in the schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances will admit, before any justice of the peace or any commissioner or other person authorised to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The declaration shall be duly dated and shall on or before the twelfth day of September be sent to the town clerk, who forthwith shall indorse on the declaration a memorandum signed or initialed by him, stating the date when he received it, and naming the declarant, and the list to which the declaration refers, and shall deliver all such declarations to the revising barrister at his first court.

If the declaration is sent as aforesaid in due time (of which the said indorsement shall be *prima facie* proof), the revising barrister shall receive the declaration as evidence of the facts declared to, and that without proof of the signature of the declarant, or of the justice, commissioner, or person before whom the declaration purports to have been subscribed, unless he has good reason to doubt the genuineness of any signature thereto.

The declarations shall be open free of charge to public inspection at the office of the said town clerk, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day except Sunday, before the fifteenth day of September, and he shall deliver copies thereof on application and payment of the price of four-pence per folio of seventy-two words.

XXV. If any person falsely or fraudulently signs any such declaration as last aforesaid, or any declaration either as claimant or witness in respect of a claim to vote as a lodger in the name of any other person, whether that person is living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or sends as genuine any false or falsified declaration knowing the same to be false or falsified, or knowingly and wilfully makes any false statement of fact in any declaration of the nature aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by fine or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and the revising barrister shall have power to impound the declaration.

XXVI. The notice required by the seventeenth and twentieth sections of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, to be given to persons objected to in boroughs for the purposes of the revision of the lists of voters for a parliamentary borough and the burgess lists for a municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act, shall state specifically the ground or grounds of objection, and sections seven and

eight of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, shall extend to such objections.

XXVII. For the purposes of the revision of the lists of voters for a parliamentary borough, and the burgess lists for a municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act—

- (1.) An objection may be withdrawn by a notice to that effect in writing, signed by the objector, and given to the person objected to, and to the town clerk not less than seven days before the day which shall be appointed for the holding of the first court of revision of the list to which the objection relates :
- (2.) Any objection by a qualified objector may, after his death, be revived by any other person qualified to have made the objection originally by a notice to that effect in writing signed by him, and given to the person objected to and to the town clerk at or before the time of the revision of the entry to which the objection relates :

A person reviving an objection shall be deemed to have made the objection originally, and he shall be responsible in respect thereof, and the proceedings thereon shall be continued accordingly :

- (3.) Where objection is made otherwise than by an overseer to any person whose name appears on a list of voters or burgesses and the name is retained on the list, the revising barrister shall, unless he is of opinion that the objection was reasonably made either because of a defect or error in the entry to which the objection relates, or because of a difficulty in verifying or identifying the particulars comprised in such entry, or unless the objection is duly withdrawn, or unless for some other special reason he otherwise determines, order costs not exceeding forty shillings to be paid by the objector to the person objected to.

XXVIII. A revising barrister shall, with respect to the lists of voters for a parliamentary borough and the burgess lists for a municipal borough which he is appointed to revise, perform the duties and have the powers following :

- (1.) He shall correct any mistake which is proved to him to have been made in any list :
- (2.) He may correct any mistake which is proved to him to have been made in any claim or notice of objection :
- (3.) He shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, whose qualification as stated in any list is insufficient in law to entitle such person to be included therein :
- (4.) He shall expunge the name of every person who, whether objected to or not, is proved to the revising barrister to be dead
- (5.) Where an entry in any list and an entry in a return made to the overseers of deaths appear to relate to the same person, the revising barrister shall inquire whether such entries relate to the same person, and on proof being made to him that the entries relate to the same person shall expunge the entry in the list therefrom :

- (6.) The revising barrister shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, whose name or place of abode, or the nature of whose qualification, or the name or situation of whose qualifying property if the qualification is in respect of property, or any other particulars respecting whom by law required to be stated in the list, is or are either wholly omitted or in the judgment of the revising barrister insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, unless the matter or matters so omitted or insufficiently described be supplied to the satisfaction of the revising barrister before he shall have completed the revision of the list in which the omission or insufficient description occurs, and in case such matter or matters shall be so supplied, he shall then and there insert the same in such list:
- (7.) He shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, where it is proved to the revising barrister that such person was, on the last day of July then next preceding, incapacitated by any law or statute from voting at an election for the parliamentary borough or an election for the municipal borough, as the case may be, to which the list relates:
- (8.) Before expunging from a list the name of any person not objected to, the revising barrister shall cause such notice, if any, as shall appear to him necessary or proper under the circumstances of the proposal to expunge the name, to be given to or left at the usual or last known place of abode of such person:
- (9.) Subject as herein and otherwise by law provided, the revising barrister shall retain the name of every person not objected to, and also of every person objected to, unless the objector appears by himself or by some person on his behalf in support of his objection:
- (10.) If the objector so appears the revising barrister shall require him, unless he is an overseer, to prove that he gave the notice or notices of objection required by law to be given by him, and to give *prima facie* proof of the ground of objection, and for that purpose may himself examine and allow the objector to examine the overseers or any other person on oath touching the alleged ground of objection, and unless such proof is given to his satisfaction shall, subject as herein and otherwise by law provided, retain the name of the person objected to:

An objection made under this Act by overseers shall be deemed to cast upon the person objected to the burden of proving his right to be on the list:

The *prima facie* proof shall be deemed to be given by the objector if it is shown to the satisfaction of the revising barrister by evidence, repute, or otherwise that there is reasonable ground for believing that the objection is well founded, and that by reason of the person objected to not being present for examination, or for some other reason, the objector

is prevented from discovering or proving the truth respecting the entry objected to :

- (11.) If such proof is given by the objector as herein prescribed, or if the objection is by overseers, then unless the person objected to appears by himself or by some person on his behalf, and proves that he was entitled on the last day of July then next preceding to have his name inserted in the list in respect of the qualification described in such list, the revising barrister shall expunge the name of the person objected to :
- (12.) Where the matter stated in a list or claim, or proved to the revising barrister in relation to any alleged right to be on any list, is in the judgment of the revising barrister insufficient in law to constitute a qualification of the nature or description stated or claimed, but sufficient in law to constitute a qualification of some other nature or description, the revising barrister, if the name is entered in a list for which such true qualification in law is appropriate, shall correct such entry by inserting such qualification accordingly, and in any other case shall insert the name with such qualification in the appropriate list, and shall expunge it from the other list, if any, in which it is entered :
- (13.) Except as herein provided, and whether any person is objected to or not, no evidence shall be given of any other qualification than that which is described in the list or claim, as the case may be, nor shall the revising barrister be at liberty to change the description of the qualification as it appears in the list except for the purpose of more clearly and accurately defining the same :
- (14.) Where the name of any person appears to be entered more than once as a parliamentary voter on the lists of voters for the same parliamentary borough, or more than once as a burgess on the burgess lists for the same municipal borough, the revising barrister shall inquire whether such entries relate to the same person, and on proof being made to him that such entries relate to the same person shall retain one of the entries for voting, and place against the other or others a note to the effect that the person is not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained for the parliamentary borough or for the municipal borough, as the case may be, he being on the list for voting in respect of another qualification :

Any such person may, by notice in writing delivered to the revising barrister at the opening of his first revision court, select the entry to be retained for voting, and in making such selection may select one entry to be retained for voting for the parliamentary borough, and another entry to be retained for voting as a burgess for the municipal borough, but if he does not make any selection the entry to be so retained shall be selected by the revising barrister, except in the case of freemen, in which case the entry to be retained by the revising barrister for voting shall be that on the freemen's list :

If any question on appeal, or otherwise, arise as to the

validity of the qualification for which the parliamentary voter or burgess is on the list for voting, recourse may be had for supporting the right of the voter or burgess to be on the parliamentary register or burgess roll for voting to any other qualification of such person appearing on the register or burgess roll :

Provided always, that in the case of a municipal borough divided into wards a vote given in or the right to vote in one ward shall not be supported by a qualification appearing on the burgess roll for some other ward:

- (15.) Where a list is made out in divisions the revising barrister shall place the name of any person in the division in which it should appear according to the result of the revision, regard being had to the title of the person to be on the list both as a parliamentary voter and as a burgess, or only in one of those capacities, and shall expunge the name from the other division (if any) in which it appears.

This section shall, as regards every parliamentary borough and every municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act, take effect instead of section forty of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

XXIX. The provisions of the fifty-first section of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, relating to the power of the revising barrister to fine overseers for neglect of duty, shall extend to every wilful refusal, neglect, or breach of duty on the part of overseers in the execution of this Act.

XXX. Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the expenses properly incurred by the town clerk (including in his expenses the matters mentioned in section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867), and the expenses properly incurred by the overseers in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the lists of parliamentary voters and burgess lists, and all moneys received in respect of any of those lists, or in respect of any fine imposed by the revising barrister on the revision of the lists, shall be respectively paid and applied as follows :

- (1.) If the area of the parliamentary borough and the area of the municipal borough are co-extensive, one half of the expenses shall be defrayed in the manner provided by the Parliamentary Registration Acts as expenses incurred thereunder, and the other half shall be defrayed out of the borough fund, and one half of the moneys received as aforesaid shall be applied in the manner directed in those Acts, and the other half shall be paid to the borough fund :
- (2.) In all other cases the expenses and receipts in respect of the area common to the parliamentary borough and to a municipal borough shall, as to one half thereof, be defrayed and applied as expenses and receipts under the Parliamentary Registration Acts, and shall as to the other half thereof be defrayed out of and paid to the borough fund of such municipal borough :

And the expenses and receipts in respect of an area exclusively parliamentary shall be defrayed and applied as expenses and receipts under the Parliamentary Registration Acts:

And the expenses and receipts of an area exclusively municipal shall be defrayed out of and paid to the borough fund of the municipal borough comprising such area:

Any expenses and receipts incurred or arising in respect of more than one such area shall be apportioned between the several areas in respect of which they are incurred or arise, in the proportion as nearly as may be in which the same are incurred and arise in respect of the several areas, regard being had to the number of parliamentary voters or burgesses in each area, or any other circumstances occasioning the expenses or giving rise to the receipts:

The revising barrister shall, as part of the business of the revision, determine, if necessary, in respect of what area or areas any expenses or receipts are incurred or arise, and how much thereof is attributable to each area.

The remuneration of the revising barrister shall be paid as heretofore under the Parliamentary Registration Acts: Provided always, that in the case of a municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act, there shall be paid out of the borough fund to the revising barrister, by way of additional remuneration in respect of his additional work on account of the municipal revision for such municipal borough, a remuneration at the rate mentioned in the third section of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1859.

XXXI. The lists, if made out in divisions under this Act, shall when revised be delivered to the town clerk to whom in respect of the area to which the lists relate revised parliamentary lists ought to be delivered.

The revising barrister shall as part of the business of the revision, at the request of the town clerk of any municipal borough the whole or part of the area of which is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, sign and deliver to him a duplicate of the whole or part of any revised list made out in divisions and relating to that municipal borough.

Every such duplicate shall be prepared by the town clerk at whose request it is so signed, and shall be kept by him for use for municipal purposes.

XXXII. The register made up from revised lists under the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act of voters for any parliamentary borough shall come into operation on the first day of January next after the revision, and shall continue in operation for the year commencing with such first day of January.

XXXIII. The burgess roll made up from revised lists under this Act of burgesses for any municipal borough shall come into operation on the first day of November next after the revision, and shall continue in operation for the year commencing with such first day of November.

XXXIV. For all the purposes of the Municipal Elections Act, 1875, relating to the qualification of candidates, or of persons signing or subscribing nomination papers, expressions referring to the burgess roll of the borough, or to the burgess roll or ward list for the time being in force in

the borough or ward, shall, for the purposes of any election to be held on or after the first day of November in any year, be deemed to refer to the new burgess roll or ward list to come into force on the first day of November in that year.

XXXV. Where burgess lists are revised under this Act, the provisions of the Parliamentary Registration Acts as to appeal from the decision of the revising barrister shall apply to a decision on the revision of the burgess lists, and the provisions of the said Acts as to the alteration or correction of the register in pursuance of any judgment or order of the court of appeal shall apply to the alteration or correction of the burgess roll made up from the burgess lists as if it were a register of parliamentary voters, except that the notice of the judgment or order shall be given to the town clerk having the custody of the burgess roll, and the alteration or correction shall be made and signed by him.

XXXVI. A revising barrister may by summons under his hand require any person to attend at the court and give evidence or produce documents for the purpose of the revision, and any person who after the tender to him of a reasonable amount for his expenses fails so to attend, or who fails to answer any question put to him by the revising barrister in pursuance of this section, or to produce any document which he is required in pursuance of this section to produce, shall be liable to pay such fine not exceeding five pounds as may be imposed by the revising barrister, and such fine may be recovered, and when recovered shall be applied in like manner as any other fine imposed by the revising barrister under the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

XXXVII. If any person feels aggrieved by a revising barrister neglecting or refusing to state any case, he may, within one month after such neglect or refusal, apply to the High Court of Justice upon affidavit of the facts for a rule calling on the revising barrister, and also on the person, if any, in whose favour the decision from which the applicant desires to appeal was given, to show cause why a rule should not be made directing the appeal to be entertained and the case to be stated, and thereupon the High Court, or any judge thereof in chambers, may make such rule to show cause, and make the same absolute, or discharge it with or without payment of costs as seems just, and the revising barrister on being served with any such rule absolute shall state the case accordingly, and the case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard, notwithstanding any limitations of time or place contained in the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

XXXVIII. The cost of an appellant against a decision of a revising barrister may, if the appeal is successful, be ordered by the court hearing the appeal to be paid by the clerk of the peace or town clerk named as respondent in the said appeal, whether he shall or shall not appear before the said court in support of the decision.

For enabling an appellant to obtain such an order he may at or before the time of making his declaration of appeal under section forty-two of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, require the revising barrister to name the clerk of the peace for the county or the town clerk for the parliamentary borough or municipal borough, as the case may be, to which the appeal relates to be respondent in the appeal.

The revising barrister if so required shall, and in any case may, name

such clerk of the peace or town clerk, as the case may be, to be respondent in an appeal, either alone or in addition to any other person referred to in section forty-three of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

The expenses properly incurred by a clerk of the peace or town clerk as respondents, including any cost which he may be ordered to pay to the appellant in any such appeal, shall be allowed to him as part of the expenses incurred by him in respect of the revision of the list to which the appeal relates. The term "expenses" in this section shall include all matters mentioned in section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867.

The costs of an appeal against a decision of a revising barrister shall be in the discretion of the court hearing the appeal, subject, except as aforesaid, to the proviso contained in section seventy of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

XXXIX. The authority having power to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice may from time to time make, and when made alter and annul, rules for regulating the practice and procedure in the courts of revising barristers for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and of this Act.

All rules made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament within forty days next after the same are made, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, within forty days after the beginning of the then next sitting of Parliament, and if an address is presented to Her Majesty by either of the said Houses within the next subsequent forty days on which the said House shall have sat praying that any such rule be annulled Her Majesty may by order in Council annul the same, and any rule so annulled shall thenceforth be of no effect, but without prejudice to the validity of any proceedings in the meantime taken thereunder.

All such rules shall while in force have effect as if enacted in this Act.

XL. The provisions of section one hundred and one of the Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1843, as to the service of notices shall apply to the service of notices under this Act.

The term "notice" in the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act shall include any document required to be sent or delivered.

XLI. Section thirteen of the Ballot Act, 1872, shall, with respect to any municipal election, apply to non-compliance with any of the provisions of, or mistake or error in the use of, any of the forms prescribed by the Municipal Elections Act, 1875.

XLII. Nothing in this Act shall affect any register of parliamentary voters or burgess roll in force at the commencement of this Act.

XLIII. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions contained in section seventy-eight of the Reform Act, 1832.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

FORM of PRECEP^TT of the TOWN CLERK or other OFFICER issuing the PRECEP^TT to the OVERSEERS of any PARISH situate wholly or partly in a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH, or in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH the whole or part of the Area of which is co extensive with or included in the Area of a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.

+ Parliamentary borough of	+	To the overseers of the poor of the parish of	}
		[or township of]	
* Municipal borough of* to wit.			

In pursuance of the provisions of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and the Acts therein referred to, I require your attention to the following :

Instructions.

On or before the Twentieth day of June you are to publish a notice [or notices], signed by you according to the form marked B. among the printed forms herewith sent.

The manner in which you are required to publish that notice is as follows; (that is to say,) you are to fix one of the printed copies (each copy being first signed by you), on or near the outside of the outer door or of the outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in your parish [or township], including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church, and also in some public and conspicuous position on or near every post office or telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General, and every public or municipal or parochial office in your parish [or township], or if there is no such church, chapel, or office, then in some public situation in your parish [or township], and it must remain there during a period including two Sundays at the least.

Where any poor rate was on the first day of June due from an occupier in respect of any premises capable of conferring the franchise for the said +Parliamentary *or+ municipal* borough, you are on or before the Twentieth day of June to give to that occupier a notice in the form marked C. sent herewith, by delivering it to the occupier, or leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the notice upon some conspicuous part of such premises. You need not give this notice if the rate has been previously duly demanded by a demand note served in the like manner as the last-mentioned notice.

On or before the Twenty-second day of July next you are to make out a list containing the name and place of abode of every person who has not paid on or before the Twentieth day of the same month all poor rates which have become due from him in respect of any premises within your

* Omit part between crosses if no part of parish is in a Parliamentary borough

† Omit part between asterisks if no part of parish is in a municipal borough.

parish [or township] before the Fifth day of January last, and you are to keep that list to be perused by any person gratis at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day, except Sunday, during the first fourteen days after the said Twenty-second day of July. &

*This list is to be made out in three divisions:

Division One is to comprise the names of the persons entitled both to be registered as Parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, and to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division Two is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be registered as Parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, but not to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division Three is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses, but not to be registered as Parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid.*

† On or before the last day of July you are also to make out a list of all persons who are entitled within your parish [or township] to be registered as Parliamentary voters to vote at the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the said Parliamentary borough in respect of any other right than a right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or by section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1867 (except as freemen or as lodgers).

On or before the last day of July you are also to make out a list of all persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the said Parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings within your parish [or township] have duly claimed, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of July, to have their names inserted in the list of Parliamentary voters for the said borough in respect of residence in the same lodgings. +

These lists are [or this list is] to be in the Form D. (or, as the case may be, E. or F.) sent herewith.

* On or before the last day of July you are also to make out a list (in the Form G. sent herewith) of all persons who are entitled, in respect of the occupation of property within your parish [or township], to be elected councillors or aldermen of the said municipal borough, but who are not entitled to be on the burgesses roll thereof.*

In making out each of these lists you will follow the directions of which a copy is inclosed.

On or before the First day of August you are to sign and publish written or printed copies of these lists, in the same manner as before mentioned with respect to the notice.

² When a borough rate is levied as a separate rate, and not as part of the poor rate, the precept should be altered so as to contain a reference to the borough rate.

You are to keep a copy of these lists signed by you, +and also a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes sent to you by the collector of taxes,+ to be open to public inspection at any time between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the first fourteen days after the publication of the said lists, and to deliver copies of any such list to any person on payment of a price for each copy after the rate contained in the table marked "Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, Schedule (D.), No. 1," sent herewith.

You are to make out lists according to the forms marked K. sent herewith, containing the names of every person who has given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of August, notice of his claim to have his name inserted in any list of voters, making separate lists of—

- (1.) Persons claiming to be entered in the lists of Parliamentary voters otherwise than as freemen or lodgers; and
- (2.) Persons claiming to be entered in the list of Parliamentary voters as lodgers who are not comprised in the above-mentioned list of lodger voters; *and
- (3.) Persons claiming to be entered in the burgess lists.*

You are also to make out lists according to the forms marked L. sent herewith, containing the names of every person against whom a notice of objection has been given to you, or any of you, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of August, as not being entitled to have his name retained in any list for your parish [or township], giving in separate lists the objections made to—

- (1.) Any person on the list of Parliamentary voters other than the above-mentioned list of lodger voters:
- (2.) Any person on the above-mentioned list of lodger voters:
- *(3.) Any person on the burgess list.*

On or before the Twenty-ninth day of August you are to deliver to me copies of the lists so respectively made out and signed by you as aforesaid.

On or before the First day of September you are to sign and publish each of the lists of claimants and persons objected to in the same manner as before mentioned with respect to the notice.

You are to keep a copy of each of the lists of claimants and persons objected to, signed by you, and these copies, and also the original notices of claims and of objections, are to be open to public inspection at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the first Fourteen days of September, and you are to deliver copies of each of these lists to any person on payment of a price for each copy after the rate contained in the table marked "Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, Schedule (D.), No. 1," sent herewith.

If you find any such notice, list, or other document published by you as aforesaid to be destroyed, mutilated, effaced, or removed, you are forthwith to place another in its room to the same effect.

You are to attend at the court to be holden for the revision of the said lists, of the time of holding which notice will be given; and at the opening of the court you are there to deliver to the barrister before whom

the same is holden the several lists made out and signed by you, and the original notices of claims and of objections given to you.

Herein if you fail you will be liable to the penalties in that case provided.

Dated the day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.,
Town Clerk of the Municipal Borough
of

If the officer issuing precept is not the town clerk of a municipal borough, he should append to his signature his proper official description.

FORM (B.)

**NOTICE to be Published by the OVERSEERS in a PARLIAMENTARY
BOROUGH.**

Parliamentary borough of , } We hereby give notice that no
to wit. } person will be entitled to
voters for the Parliamentary Borough of , now about to be made
in respect of the occupation of any property situate wholly or partly within
this parish [or township], unless he pays on or before the Twentieth day
of July all the poor rates which have become due from him in respect of
those premises up to the Fifth day of January last past; or to have his
name inserted in any such list under any right conferred by the Reform
Act, 1832, in respect of the occupation of any property situate as afore-
said, unless he pays on or before the Twentieth day of July all assessed
taxes which have become due from him in respect of those premises up to
the Fifth day of January last past; and all persons who omit to make
such payments will be incapable of being upon the next register of Parlia-
mentary voters for this borough in respect of those premises.

Dated the **18** day of June, 18**92**.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township]
 C.D. } of

NOTICE to be Published by the OVERSEERS in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

Municipal borough of , } We hereby give notice that no
to wit. } person will be entitled to
municipal borough of , now about to be made in respect
of the occupation of any property situate wholly or partly within this
parish [or township], unless he pays on or before the Twentieth day of
July all poor rates and borough rates (if any) which have become
due from him in respect of those premises up to the Fifth day of
January last past; and all persons who omit to make such payment will

be incapable of being upon the next burgess roll for this borough in respect of those premises.

Dated the day of June, 18 .

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [*or*
 C.D. } township] of

Note.—Where a parish is situate within both a Parliamentary borough and a municipal borough, both the above notices must be issued.

FORM (C.)

To *A.B.*

+ Parliamentary borough of +

* Municipal borough of *

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of Parliamentary voters for the Parliamentary borough of

* or in the burgess list for the municipal borough of

* now about to be made in respect of the premises in your occupation in [*street or place*], unless you pay on or before the Twentieth day of July next all the poor rates* (including borough rate if any)* due from you in respect of those premises up to the Fifth day of January last, amounting to £ , and if you omit to make such payment you will be incapable of being on the next +register of Parliamentary voters for the said Parliamentary borough* or+ burgess' roll for the said municipal borough.*

Dated the day of June, 18 .

(Signed) *O.D.* } Overseers,
 E.F. }

or

G.H., Assistant Overseer.

or

I.K., Collector,
of the parish [*or township*] of

FORM (D.)

FORM OF LISTS OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS AND BURGESSSES FOR A PARISH wholly or partly situate both in a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH and in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

No. 1.—LIST OF

*The persons entitled under any right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or by section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, to be registered as Parliamentary voters to vote at the election of a member [*or members*] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within this parish [*or township*],* and+ the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses for the municipal borough of in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within this parish [*or township*].*

Division One. Persons entitled both to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, and to be Enrolled as Burgesses.

1. Names of Voters in full, Surname being First.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.
Abraham, Samuel	4, Brick Street .	House (joint).	4, Brick Street.
Brown, Thomas .	4, Brick Street .	Shop . .	4, Brick Street.
Masters, Abel .	1, Brick Street .	House . .	1, Brick Street.
Smith, William .	WoodVilla,Gains- borough.	Building .	2, Brick Street.

*Division Two. Persons entitled to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters
under a right conferred as aforesaid, but not to be Enrolled as
Burgesses.*

Names of Voters in full, Surnames being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.
Adams, John .	24, Duke Street .	House . .	7, Brick Street.
Stubbs, Thomas.	10, High Street.	Shop . .	4, Brick Street.

*Division Three. Persons entitled to be Enrolled as Burgesses, but not to
be registered as Parliamentary Voters under a right conferred as aforesaid.*

Names of Voters in full, Surnames being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.
Gardener, Mary.	10, Brick Street .	House . .	10, Brick Street
Thompson, Henry	14, John Street .	Warehouse .	3, Brick Street

(Signed) A.B.) Overseers of the parish [or
C.D.] township] of

No. 2.—List of

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property (if any).
Smith, John	15, Brick Street.	Inhabitant householder, paying scot and lot.	

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [*or*
 C.D. } township] of

No. 3.—List of

The persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the Parliamentary borough of _____ in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish [or township] of _____ claim, in respect of residence in the same lodgings, to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the said borough.

Names of Claimants in full, Sur-name being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, & whether Furnished or not.	Street Lane, or other Place, and Number, if any, of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.	Objections by Overseers.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [*or*
 C.D. } township] of

FORM (E.)

FORM of LIST of Parliamentary Voters for a PARISH wholly or partly situate in a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH, but not in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

This form is to be the same as Form D., omitting from List No. 1 the parts between asterisks, and omitting the words "*Division One. Persons entitled, &c.*," forming the heading of Division One, and omitting Divisions Two and Three.

FORM (F.)

FORM of LIST of Burgesses for a PARISH wholly or partly situate in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH, but not in a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.

This form is to be the same as Form D., No 1, omitting the parts between crosses, and omitting the words "*Division One. Persons entitled, &c.*," forming the heading of Division One, and omitting Divisions Two and Three.

FORM (G.)

FORM of LIST of Occupiers in any Parish entitled to be elected Councillors or Aldermen of a Municipal Borough, though not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll of that Borough.

List of the persons who are entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen of the municipal borough of _____ in respect of the occupation within the parish [or township] of _____ of any property, but who are not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll of that borough.

1. Name of Persons in full, Surname being first.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or
C.D. } township] of

FORM (H.)

FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM.

No. 1.—PARLIAMENTARY (General).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of
I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of persons
entitled to vote at the election of a member [or members] to serve in
Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of
in respect of the qualification named below.

Dated the

day of

18

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 2.—PARLIAMENTARY (Lodgers).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of

I claim to have my name inserted in the lists of persons entitled to vote at the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of [] in respect of the qualification named below.

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name & Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.
Stevens, John William.	Two rooms, first floor, furnished.	51, Brick Street.	16s. a week	William John- son, High Street.

I hereby declare that I have during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the Fifteenth day of July in this year occupied as sole tenant [or as joint tenant with] , and resided in the above-mentioned lodgings, and that those lodgings are of a clear yearly .

value, if let unfurnished, of ten [or twenty] pounds or upwards + and I hereby declare that I am on the register of Parliamentary voters for the said Parliamentary borough in respect of the same lodgings as above mentioned, and I desire to have my name inserted in the list of lodger voters published on or before the first day of August + §

(Signed) *A.R.* (s)

(Signed) *A.B.* (the Claimant).

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have witnessed the above signature of the above-named [here state name of claimant], at the date stated above, and that I believe the above claim to be correct.

(Signed) *C.P.* of

[*state residence and calling of witness.*]

Note.—If the claim is in respect of different rooms successively occupied as lodgings in the same house, the notice of claim must specify each room, or set of rooms, so occupied. If the claimant is on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and desires to have his name inserted in the list of lodger voters published on or before the First day of August, he must send in his claim on or before the Twenty-fifth day of July. In any other case he must send it in after the last day of July, and on or before the Twenty-fifth day of August. If there are two joint lodgers, the yearly value of the lodgings must be twenty pounds or upwards.

No. 3.—MUNICIPAL.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of
I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of burgesses
of the municipal borough of in respect of the
qualification named below.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18____

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.*

3 Omit the words between crosses if not applicable.

FORM (I.)

FORM OF NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

No. 1 (PARLIAMENTARY).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of
 I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of
 being retained on the lists of persons entitled to vote at the election of
 a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary
 borough of

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B. [*place of abode*]

on the List of Parliamentary votes
 for the parish of

No. 2 (PARLIAMENTARY).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on
 the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of members [or a member]
 to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of ,
 on the following grounds, viz. :—

1. e.g., that you have not occupied for twelve months to July 15th.
2. That
- 3.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., of [*place of abode*], on the List of
 Parliamentary voters for the parish
 of

Note.—If there is more than one list of Parliamentary voters, the notice
 of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 1 and 2, should specify
 the list to which the objection refers, and if the list referred to is made out
 in divisions, the notice of objection should specify the division to which the
 objection refers; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same
 name, the notice should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

No. 3 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of
 I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of
 being retained on the list of burgesses of the municipal borough o.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., of [*place of abode*], on the List of
 Burgesses of the parish of

No. 4 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on the lists of burgesses of the municipal borough of
on the following grounds, viz.:—

1. e.g., that you have not occupied for twelve months to July 15th.
2. That
- 3.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., of [place of abode], on the List of
Burgesses for the parish of

Note.—If there is more than one burgess list the notice of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 3 and 4, should specify the list to which the objection refers, and if the list is made out in divisions, the notice of objection should specify the division to which the objection refers; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same name, the notice should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

FORM (K.)

FORM of LIST of CLAIMANTS to be Published by the Overseers.

No. 1.—GENERAL LIST OF CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).

The following persons claim otherwise than as lodgers to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the Parish [or
C.D. } Township] of

No. 2.—LIST OF LODGER CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).

The following persons claim as lodgers to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of house in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Land-lord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or
C.D. } township] of

No. 3.—LIST OF CLAIMANTS (MUNICIPAL).

The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the Burgess Roll for the municipal borough of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or
C.D. } township] of

FORM (L.)

FORM OF LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO, TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE OVERSEERS.

No. 1.—LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO (PARLIAMENTARY).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the lists of persons entitled to vote at the

election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the Supposed Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or
C.D. } township] of

No. 2.—List of LODGERS objected to (PARLIAMENTARY).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the list of persons entitled to vote in respect of residence in lodgings at the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary borough of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are Situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or
C.D. } township] of

Note.—This form applies only to lodgers on the list of lodger claimants who claimed on or before the Twenty-fifth day of July, and were then on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and who are objected to. The list of such lodgers should form a separate list from that of other persons objected to.

No. 8.—List of Persons objected to (MUNICIPAL).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the Burgess Lists for the municipal borough of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or
 C.D. } township] of

FORM (M.)

DECLARATION for correcting misdescription in List.

I, of No. in the parish of in the Parliamentary borough of and in the municipal borough of [as the case may be], do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am the person referred to in Division
of the List of Parliamentary Voters and Burgesses made out in Divisions
[or in the list of] (specifying the particular list) made out
for the parish of , by an entry as follows:—

Name as described in List.	Place of Abode as described in List.	Nature of Qualification as described in List.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Property.
Brown, John .	High Street .	Shop . .	2, Shire Lane .

2. My correct name and place of abode, and the correct particulars respecting my qualification, are, and ought to be stated for the purposes of the Register about to be made up of voters for the Parliamentary borough of , and the Burgess Roll about to be made up of burgesses for the municipal borough of (as the case may be), as follows:—

Correct Name.	Correct place of Abode.	Correct Nature of Qualification.	Correct Name and Situation of Qualify- ing Property.
Brown, Joseph .	15, High Street .	House .	24, Shire Lane.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Made and subscribed before }
me this day }
of 18 . }

A.B.,
Justice of the Peace for

The person before whom the declaration is made should affix his official description.

FORM (N.)

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

No. 1.—NOTICE TO THE PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to your name being retained on the list of §
+ so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in
my notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .

Signed †

No. 2.—NOTICE TO THE TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to the name of
being retained on the list of §
+ so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in
my notice to him of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) †

† The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.
‡ The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

FORM (O.)

NOTICE OF REVIVING an OBJECTION.

No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by , since deceased, to your name being retained on the list of § + so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in the notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed)

No. 2.—NOTICE to the TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by , since deceased, to the name of being retained on the list of § + so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in the notice to the person objected to of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed)

NOTE (P.)

DIRECTIONS for the Guidance of OVERSEERS in making out the Lists.

The following directions should be observed by overseers in making out the lists of Parliamentary voters and burgesses, and also the lists of claimants and persons objected to as Parliamentary voters and burgesses.

(1.) The surname and other name or names of each person are to be written at full length, the surname being placed first.

(2.) Each list, and where the list is made out in divisions each division of each list, should be made out in alphabetical order.

Note.—If the local authority has given any special directions as to the mode of making out the list the town clerk, or other officer issuing the precepts must modify direction (2) accordingly.

(3.) The place of abode should be entered with the name of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number in such street, lane, or other locality of such place of abode, where there is any such name or number, and should be entered in all cases in such a manner as will afford a full and sufficient address for a person entered if a letter is addressed to him by post.

(4.) The nature of the qualification should be entered as nearly as possible in the words of the statute conferring the franchise, for instance :—

- (a) The nature of the qualification of a person under the Reform Act, 1832 (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45), or under the Municipal Corporation Acts, should be stated thus: "house," or in the case of a joint occupation, "house (joint)," or "warehouse," "counting-house," "shop," or "building," or in the manner provided by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, as the case may be:
- (b) The nature of the qualification of a person under section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, should be stated thus, "dwelling-house."

(5.) The name and situation of the qualifying property, if the qualification is in respect of property, should be entered with the name of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number in such street, lane, or other locality of such property, where there is any such name or number, and should be entered in all cases in such a manner as will afford full and sufficient means of identifying such property.

(6.) Where several qualifications are possessed by the same person, the particulars respecting each qualification should be stated in the list; and in the case of a list made out in divisions, where a person is entered in Division 1 in respect of one qualification for Parliamentary purposes, and in respect of another qualification for municipal purposes, each such qualification should be distinguished in the list by a note to the effect that the qualification is for Parliamentary purposes only, or for municipal purposes only, as the case may be.

(7.) In making out the list of lodger claimants who claim on or before the Twenty-fifth day of July, and are then on the register in respect of the same lodgings, if you have reason to believe that any person whose name is entered on that list is dead, or is not entitled to vote, you should make a note to that effect in the last column of the list, being the column headed "Objections by overseers."

(8.) You should omit from any list of Parliamentary voters or burgesses the name of any person who appears from the returns furnished by the registrar of births and deaths to be dead, and the name of any person who is ascertained to be disqualified for being inserted in the list by reason of having received parochial relief or other alms.

NOTE (Q.)

DIRECTIONS for Guidance in the formation of the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER and BURGESS ROLL.

In copying and printing Divisions 1 and 2 for the Parliamentary Register, and Divisions 1 and 3 for the Burgess Roll, of any revised list made out in divisions under this Act, the two divisions in each set may, and, if and so far as the local authority under the Act shall so direct, shall be combined or kept separate, and be arranged according to convenience for use in parts for polling districts or wards, and where the polling districts and wards are not conterminous in such manner that

the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve either as lists for polling districts or as ward lists; and the names may, and, if and so far as the said local authority shall so direct, shall be distinguished by a number either alone, or in combination with a letter or other distinguishing mark according to the parts, and any arrangement may, and, if and so far as the said local authority shall so direct, shall be adopted according to convenience, so that one print or edition of Division 1 may be available for both sets.

Each entry for voting on the Parliamentary register of every Parliamentary borough, and on the burgess roll of every municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this Act, is to be distinguished by a number, either alone or in combination with a letter or distinguishing mark.

Any entry of a person not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained, he being on the list for voting in respect of another qualification, is to be denoted by an asterisk in the manner provided by section forty seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, with respect to similar entries in the registers for counties.

The officer having the custody of any revised lists under this Act shall permit access thereto for the purpose of the same being copied for the Parliamentary register of the Parliamentary borough, and for the Burgess Roll of any municipal borough to which such revised lists relate.

**" PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, RETURNING OFFICERS'
EXPENSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1878."**

(41st and 42nd Victoriae, cap. 41.)

An Act to enable Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections in Scotland to require Security for their Expenses; and otherwise to amend the Law of Scotland relating to such Expenses.

[8th August, 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the expenses and charges of returning officers at Parliamentary elections in Scotland, and otherwise to amend the law of Scotland relating to such expenses: Be it enacted :

I. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Parliamentary Elections, Returning Officers' Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878, and the Ballot Act, 1872, as modified by this Act, and this Act shall be construed as one Act.

II. This Act shall extend to Scotland only, and only to parliamentary elections.

III. The returning officer, if he think fit, may, as hereinafter provided, require security to be given for the charges which may become payable under the provisions of any Act of Parliament in respect of any election.

The total amount of the security which may be required in respect of all the candidates at an election shall not in any case exceed the sums prescribed in the Schedule to this Act.

Where security is required by the returning officer it shall be apportioned and given as follows; viz.:

- (1.) At the end of the two hours appointed for the election the returning officer shall forthwith declare the number of the candidates who then stand nominated and shall, if there be more candidates nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, apportion equally among them the total amount of the required security:
- (2.) Within one hour after the end of the two hours aforesaid, security shall be given, by or in respect of each candidate then standing nominated, for the amount so apportioned to him:
- (3.) If in the case of any candidate security is not given or tendered as herein mentioned, he shall be deemed to be withdrawn within the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872:
- (4.) A tender of security in respect of a candidate may be made by any person:
- (5.) Security may be given by deposit of any legal tender or of notes of any bank being commonly current in the county or burgh for which the election is held, or, with the consent of the returning officer, in any other manner:

(6.) The balance (if any) of a deposit beyond the amount to which the returning officer is entitled in respect of any candidate shall be repaid to the person or persons by whom the deposit was made.

IV. In any case to which the fourteenth section of the Ballot Act, 1872, is applicable, it shall be the duty of the returning officer, so far as is practicable, to make use of ballot boxes, fittings, and compartments provided for municipal or school board elections, and the court, upon taxation of his accounts, shall have regard to the provisions of this section.

V. Nothing in this Act shall apply to an election for any university or combination of universities.

VI. On and after the passing of this Act it shall come into operation, and shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine.

Re-enacted until 31st December, 1882, by the 44th and 45th Vict.
c. 70.

SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT of SECURITY which may be required by a RETURNING OFFICER.

	County or District of contributory Burghs.	Burgh.
Where the registered electors do not exceed 1,000	150	100
Where the registered electors exceed 1,000 but do not exceed 2,000.	200	150
Where the registered electors exceed 2,000 but do not exceed 4,000.	275	200
Where the registered electors exceed 4,000 but do not exceed 7,000.	400	250
Where the registered electors exceed 7,000 but do not exceed 10,000.	550	300
Where the registered electors exceed 10,000 but do not exceed 15,000.	700	450
Where the registered electors exceed 15,000 but do not exceed 20,000.	800	500
Where the registered electors exceed 20,000 but do not exceed 30,000.	900	600
Where the registered electors exceed 30,000 but do not exceed 40,000.	1,000	700
Where the registered electors exceed 40,000 but do not exceed 50,000.	—	1,000
Where the registered electors exceed 50,000 but do not exceed 60,000.	—	1,300
Where the registered electors exceed 60,000.	—	1,600

If at the end of the two hours appointed for the election, not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale.

"ARRANMORE POLLING DISTRICT ACT, 1878."

(41st and 42nd Victoriae, cap. 75.)

An Act to amend the Law in respect to the Polling District of Arranmore (Ireland).

[16th August, 1878.]

WHEREAS by section eight of an Act passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter sixty-two, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to the duration of contested elections for counties in Ireland, and for establishing additional places for taking the poll thereat," power was given to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, on petition from the justices of any county in Ireland in quarter sessions assembled praying that any polling district in such county might be altered, and that any barony or half barony, or any portion thereof respectively, might be annexed to any other polling district, to declare that any such polling district should be so altered, and that any barony or half barony, or any portion thereof respectively, should be annexed to any other polling district:

And whereas by the Ballot Act, 1872, the above-mentioned enactment was repealed, and there is no power under the existing law to declare that any polling district in Ireland, or any portion thereof, shall be annexed to any other polling district:

And whereas it is expedient that the polling district of Arranmore, in the parish of Templecrone, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, Ireland, should be annexed to the adjacent polling district of Dungloe in the same parish, barony, and county : Be it enacted

I. This Act may be cited as the Arranmore Polling District Act, 1878.

II. The polling district of Arranmore, in the parish of Templecrone, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, Ireland, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be annexed to and form part of the polling district of Dungloe in the same parish, barony, and county.

"PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, 1879."

(42nd and 43rd Victoriæ, cap. 75.)

An Act to amend and continue the Acts relating to Election Petitions, and to the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections.

[15th August, 1879.]

I. This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879.

II. The trial of every election petition and the hearing of an application for the withdrawal of an election petition shall be conducted before two judges instead of one, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, shall be construed as if for the purpose of hearing and determining the petition at the trial and of hearing and determining any application for the withdrawal of an election petition two judges were mentioned, and additional judges shall, if necessary, be placed on the rota accordingly.

Every certificate and every report sent to the Speaker in pursuance of the said Act shall be under the hands of both judges, and if the judges differ as to whether the member whose return or election is complained of was duly returned or elected they shall certify that difference, and the member shall be deemed to be duly elected or returned ; and if the judges determine that such member was not duly elected or returned, but differ as to the rest of the determination, they shall certify that difference, and the election shall be deemed to be void ; and if the judges differ as to the subject of a report to the Speaker, they shall certify that difference and make no report on the subject on which they so differ.

Save as aforesaid, any order, act, application, or thing for the purposes of the said Act may continue to be made or done by, to, or before one judge. The expenses incident to the sitting of two judges shall be defrayed as the expenses of one judge are payable under the provisions of the said Act.

**"PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND CORRUPT
PRACTICES ACT, 1880."**

(43rd Victoriæ, cap. 18.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Conveyance of Voters to the Poll, and to continue the Acts relating to the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections and the Acts relating to Election Petitions.
 [24th March, 1880.]

WHEREAS by section thirty-six of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful for any candidate or any one on his behalf at any election for a borough, except certain boroughs therein mentioned, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person, and that any such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment, and it is expedient to amend such enactment:

And whereas the Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto expire on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and it is expedient to continue the same: Be it thereby enacted:

Short Title.

I. This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1880.

Amendment of Law as to Parliamentary Elections in Scotland.

III. In all elections whatever of a member or members to serve in Parliament for any county, division of a county, or for any city or burgh, or district of burghs, in Scotland, no inquiry shall be permitted at the time of polling as to the right of any person to vote, except only as follows; (that is to say,) that the presiding officer or clerk appointed by the returning officer to attend at a polling station shall, if required on behalf of any candidate, put to any voter at the time of his tendering his vote, and not afterwards, the following questions, or either of them:

1. Are you the same person whose name appears as A.B. on the register of voters now in force for the county of [or for the division of the county of], or for the city [or burgh] of , or for the district of burghs [as the case may be]

2. Have you already voted, either here or elsewhere, at this election for the county of [or for the division of the county of], or for the city [or burgh] of , or for the district of burghs [*as the case may be*]?

And if any person shall wilfully make a false answer to either of the questions aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime and offence within the meaning of the Ballot Act, 1872.

"CORRUPT PRACTICES (SUSPENSION OF ELECTIONS) ACT, 1881."

(44th and 45th Victoriae, cap. 42.)

An Act to suspend for a limited period, on account of Corrupt Practices, the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for certain cities and boroughs. [22nd August, 1881.]

WHEREAS, in pursuance of addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament in relation to elections of members to serve in Parliament for the cities and boroughs mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, commissioners were appointed by commissions, dated the ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the elections of members to serve in Parliament for the said cities and boroughs :

And whereas the said commissioners have respectively reported as regards the existence of corrupt practices to the effect in the second column of the said schedule mentioned:

And whereas it is expedient, with a view to the future consideration of the cases by Parliament, to provide temporarily for the suspension of elections in the said cities and boroughs : Be it therefore enacted :

I. This Act may be cited as the Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Act, 1881.

II. An election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for any of the cities or boroughs mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall not be held until the expiration of seven days after the meeting of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

SCHEDEULE.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS REFERRED TO.

Name of City or Borough.	Report of Commissioners as to prevalence of corrupt practices.
Boston - - - -	Corrupt practices prevailed very extensively at the election of 1880. . . . It was stated as an undoubted fact that all elections, both parliamentary and municipal, have for a long time past been corrupt.
Canterbury - - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections of 1879 and 1880.
Chester - - - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the general elections of February 1874 and of April 1880.
Gloucester - - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in February 1874 and March 1880.
Macclesfield - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections of 1865, 1868, 1874, and 1880.
Oxford - - - -	Corrupt practices were committed at the election in February, 1874, and corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in March, 1874, April 1880, and May 1880, by way of payment of money to voters as therein mentioned.
Sandwich - - - -	In the election of May 1880, there was practised throughout the constituency, not only indirect bribery of various kinds, but direct bribery, the most extensive and systematic. . . . Electoral corruption has long extensively prevailed in the borough.

**"CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES PREVENTION
ACT, 1883."**

An Act for the better prevention of Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Parliamentary Elections [25th August, 1883.]

Be it enacted :—

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

What is Treating.

I. Whereas under section four of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, persons other than candidates at Parliamentary elections are not liable to any punishment for treating, and it is expedient to make such persons liable; be it therefore enacted in substitution for the said section four as follows :—

1. Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person, either before, during, or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any meat drink entertainment or provision to or for any person, for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of treating.
2. And every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat drink entertainment or provision shall also be guilty of treating.

What is Undue Influence.

II. Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of or threaten to make use of any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict, by himself or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, or who shall by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or shall thereby compel, induce, or prevail upon any elector either to give or to refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of undue influence.

What is Corrupt Practice.

III. The expression "corrupt practice" as used in this Act means any of the following offences; namely, treating and undue influence, as defined by this Act, and bribery and personation, as defined by the enactments set forth in Part III. of the Third Schedule to this Act, and aiding, abetting, counselling, and procuring the commission of the offence of personation, and every offence which is a corrupt practice within the meaning of this Act shall be a corrupt practice within the meaning of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

*Punishment of Candidate found on election petition, guilty personally
of Corrupt Practices.*

IV. Where upon the trial of an election petition respecting an election for a county or borough the election court, by the report made to the Speaker in pursuance of section eleven of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, reports that any corrupt practice other than treating or undue influence has been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election, or that the offence of treating or undue influence has been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by any candidate at such election, that candidate shall not be capable of ever being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons for the said county or borough, and if he has been elected, his election shall be void; and he shall further be subject to the same incapacities as if at the date of the said report he had been convicted on an indictment of a corrupt practice.

*Punishment of Candidate found, on election petition, guilty by agents of
Corrupt Practices.*

V. Upon the trial of an election petition respecting an election for a county or borough, in which a charge is made of any corrupt practice having been committed in reference to such election, the election court shall report in writing to the Speaker whether any of the candidates at such election has been guilty by his agents of any corrupt practice in reference to such election; and if the report is that any candidate at such election has been guilty by his agents of any corrupt practice in reference to such election, that candidate shall not be capable of being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons for such county or borough for seven years after the date of the report, and if he has been elected his election shall be void.

Punishment of Person convicted on indictment of Corrupt Practices.

VI. (1.) A person who commits any corrupt practice other than personation, or aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction on indictment shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to be fined any sum not exceeding two hundred pounds.

(2.) A person who commits the offence of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of that offence, shall be guilty of felony, and any person convicted thereof on indictment shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, together with hard labour.

(3.) A person who is convicted on indictment of any corrupt practice shall (in addition to any punishment as above provided) be not capable during a period of seven years from the date of his conviction :

(a.) of being registered as an elector or voting at any election in the United Kingdom, whether it be a parliamentary election or an election for any public office within the meaning of this Act; or

(b.) of holding any public or judicial office within the meaning of this Act, and if he holds any such office the office shall be vacated.

(4.) Any person so convicted of a corrupt practice in reference to any election shall also be incapable of being elected to and of sitting in the House of Commons during the seven years next after the date of his conviction, and if at that date he has been elected to the House of Commons his election shall be vacated from the time of such conviction.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Certain Expenditure to be Illegal Practice.

VII. (1.) No payment or contract for payment shall, for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at any election, be made—

- (a.) on account of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll, whether for the hiring of horses and carriages, or for railway fares, or otherwise ; or
- (b.) to an elector on account of the use of any house, land, building, or premises for the exhibition of any address, bill, or notice, or on account of the exhibition of any address, bill, or notice ; or
- (c.) on account of any committee room in excess of the number allowed by the First Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, if any payment or contract for payment is knowingly made in contravention of this section either before, during, or after an election, the person making such payment or contract shall be guilty of an illegal practice, and any person receiving such payment or being a party to any such contract, knowing the same to be in contravention of this Act, shall also be guilty of an illegal practice.

(3.) Provided that where it is the ordinary business of an elector as an advertising agent to exhibit for payment bills and advertisements, a payment to or contract with such elector, if made in the ordinary course of business, shall not be deemed to be an illegal practice within the meaning of this section.

Expense in excess of maximum to be Illegal Practice.

VIII. (1.) Subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, no sum shall be paid and no expense shall be incurred by a candidate at an election or his election agent, whether before, during, or after an election, on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, in excess of any maximum amount in that behalf specified in the first Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Any candidate or election agent who knowingly acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

Voting by prohibited Persons and publishing of False Statements of Withdrawal to be Illegal.

IX. (1.) If any person votes or induces or procures any person to vote at any election, knowing that he or such person is prohibited,

whether by this or any other Act from voting at such election, he shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

(2.) Any person who before or during an election knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

(3.) Provided that a candidate shall not be liable, nor shall his election be avoided, for any illegal practice under this section committed by his agent other than his election agent.

Punishment on conviction of Illegal Practice.

X. A person guilty of an illegal practice, whether under the foregoing sections or under the provisions hereinafter contained in this Act, shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and be incapable during a period of five years from the date of his conviction of being registered as an elector or voting at any election (whether it be a parliamentary election or an election for a public office within the meaning of this Act) held for or within the county or borough in which the illegal practice has been committed.

Report of Election Court respecting Illegal Practice, and punishment of Candidate found guilty by such report.

XI. Whereas by sub-section fourteen of section eleven of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, it is provided that where a charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice having been committed at the election to which the petition refers, the judge shall report in writing to the Speaker as follows:—

- (a.) "Whether any corrupt practice has or has not been proved
"to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent
"of any candidate at such election, and the nature of such
"corrupt practice;
- (b.) "The names of all persons, if any, who have been proved at
"the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice;
- (c.) "Whether corrupt practices have, or whether there is reason
"to believe corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed at the
"election to which the petition relates":

And whereas it is expedient to extend the said sub-section to illegal practices:

Be it therefore enacted as follows :

Sub-section fourteen of section eleven of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, shall apply as if that sub-section were herein re-enacted with the substitution of illegal practice within the meaning of this Act for corrupt practice; and upon the trial of an election petition respecting an election for a county or borough, the election court shall report in writing to the Speaker the particulars required by the said sub-section as herein re-enacted, and shall also report whether any candidate at such election has been guilty by his agents of any illegal practice within the meaning of this Act in reference to such election, and the following consequences shall ensue upon the report by the election court to the Speaker ; (that is to say,) .

- (a.) If the report is that any illegal practice has been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election, that candidate shall not be capable of being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons for the said county or borough for seven years next after the date of the report, and if he has been elected his election shall be void ; and he shall further be subject to the same incapacities as if at the date of the report he had been convicted of such illegal practice ; and
- (b.) If the report is that a candidate at such election has been guilty by his agents of any illegal practice in reference to such election, that candidate shall not be capable of being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons for the said county or borough during the Parliament for which the election was held, and if he has been elected, his election shall be void.

Extension of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 57, respecting Election Commissioners to Illegal Practices.

XII. Whereas by the Election Commissioners Act, 1852, as amended by the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, it is enacted that where a joint address of both Houses of Parliament represents to Her Majesty that an election court has reported to the Speaker that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed at an election in any county or borough, and prays Her Majesty to cause inquiry under that Act to be made by persons named in such address (being qualified as therein mentioned), it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint the said persons to be election commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices :

And whereas it is expedient to extend the said enactments to the case of illegal practices :

Be it therefore enacted as follows :—

When election commissioners have been appointed in pursuance of the Election Commissioners Act, 1852, and the enactments amending the same, they may make inquiries and act and report as if 'corrupt practices' in the said Act and the enactments amending the same included illegal practices ; and the Election Commissioners Act, 1852, shall be construed with such modifications as are necessary for giving effect to this section, and the expression 'corrupt practice' in that Act shall have the same meaning as in this Act.

ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, AND HIRING.

Providing of Money for Illegal Practice or Payment to be Illegal Payment.

XIII. Where a person knowingly provides money for any payment which is contrary to the provisions of this Act, or for any expenses incurred in excess of any maximum amount allowed by this Act, or for replacing any money expended in any such payment or expenses, except

where the same may have been previously allowed in pursuance of this Act to be an exception, such person shall be guilty of illegal payment.

Employment of Hackney Carriages, or of Carriages and Horses kept for Hire.

XIV. (1.) A person shall not let, lend, or employ for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll, any public stage or hackney carriage, or any horse or other animal kept or used for drawing the same, or any carriage, horse, or other animal which he keeps or uses for the purpose of letting out for hire, and if he lets, lends, or employs such carriage, horse, or other animal, knowing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll, he shall be guilty of an illegal hiring.

(2.) A person shall not hire, borrow, or use for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll any carriage, horse, or other animal which he knows the owner thereof is prohibited by this section to let, lend, or employ for that purpose, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an illegal hiring.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall prevent a carriage, horse, or other animal being let to or hired, employed, or used by an elector, or several electors at their joint cost, for the purpose of being conveyed to or from the poll.

(4.) No person shall be liable to pay any duty or to take out a license for any carriage by reason only of such carriage being used without payment or promise of payment for the conveyance of electors to or from the poll at an election.

Corrupt Withdrawal from a Candidature.

XV. Any person who corruptly induces or procures any other person to withdraw from being a candidate at an election, in consideration of any payment or promise of payment, shall be guilty of illegal payment, and any person withdrawing, in pursuance of such inducement or procurement, shall also be guilty of illegal payment.

Certain Expenditure to be Illegal Payment.

XVI. (1.) No payment or contract for payment shall, for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at any election, be made on account of bands of music, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons, or other marks of distinction.

(2.) Subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, if any payment or contract for payment is made in contravention of this section, either before, during, or after an election, the person making such payment shall be guilty of illegal payment, and any person being a party to any such contract or receiving such payment shall also be guilty of illegal payment if he knew that the same was made contrary to law.

Certain Employment to be Illegal.

XVII. (1.) No person shall, for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at any election, be engaged or

employed for payment or promise of payment for any purpose or in any capacity whatever, except for any purposes or capacities mentioned in the first or second parts of the First Schedule to this Act, or except so far as payment is authorised by the first or second parts of the First Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, if any person is engaged or employed in contravention of this section either before, during, or after an election, the person engaging or employing him shall be guilty of illegal employment, and the person so engaged or employed shall also be guilty of illegal employment if he knew that he was engaged or employed contrary to law.

Name and Address of Printer on Placards.

XVIII. Every bill, placard, or poster having reference to an election shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof; and any person printing, publishing, or posting, or causing to be printed, published, or posted, any such bill, placard, or poster as aforesaid, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher, shall, if he is the candidate, or the election agent of the candidate, be guilty of an illegal practice, and if he is not the candidate, or the election agent of a candidate, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Savings for Creditors

XIX. The provisions of this Act prohibiting certain payments and contracts for payments, and the payment of any sum, and the incurring of any expense in excess of a certain maximum, shall not affect the right of any creditor, who, when the contract was made or the expense was incurred, was ignorant of the same being in contravention of this Act.

Use of Committee Room in House for Sale of Intoxicating Liquor or Refreshment, or in Elementary School, to be Illegal Hiring.

XX. (a.) Any premises on which the sale by wholesale or retail of any intoxicating liquor is authorised by a licence (whether the licence be for consumption on or off the premises), or

(b.) Any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold, or is supplied to members of a club, society, or association other than a permanent political club, or

(c.) Any premises whereon refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises, or

(d.) The premises of any public elementary school in receipt of an annual parliamentary grant, or any part of any such premises, shall not be used as a committee room for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election, and if any person hires or uses any such premises or any part thereof for a committee room he shall be guilty of illegal hiring, and the person letting such premises or part, if he knew it was intended to use the same as a committee room, shall also be guilty of illegal hiring;

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any part of such

premises which is ordinarily let for the purpose of chambers or offices or the holding of public meetings or of arbitrations, if such part has a separate entrance and no direct communication with any part of the premises on which any intoxicating liquor or refreshment is sold or supplied as aforesaid.

Punishment of Illegal Payment, Employment, or Hiring.

XXI. (1.) A person guilty of an offence of illegal payment, employment or hiring shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) A candidate or an election agent of a candidate who is personally guilty of an offence of illegal payment, employment, or hiring shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

EXCUSE AND EXCEPTION FOR CORRUPT OR ILLEGAL PRACTICE OR ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, OR HIRING.

Report Exonerating Candidate in Certain Cases of Corrupt and Illegal Practice by Agents.

XXII. Where, upon the trial of an election petition respecting an election for a county or borough, the election court report that a candidate at such election has been guilty by his agents of the offence of treating and undue influence, and illegal practice, or of any of such offences, in reference to such election, and the election court further report that the candidate has proved to the court—

- (a.) That no corrupt or illegal practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent and the offences mentioned in the said report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent ; and
- (b.) That such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt and illegal practices at such election ; and
- (c.) That the offences mentioned in the said report were of a trivial, unimportant, and limited character ; and
- (d.) That in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt or illegal practice on the part of such candidate and of his agents ;

then the election of such candidate shall not, by reason of the offences mentioned in such report, be void, nor shall the candidate be subject to any incapacity under this Act.

Power of High Court and Election Court to except Innocent Act from being Illegal Practice, &c.

XXIII. Where, on application made, it is shown to the High Court or to an election court by such evidence as seems to the court sufficient—

- (a.) that any act or omission of a candidate at any election, or of his election agent or of any other agent or person, would, by reason of being a payment, engagement, employment, or contract in contravention of this Act, or being the payment of a sum or

the incurring of expense in excess of any maximum amount allowed by this Act, or of otherwise being in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, be but for this section an illegal practice, payment, employment, or hiring; and

- (b.) that such act or omission arose from inadvertence or from accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause of a like nature, and in any case did not arise from any want of good faith; and
- (c.) that such notice of the application has been given in the county or borough for which the election was held as to the court seems fit;

and under the circumstances it seems to the court to be just that the candidate and the said election and other agent and person, or any of them, should not be subject to any of the consequences under this Act of the said act or omission, the court may make an order allowing such act or omission to be an exception from the provisions of this Act which would otherwise make the same an illegal practice, payment, employment, or hiring, and thereupon such candidate, agent, or person shall not be subject to any of the consequences under this Act of the said act or omission.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Nomination of Election Agent.

XXIV. (1.) On or before the day of nomination at an election, a person shall be named by or on behalf of each candidate as his agent for such election (in this Act referred to as the election agent).

(2.) A candidate may name himself as election agent, and thereupon shall, so far as circumstances admit, be subject to the provisions of this Act both as a candidate and as an election agent, and any reference in this Act to an election agent shall be construed to refer to the candidate acting in his capacity of election agent.

(3.) On or before the day of nomination the name and address of the election agent of each candidate shall be declared in writing by the candidate or some other person on his behalf to the returning officer, and the returning officer shall forthwith give public notice of the name and address of every election agent so declared.

(4.) One election agent only shall be appointed for each candidate, but the appointment, whether the election agent appointed be the candidate himself or not, may be revoked, and in the event of such revocation or his death, whether such event is before, during, or after the election, then forthwith another election agent shall be appointed, and his name and address declared in writing to the returning officer, who shall forthwith give public notice of the same.

Nomination of Deputy Election Agent as sub-Agent.

XXV. (1.) In the case of the elections specified in that behalf in the First Schedule to this Act an election agent of a candidate may appoint the number of deputies therein mentioned (which deputies are in this Act referred to as sub-agents), to act within different polling districts.



(2.) As regards matters in a polling district the election agent may act by the sub-agent for that district, and anything done for the purposes of this Act by or to the sub-agent in his district shall be deemed to be done by or to the election agent, and any act or default of a sub-agent which, if he were the election agent, would be an illegal practice or other offence against this Act, shall be an illegal practice and offence against this Act committed by the sub-agent, and the sub-agent shall be liable to punishment accordingly; and the candidate shall suffer the like incapacity as if the said act or default had been the act or default of the election agent.

(3.) One clear day before the polling the election agent shall declare in writing the name and address of every sub-agent to the returning officer and the returning officer shall forthwith give public notice of the name and address of every sub-agent so declared.

(4.) The appointment of a sub-agent shall not be vacated by the election agent who appointed him ceasing to be election agent, but may be revoked by the election agent for the time being of the candidate, and in the event of such revocation or of the death of a sub-agent another sub-agent may be appointed, and his name and address shall be forthwith declared in writing to the returning officer, who shall forthwith give public notice of the same.

Office of Election Agent and sub-Agent.

XXVI. (1.) An election agent at an election for a county or borough shall have within the county or borough, or within any county of a city or town adjoining thereto, and a sub-agent shall have within his district, or within any county of a city or town adjoining thereto, an office or place to which all claims, notices, writs, summons, and documents may be sent, and the address of such office or place shall be declared at the same time as the appointment of the said agent to the returning officer, and shall be stated in the public notice of the name of the agent.

(2.) Any claim, notice, writ, summons, or document delivered at such office or place and addressed to the election agent or sub-agent, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been served on him, and every such agent may in respect of any matter connected with the election in which he is acting be sued in any court having jurisdiction in the county or borough in which the said office or place is situate.

Making of Contracts through Election Agent.

XXVII. (1.) The election agent of a candidate by himself or by his sub-agent shall appoint every polling agent, clerk, and messenger employed for payment on behalf of the candidate at an election, and hire every committee room hired on behalf of the candidate.

(2.) A contract whereby any expenses are incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of an election shall not be enforceable against a candidate at such election unless made by the candidate himself or by his election agent, either by himself or by his sub-agent; provided that the inability under this section to enforce

such contract against the candidate shall not relieve the candidate from the consequences of any corrupt or illegal practice having been committed by his agent.

Payment of Expenses through Election Agent.

XXVIII. (1.) Except as permitted by or in pursuance of this Act, no payment and no advance or deposit shall be made by a candidate at an election or by any agent on behalf of the candidate or by any other person at any time, whether before, during, or after such election, in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, otherwise than by or through the election agent of the candidate, whether acting in person or by a sub-agent; and all money provided by any person other than the candidate for any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, whether as gift, loan, advance, or deposit, shall be paid to the candidate or his election agent and not otherwise;

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to apply to a tender of security to or any payment by the returning officer or to any sum disbursed by any person out of his own money for any small expense legally incurred by himself, if such sum is not repaid to him.

(2.) A person who makes any payment, advance, or deposit in contravention of this section, or pays in contravention of this section any money so provided as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

Period for sending in claims and making Payments for Election Expenses

XXIX. (1.) Every payment made by an election agent, whether by himself or a sub-agent, in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of an election, shall, except where less than forty shillings, be vouched for by a bill stating the particulars and by a receipt.

(2.) Every claim against a candidate at an election or his election agent in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election which is not sent in to the election agent within the time limited by this Act shall be barred and shall not be paid; and, subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, an election agent who pays a claim in contravention of this enactment shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

(3.) Except as by this Act permitted, the time limited by this Act for sending in claims shall be fourteen days after the day on which the candidates returned are declared elected.

(4.) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate at an election, which are incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, shall be paid within the time limited by this Act and not otherwise; and, subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, an election agent who makes a payment in contravention of this provision shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

(5.) Except as by this act permitted, the time limited by this Act for the payment of such expenses as aforesaid shall be twenty-eight

days after the day on which the candidates returned are declared elected.

(6.) Where the election court reports that it has been proved to such court by a candidate that any payment made by an election agent in contravention of this section was made without the sanction or connivance of such candidate, the election of such candidate shall not be void, nor shall he be subject to any incapacity under this Act by reason only of such payment having been made in contravention of this section.

(7.) If the election agent in the case of any claim sent in to him within the time limited by this Act disputes it, or refuses or fails to pay it within the said period of twenty-eight days, such claim shall be deemed to be a disputed claim.

(8.) The claimant may, if he thinks fit, bring an action for a disputed claim in any competent court; and any sum paid by the candidate or his agent in pursuance of the judgment or order of such court shall be deemed to be paid within the time limited by this Act, and to be an exception from the provisions of this Act, requiring claims to be paid by the election agent.

(9.) On cause shown to the satisfaction of the High Court, such court on application by the claimant or by the candidate or his election agent may by order give leave for the payment by a candidate or his election agent of a disputed claim, or of a claim for any such expenses as aforesaid, although sent in after the time in this section mentioned for sending in claims, or although the same was sent in to the candidate and not to the election agent.

(10.) Any sum specified in the order of leave may be paid by the candidate or his election agent, and when paid in pursuance of such leave shall be deemed to be paid within the time limited by this Act.

Reference to Taxation of Claim against Candidates.

XXX. If any action is brought in any competent court to recover a disputed claim against a candidate at an election, or his election agent, in respect of any expenses incurred on account or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, and the defendant admits his liability, but disputes the amount of the claim, the said amount shall, unless the court, on the application of the plaintiff in the action, otherwise directs, be forthwith referred for taxation to the master, official referee, registrar, or other proper officer of the court, and the amount found due on such taxation shall be the amount to be recovered in such action in respect of such claim.

Personal Expenses of Candidate and Petty Expenses.

XXXI. (1.) The candidate at an election may pay any personal expenses incurred by him on account of or in connexion with or incidental to such election to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds, but any further personal expenses so incurred by him shall be paid by his election agent.

(2.) The candidate shall send to the election agent within the time limited by this Act for sending in claims a written statement of the amount of personal expenses paid as aforesaid by such candidate.

(3.) Any person may, if so authorised in writing by the election agent of the candidate, pay any necessary expenses for stationery, postage, telegrams, and other petty expenses, to a total amount not exceeding that named in the authority, but any excess above the total amount so named shall be paid by the election agent.

(4.) A statement of the particulars of payments made by any person so authorised shall be sent to the election agent within the time limited by this Act for the sending in of claims, and shall be vouched for by a bill containing the receipt of that person.

Remuneration of Election Agent and Returning Officers' Expenses.

XXXII. (1.) So far as circumstances admit, this Act shall apply to a claim for his remuneration by an election agent and to the payment thereof in like manner as if he were any other creditor, and if any difference arises respecting the amount of such claim the claim shall be a disputed claim within the meaning of this Act, and be dealt with accordingly.

(2) The account of the charges claimed by the returning officer in the case of a candidate and transmitted in pursuance of section four of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers') Act, 1875, shall be transmitted within the time specified in the said section to the election agent of the candidate, and need not be transmitted to the candidate.

Return and Declaration respecting Election Expenses

XXXIII. (1.) Within thirty five days after the day on which the candidates returned at an election are declared elected, the election agent of every candidate at that election shall transmit to the returning officer a true return (in this Act referred to as a return respecting election expenses), in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this, Act or to the like effect, containing, as respects that candidate,—

- (a.) A statement of all payments made by the election agent together with all the bills and receipts (which bills and receipts are in this Act included in the expression "return respecting election expenses");
- (b.) A statement of the amount of personal expenses, if any, paid by the candidate;
- (c.) A statement of the sums paid to the returning officer for his charges, or, if the amount is in dispute, of the sum claimed and the amount disputed;
- (d.) A statement of all other disputed claims of which the election agent is aware;
- (e.) A statement of all the unpaid claims, if any, of which the election agent is aware, in respect of which application has been or is about to be made to the High Court;
- (f.) A statement of all money, securities, and equivalent of money received by the election agent from the candidate or any other person for the purpose of expenses incurred or to be incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, with a statement of the name of every person from whom the same may have been received.

(2.) The return so transmitted to the returning officer shall be accompanied by a declaration made by the election agent before a justice of the peace in the form in the Second Schedule to this Act (which declaration is in this Act referred to as a declaration respecting election expenses).

(3.) Where the candidate has named himself as his election agent, a statement of all money, securities, and equivalent of money paid by the candidate shall be substituted in the return required by this section to be transmitted by the election agent for the like statement of money, securities, and equivalent of money received by the election agent from the candidate; and the declaration by an election agent respecting election expenses need not be made, and the declaration by the candidate respecting election expenses shall be modified as specified in the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4.) At the same time that the agent transmits the said return, or within seven days afterwards, the candidate shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to the returning officer a declaration made by him before a justice of the peace, in the form in the first part of the Second Schedule to this Act (which declaration is in this Act referred to as a declaration respecting election expenses).

(5.) If in the case of an election for any county or borough, the said return and declarations are not transmitted before the expiration of the time limited for the purpose, the candidate shall not, after the expiration of such time, sit or vote in the House of Commons as member for that county or borough until either such return and declarations have been transmitted, or until the date of the allowance of such an authorized excuse for the failure to transmit the same, as in this Act mentioned, and if he sits or votes in contravention of this enactment he shall forfeit one hundred pounds for every day on which he so sits or votes to any person who sues for the same.

(6.) If without such authorised excuse as in this Act mentioned, a candidate or an election agent fails to comply with the requirements of this section he shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

(7.) If any candidate or election agent knowingly makes the declaration required by this section falsely, he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof on indictment shall be liable to the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury; such offence shall also be deemed to be a corrupt practice within the meaning of this Act.

(8.) Where the candidate is out of the United Kingdom at the time when the return is so transmitted to the returning officer, the declaration required by this section may be made by him within fourteen days after his return to the United Kingdom, and in that case shall he forthwith transmitted to the returning officer, but the delay hereby authorised in making such declaration shall not exonerate the election agent from complying with the provisions of this Act as to the return and declaration respecting election expenses.

(9.) Where, after the date at which the return respecting election expenses is transmitted, leave is given by the High Court for any claims to be paid, the candidate or his election agent shall within seven days after the payment thereof, transmit to the returning officer a return of the sums paid in pursuance of such leave accompanied by a copy of

the order of the court giving the leave, and in default he shall be deemed to have failed to comply with the requirements of this section without such authorized excuse as in this Act mentioned.

Authorised excuse for non-compliance with Provisions as to Return and Declaration respecting election expenses.

XXXIV. (1) Where the return and declarations respecting election expenses of a candidate at an election for a county or borough have not been transmitted as required by this Act, or being transmitted contain some error or false statement, then—

(a.) if the candidate applies to the High Court or an election court and shows that the failure to transmit such return and declarations, or any of them, or any part thereof, or any error or false statement therein, has arisen by reason of his illness, or of the absence, death, illness, or misconduct of his election agent or sub-agent or of any clerk or officer of such agent, or by reason of inadvertence or of any reasonable cause of a like nature, and not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the applicant, or,

(b.) if the election agent of the candidate applies to the High Court or an election court and shows that the failure to transmit the return and declarations which he was required to transmit, or any part thereof, or any error or false statement therein, arose by reason of his illness or of the death or illness of any prior election agent of the candidate, or of the absence, death, illness, or misconduct of any sub-agent, clerk, or officer of an election agent of the candidate, or by reason of inadvertence or of any reasonable cause of a like nature, and not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the applicant,

the court may, after such notice of the application in the said county or borough, and on production of such evidence of the grounds stated in the application, and of the good faith of the application, and otherwise, as to the court seems fit, make such order for allowing an authorised excuse for the failure to transmit such return and declaration, or for an error or false statement in such return and declaration, as to the court seems just.

(2.) Where it appears to the court that any person being or having been election agent or sub-agent has refused or failed to make such return or supply such particulars as will enable the candidate and his election agent respectively to comply with the provisions of this Act as to the return and declaration respecting election expenses, the court before making an order allowing the excuse as in this section mentioned shall order such person to attend before the court, and on his attendance shall, unless he shows cause to the contrary, order him to make the return and declaration, or to deliver a statement of the particulars required to be contained in the return, as to the court seem just, and to make or deliver the same within such time and to such person and in such manner as the court may direct, or may order him to be examined with respect to such particulars, and may in default of compliance with any such order order him to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

(3.) The order may make the allowance conditional upon the making of the return and declaration in a modified form or within an extended time, and upon the compliance with such other terms as to the court seem best calculated for carrying into effect the objects of this Act; and an order allowing an authorised excuse shall relieve the applicant for the order from any liability or consequences under this Act in respect of the matter excused by the order; and where it is proved by the candidate to the court that any act or omission of the election agent in relation to the return and declaration respecting election expenses was without the sanction or connivance of the candidate, and that the candidate took all reasonable means for preventing such act or omission, the court shall relieve the candidate from the consequences of such act or omission on the part of his election agent.

(4.) The date of the order, or if conditions and terms are to be complied with, the date at which the applicant fully complies with them, is referred to in this Act as the date of the allowance of the excuse.

Publication of Summary of Return of Election Expenses.

XXXV. (1) The returning officer at an election within ten days after he receives from the election agent of a candidate a return respecting election expenses shall publish a summary of the return in not less than two newspapers circulating in the county or borough for which the election was held, accompanied by a notice of the time and place at which the return and declarations (including the accompanying documents) can be inspected, and may charge the candidate in respect of such publication, and the amount of such charge shall be the sum allowed by the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.

(2.) The return and declarations (including the accompanying documents) sent to the returning officer by an election agent shall be kept at the office of the returning officer, or some convenient place appointed by him, and shall at all reasonable times during two years next after they are received by the returning officer be open to inspection by any person on payment of a fee of one shilling, and the returning officer shall on demand furnish copies thereof or any part thereof at the price of twopence for every seventy-two words. After the expiration of the said two years the returning officer may cause the said return and declarations, (including the accompanying documents,) to be destroyed, or, if the candidate or his election agent so require, shall return the same to the candidate.

DISQUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Prohibition of Persons Guilty of Corrupt or Illegal Practices, &c. from Voting.

XXXVI. Every person guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice or of illegal employment, payment, or hiring at an election is prohibited from voting at such election, and if any such person votes his vote shall be void.

Prohibition of Disqualified Persons from Voting.

XXXVII. Every person who, in consequence of conviction or of the report of any election court or election commissioners under this Act,

or under the Corrupt Practices (Municipal Elections) Act, 1872, or under Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or under any other Act for the time being in force relating to corrupt practices at an election for any public office, has become incapable of voting at any election, whether a parliamentary election or an election to any public office, is prohibited from voting at any such election, and his vote shall be void.

Hearing of Person before he is Reported Guilty of Corrupt or Illegal Practice, and Incapacity of Person Reported Guilty.

XXXVIII. (1.) Before a person, not being a party to an election petition nor a candidate on behalf of whom the seat is claimed by an election petition, is reported by an election court, and before any person is reported by election commissioners, to have been guilty, at an election, of any corrupt or illegal practice, the court or commissioners as the case may be, shall cause notice to be given to such person, and if he appears in pursuance of the notice, shall give him an opportunity of being heard by himself and of calling evidence in his defence to show why he should not be so reported.

(2.) Every person reported by election commissioners to have been guilty at an election of any corrupt or illegal practice may appeal against such report to the next court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery held in and for the county or place in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and such court may hear and determine the appeal; and subject to rules of court such appeal may be brought, heard, and determined in like manner as if the court were a court of quarter sessions and the said commissioners were a court of summary jurisdiction, and the person so reported had been convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction for an offence under this Act, and notice of every such appeal shall be given to the Director of Public Prosecutions in the manner and within the time directed by rules of court, and subject to such rules then within three days after the appeal is brought.

(3.) Where it appears to the Lord Chancellor that appeals under this section are interfering or are likely to interfere with the ordinary business transacted before any courts of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, he may direct that the said appeals, or any of them, shall be heard by the judges for the time being on the rota for election petitions, and in such cases one of such judges shall proceed to the county or place in which the offences are alleged to have been committed, and shall there hear and determine the appeals in like manner as if such judge were a court of oyer and terminer.

(4.) The provisions of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, with respect to the reception and powers of and attendance on an election court, and to the expenses of an election court, and of receiving and accommodating an election court, shall apply as if such judge were an election court.

(5.) Every person who after the commencement of this Act is reported by an election court or election commissioners to have been guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice at an election, shall, whether he obtained a certificate of indemnity or not, be subject to the same incapacity as he would be subject to if he had at the date of such election been convicted of the offence of which he is reported to have

been guilty; Provided that a report of any election commissioners inquiring into an election for a county or borough shall not avoid the election of any candidate who has been declared by an election court on the trial of a petition respecting such election to have been duly elected at such election or render him incapable of sitting in the House of Commons for the said county or borough during the Parliament for which he was elected.

(6.) Where a person who is a justice of the peace is reported by any election court or election commissioners to have been guilty of any corrupt practice in reference to an election, whether he has obtained a certificate of indemnity or not, it shall be the duty of the Director of public prosecutions to report the case to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with such evidence as may have been given of such corrupt practice, and where any such person acts as a justice of the peace by virtue of his being, or having been, mayor of a borough, the Lord High Chancellor shall have the same power to remove such person from being a justice of the peace as if he was named in a commission of the peace.

(7.) Where a person who is a barrister or a solicitor, or who belongs to any profession the admission to which is regulated by law, is reported by an election court or election commissioners to have been guilty of any corrupt practice in reference to an election, whether such person has obtained a certificate of indemnity or not, it shall be the duty of the director of public prosecutions to bring the matter before the Inn of Court, High Court, or tribunal having power to take cognizance of any misconduct of such person in his profession, and such Inn of Court High Court, or tribunal may deal with such person in like manner as if such corrupt practice were misconduct by such person in his profession.

(8.) With respect to a person holding a license or certificate under the Licensing Acts (in this section referred to as a licensed person) the following provisions shall have effect:

(a.) If it appears to the court by which any licensed person is convicted of the offence of bribery or treating that such offence was committed on his licensed premises, the court shall direct such conviction to be entered in the proper register of licenses.

(b.) If it appears to an election court or election commissioners that a licensed person has knowingly suffered any bribery or treating in reference to any election to take place upon his licensed premises, such court or commissioners (subject to the provisions of this Act as to a person having an opportunity of being heard by himself and producing evidence before being reported) shall report the same; and whether such person obtained a certificate of indemnity or not it shall be the duty of the director of public prosecutions to bring such report before the licensing justices from whom or on whose certificate the licensed person obtained his license, and such licensing justices shall cause such report to be entered in the proper register of licenses.

(c.) Where an entry is made in the register of licenses of any such conviction of or report respecting any licensed person as above in this section mentioned, it shall be taken into considera-

tion by the licensing justices in determining whether they will or will not grant to such persons the renewal of his license or certificate, and may be a ground, if the justices think fit, for refusing such renewal.

(9.) Where the evidence showing any corrupt practice to have been committed by a justice of the peace, barrister, solicitor, or other professional person, or any licensed person, was given before election commissioners, those commissioners shall report the case to the director of public prosecutions, with such information as is necessary or proper for enabling him to act under this section.

(10.) This section shall apply to an election court under this Act, or under Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the expression election shall be construed accordingly.

List in Register of Voters of Persons Incapacitated for Voting by Corrupt or Illegal Practices.

XXXIX. (1.) The registration officer in every county and borough shall annually make out a list containing the names and description of all persons who, though otherwise qualified to vote at a parliamentary election for such county or borough respectively, are not capable of voting by reason of having after the commencement of this Act been found guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice on conviction or by the report of any election court or election commissioners whether under this Act, or under Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or under any other Act for the time being in force relating to a parliamentary election or an election to any public office; and such officer shall state in the list (in this Act referred to as the corrupt and illegal practices list), the offence of which each person has been found guilty.

(2.) For the purpose of making out such list he shall examine the report of any election court or election commissioners who have respectively tried an election petition or inquired into an election where the election (whether a parliamentary election or an election to any public office) was held in any of the following places; that is to say,

(a.) if he is the registration officer of a county, in that county, or in any borough in that county; and

(b.) if he is the registration officer of a borough, in the county in which such borough is situate, or in any borough in that county.

(3.) The registration officer shall send the list to the overseers of every parish within his county or borough, together with his precept, and the overseers shall publish the list together with the list of voters, and shall also, in the case of every person in the corrupt and illegal practices list, omit his name from the list of persons entitled to vote, or, as circumstances require, add 'objected' before his name in the list of claimants or copy of the register published by them, in like manner as is required by law in any other cases of disqualification.

(4.) Any person named in the corrupt and illegal practices list may claim to have his name omitted therefrom, and any person entitled to object to any list of voters for the county or borough may object to the omission of the name of any person from such list. Such claims and objections shall be sent in within the same time and be dealt with in like manner, and any such objection shall be served on the person

referred to therein in like manner, as nearly as circumstances admit, as other claims and objections under the enactments relating to the registration of parliamentary electors.

(5.) The revising barrister shall determine such claims and objections and shall revise such list in like manner as nearly as circumstances admit as in the case of other claims and objections and of any list of voters.

(6.) Where it appears to the revising barrister that a person not named in the corrupt and illegal practices list is subject to have his name inserted in such list, he shall (whether an objection to the omission of such name from the list has or has not been made, but) after giving such person an opportunity of making a statement to show cause to the contrary, insert his name in such list and expunge his name from any list of voters.

(7.) A revising barrister in acting under this section shall determine only whether a person is incapacitated by conviction or by the report of any election court or election commissioners, and shall not determine whether a person has or not been guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice.

(8.) The corrupt and illegal practices list shall be appended to the register of electors, and shall be printed and published therewith wherever the same is printed or published.

PROCEEDINGS ON ELECTION PETITION.

Time for Presentation of Election Petitions alleging Illegal Practice.

XL. (1.) Where an election petition questions the return or the election upon an allegation of an illegal practice, then notwithstanding anything in the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, such petition, so far as respects such illegal practice, may be presented within the time following; (that is to say),

(a.) At any time before the expiration of fourteen days after the day on which the returning officer receives the return and declarations respecting election expenses by the member to whose election the petition relates and his election agent.

(b.) If the election petition specifically alleges a payment of money, or some other act to have been made or done since the said day by the member or an agent of the member, or with the privity of the member or his election agent in pursuance or in furtherance of the illegal practice alleged in the petition, the petition may be presented at any time within twenty-eight days after the date of such payment or other act.

(2.) Any election petition presented within the time limited by the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, may for the purpose of questioning the return or the election upon an allegation of an illegal practice be amended with the leave of the High Court within the time within which a petition questioning the return upon the allegation of that illegal practice can under this section be presented.

(3.) This section shall apply in the case of an offence relating to the return and declarations respecting election expenses in like manner as if it were an illegal practice, and also shall apply notwithstanding-

standing that the act constituting the alleged illegal practice amounted to a corrupt practice.

(4.) For the purpose of this section—

- (a.) where the return and declarations are received on different days, the day on which the last of them is received, and
- (b.) where there is an authorised excuse for failing to make and transmit the return and declarations respecting election expenses, the date of the allowance of the excuse, or if there was a failure as regards two or more of them, and the excuse was allowed at different times, the date of the allowance of the last excuse,

shall be substituted for the day on which the return and declarations are received by the returning officer.

(5.) For the purposes of this section, time shall be reckoned in like manner as it is reckoned for the purposes of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

Withdrawal of Election Petition.

XLI. (1.) Before leave for the withdrawal of an election petition is granted, there shall be produced affidavits by all the parties to the petition and their solicitors, and by the election agents of all of the said parties who were candidates at the election, but the High Court may on cause shown dispense with the affidavit of any particular person if it seems to the court on special grounds to be just so to do.

(2.) Each affidavit shall state that, to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, no agreement or terms of any kind whatsoever has or have been made, and no undertaking has been entered into, in relation to the withdrawal of the petition; but if any lawful agreement has been made with respect to the withdrawal of the petition, the affidavit shall set forth that agreement, and shall make the foregoing statement subject to what appears from the affidavit.

(3.) The affidavit of the applicant and his solicitor shall further state the ground on which the petition is sought to be withdrawn.

(4.) If any person makes any agreement or terms, or enters into any undertaking, in relation to the withdrawal of an election petition, and such agreement, terms, or undertaking is or are for the withdrawal of the election petition in consideration of any payment, or in consideration that the seat shall at any time be vacated, or in consideration of the withdrawal of any other election petition or is or are (whether lawful or unlawful) not mentioned in the aforesaid affidavits, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, and to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

(5.) Copies of the said affidavits shall be delivered to the director of public prosecutions a reasonable time before the application for the withdrawal is heard, and the court may hear the director of public prosecutions or his assistant or other representative (appointed with the approval of the Attorney-General), in opposition to the allowance of the withdrawal of the petition, and shall have power to receive the evidence on oath of any person or persons whose evidence the director of public prosecutions or his assistant, or other representative, may consider material.

(6.) Where in the opinion of the court the proposed withdrawal of a petition was the result of any agreement, terms, or undertaking prohibited by this section, the court shall have the same power with respect to the security as under section thirty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, where the withdrawal is induced by a corrupt consideration.

(7.) In every case of the withdrawal of an election petition the court shall report to the speaker whether, in the opinion of such court, the withdrawal of such petition was the result of any agreement, terms, or undertaking, or was in consideration of any payment, or in consideration that the seat should at any time be vacated, or in consideration of the withdrawal of any other election petition, or for any other consideration, and if so, shall state the circumstances attending the withdrawal.

(8.) Where more than one solicitor is concerned for the petitioner or respondent, whether as agent for another solicitor or otherwise, the affidavit shall be made by all such solicitors.

(9.) Where a person not a solicitor is lawfully acting as agent in the case of an election petition, that agent shall be deemed to be a solicitor for the purpose of making an affidavit in pursuance of this section.

Continuation of Trial of Election Petition.

XLII. The trial of every election petition so far as is practicable, consistently with the interests of justice in respect of such trial, shall be continued de die in diem on every lawful day until its conclusion, and in case the rota of judges for the year shall expire before the conclusion of the trial, or of all the proceedings in relation or incidental to the petition, the authority of the said judges shall continue for the purpose of the said trial and proceedings.

Attendance of Director of Public Prosecutions on Trial of Election Petition, and Prosecution by him of Offenders.

XLIII. (1.) On every trial of an election petition the director of public prosecutions shall by himself or by his assistant, or by such representative as herein after mentioned, attend at the trial, and it shall be the duty of such director to obey any directions given to him by the election court with respect to the summoning and examination of any witness to give evidence on such trial, and with respect to the prosecution by him of offenders, and with respect to any person to whom notice is given to attend with a view to report him as guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice.

(2.) It shall also be the duty of such director, without any direction from the election court, if it appears to him that any person is able to give material evidence as to the subject of the trial, to cause such person to attend the trial, and with the leave of the court to examine such person as a witness.

(3.) It shall also be the duty of the said director, without any direction from the election court, if it appears to him that any person who has not received a certificate of indemnity has been guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice, to prosecute such person for the offence before the said court, or if he thinks it expedient in the interests of justice before any other competent court.

(4.) Where a person is prosecuted before an election court for any corrupt or illegal practice, and such person appears before the court, the court shall proceed to try him summarily for the said offence, and such person, if convicted thereof upon such trial, shall be subject to the same incapacities as he is rendered subject to under this Act upon conviction, whether on indictment or in any other proceeding for the said offence; and further, may be adjudged by the court, if the offence is a corrupt practice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, and if the offence is an illegal practice, to pay such fine as is fixed by this Act for the offence.

Provided that, in the case of a corrupt practice, the court before proceeding to try summarily any person, shall give such person the option of being tried by a jury.

(5.) Where a person is so prosecuted for any such offence, and either he elects to be tried by a jury or he does not appear before the court, or the court thinks it in the interests of justice expedient that he should be tried before some other court, the court, if of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to put the said person upon his trial for the offence, shall order such person to be prosecuted on indictment or before a court of summary jurisdiction, as the case may require, for the said offence; and in either case may order him to be prosecuted before such court as may be named in the order; and for all purposes preliminary and of and incidental to such prosecution the offence shall be deemed to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the court so named.

(6.) Upon such order being made,

(a) if the accused person is present before the court, and the offence is an indictable offence, the court shall commit him to take his trial, or cause him to give bail to appear and take his trial for the said offence; and

(b.) if the accused person is present before the court, and the offence is not an indictable offence, the court shall order him to be brought before the court of summary jurisdiction before whom he is to be prosecuted, or cause him to give bail to appear before that court; and

(c.) if the accused person is not present before the court, the court shall as circumstances require issue a summons for his attendance, or a warrant to apprehend him and bring him, before a court of summary jurisdiction, and that court, if the offence is an indictable offence, shall, on proof only of the summons or warrant and the identity of the accused, commit him to take his trial, or cause him to give bail to appear and take his trial for the said offence, or if the offence is punishable on summary conviction, shall proceed to hear the case, or if such court be not the court before whom he is directed to be prosecuted, shall order him to be brought before that court.

(7.) The director of public prosecutions may nominate, with the approval of the Attorney-General, a barrister or solicitor of not less than ten years standing to be his representative for the purpose of this section, and that representative shall receive such remuneration as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may approve. There shall be

allowed to the director and his assistant or representative, for the purposes of this section, such allowance for expenses as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may approve.

(8.) The costs incurred in defraying the expenses of the director of public prosecutions under this section (including the remuneration of his representative) shall, in the first instance, be paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and so far as they are not in the case of any prosecution paid by the defendant shall be deemed to be expenses of the election court; but if for any reasonable cause it seems just to the court so to do, the court shall order all or part of the said costs to be repaid to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by the parties to the petition, or such of them as the court may direct.

Power to Election Court to order Payment by County or Borough or Individual of Costs of Election Petition.

XLIV. (1.) Where upon the trial of an election petition respecting an election for a county or borough it appears to the election court that a corrupt practice has not been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by or with the knowledge and consent of the respondent to the petition, and that such respondent took all reasonable means to prevent corrupt practices being committed on his behalf, the court may make one or more orders with respect to the payment either of the whole or such part of the costs of the petition as the court may think right as follows;

(a.) if it appears to the court that corrupt practices extensively prevailed in reference to the said election, the court may order the whole or part of the costs to be paid by the county or borough; and

(b.) if it appears to the court that any person or persons is or are proved, whether by providing money or otherwise, to have been extensively engaged in corrupt practices, or to have encouraged or promoted extensive corrupt practices in reference to such election, the court may, after giving such person or persons an opportunity of being heard by counsel or solicitor and examining and cross-examining witnesses to show cause why the order should not be made, order the whole or part of the costs to be paid by that person, or those persons or any of them, and may order that if the costs cannot be recovered from one or more of such persons they shall be paid by some other of such persons or by either of the parties to the petition.

(2.) Where any person appears to the court to have been guilty of the offence of a corrupt or illegal practice, the court may, after giving such person an opportunity of making a statement to show why the order should not be made, order the whole or any part of the costs of or incidental to any proceeding before the court in relation to the said offence or to the said person to be paid by the said person.

(3.) The rules and regulations of the Supreme Court of Judicature with respect to costs to be allowed in actions, causes, and matters in the High Court shall in principle and so far as practicable apply to the costs of petition and other proceedings under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and under this Act, and the taxing officer shall not allow any

costs, charges, or expenses on a higher scale than would be allowed in any action, cause, or matter in the High Court on the higher scale, as between solicitor and client.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inquiry by Director of Public Prosecutions into Alleged Corrupt or Illegal Practices.

XLV. Where information is given to the director of public prosecutions that any corrupt or illegal practices have prevailed in reference to any election, it shall be his duty, subject to the regulations under the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879, to make such inquiries and institute such prosecutions as the circumstances of the case appear to him to require.

Removal of Incapacity on proof that it was procured by Perjury.

XLVI. Where a person has, either before or after the commencement of this Act, become subject to any incapacity under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts or this Act by reason of a conviction or of a report of any election court or election commissioners, and any witness who gave evidence against such incapacitated person upon the proceeding for such conviction or report is convicted of perjury in respect of that evidence, the incapacitated person may apply to the High Court, and the Court, if satisfied that the conviction or report so far as respects such person was based upon perjury, may order that such incapacity shall thenceforth cease, and the same shall cease accordingly.

Amendment of Law as to Polling Districts and Polling Places.

XLVII. (1.) Every county shall be divided into polling districts, and a polling place shall be assigned to each district in such manner that, so far as is reasonably practicable, every elector resident in the county shall have his polling place within a distance not exceeding three miles from his residence, so nevertheless that a polling district need not in any case be constituted containing less than one hundred electors.

(2.) In every county the local authority who have power to divide that county into polling districts shall from time to time divide the county into polling districts, and assign polling places to those districts, and alter those districts and polling places in such manner as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect this section.

(3.) The power of dividing a borough into polling districts vested in a local authority by the representation of the People Act, 1867, and the enactments amending the same, may be exercised by such local authority from time to time, and as often as the authority think fit, and the said power shall be deemed to include the power of altering any polling district, and the said local authority shall from time to time, where necessary for the purpose of carrying this section into effect, divide the borough into polling districts in such manner that—

(a.) Every elector resident in the borough, if other than one herein-after mentioned, shall be enabled to poll within a distance not exceeding one mile from his residence, so nevertheless that

a polling district need not be constituted containing less than three hundred electors; and

(b.) Every elector resident in the boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury, shall be enabled to poll within a distance not exceeding three miles from his residence, so nevertheless that a polling district need not be constituted containing less than one hundred electors.

(4.) So much of section five of the Ballot Act, 1872, and the enactment amending the same as in force and is not repealed by this Act, shall apply as if the same were incorporated in this section.

(5.) The expenses incurred by the local authority of a county or borough under this or any other Act in dividing their county or borough into polling districts, and, in the case of a county, assigning polling places to such districts, and in altering any such districts or polling places, shall be defrayed in like manner as if they were expenses incurred by the registration officer in the execution of the enactments respecting the registration of electors in such county or borough, and those enactments, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall apply accordingly.

Conveyance of Voters by Sea in Certain Cases.

XLVIII. Where the nature of a county is such that any electors residing therein are unable at an election for such county to reach their polling place without crossing the sea or a branch or arm thereof, this Act shall not prevent the provisions of means for conveying such electors by sea to their polling place, and the amount of payment for such means of conveyance may be in addition to the maximum amount of expenses allowed by this Act.

Election Commissioners not to Inquire into Elections before the Passing of this Act.

XLIX. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act 15 and 16 Vict. cap. 57, or any amendment thereof, in any case where, after the passing of this Act, any commissioners have been appointed, on a joint address of both Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in any election, the said commissioners shall not make inquiries concerning any election that shall have taken place prior to the passing of this Act, and no witness called before such commissioners, or at any election petition after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to be asked or bound to answer any question for the purpose of proving the commission of any corrupt practice at or in relation to any election prior to the passing of this Act: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings that shall be pending at the time of such passing 25th August 1889.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Trial in Central Criminal Court of Indictment for Corrupt Practice at instance of Attorney-General.

L. Where an indictment as defined by this Act for any offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts or this Act is instituted in the High Court or is removed into the High Court by a writ of certiorari

issued at the instance of the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General suggests on the part of the Crown that it is expedient for the purposes of justice that the indictment should be tried in the Central Criminal Court, or if a special jury is ordered, that it should be tried before a judge and jury at the Royal Courts of Justice, the High Court may, if it think fit, order that such indictment shall be so tried upon such terms as the Court may think just, and the High Court may make such orders as appear to the Court necessary or proper for carrying into effect the order for such trial.

Limitation of Time for Prosecution of Offence.

LII. (1.) A proceeding against a person in respect of the offence of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts or this Act shall be commenced within one year after the offence was committed, or if it was committed in reference to an election with respect to which an inquiry is held by election commissioners shall be commenced within one year after the offence was committed, or within three months after the report of such commissioners is made, whichever period last expires, so that it be commenced within two years after the offence was committed, and the time so limited by this section shall, in the case of any proceeding under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts for any such offence, whether before an election court or otherwise, be substituted for any limitation of time contained in the last-mentioned Acts.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the issue of a summons, warrant, writ, or other process shall be deemed to be a commencement of a proceeding, where the service or execution of the same on or against the alleged offender is prevented by the absconding or concealment or act of the alleged offender, but save as aforesaid the service or execution of the same on or against the alleged offender, and not the issue thereof, shall be deemed to be the commencement of the proceeding.

Persons charged with Corrupt Practice may be found Guilty of Illegal Practice.

LIII. Any person charged with a corrupt practice may, if the circumstances warrant such finding, be found guilty of an illegal practice, (which offence shall for that purpose be an indictable offence,) and any person charged with an illegal practice may be found guilty of that offence, notwithstanding that the act constituting the offence amounted to a corrupt practice, and a person charged with illegal payment, employment, or hiring, may be found guilty of that offence, notwithstanding that the act constituting the offence amounted to a corrupt or illegal practice.

Application of Enactments of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102 and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29, relating to Prosecutions for Bribery.

LIII. (1.) Sections ten, twelve, and thirteen of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, and section six of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1868 (which relate to prosecutions for bribery and other offences under those Acts), shall extend to any prosecution on indictment for the offence of any corrupt practice within the meaning of this Act, and to any

action for any pecuniary forfeiture for an offence under this Act, in like manner as if such offence were bribery within the meaning of those Acts, and such indictment or action were the indictment or action in those sections mentioned, and an order under the said section ten may be made on the defendant; but the director of public prosecutions or any person instituting any prosecution in his behalf or by direction of an election court shall not be deemed to be a private prosecutor, nor required under the said sections to give any security.

(2.) On any prosecution under this Act, whether on indictment or summarily, and whether before an election court or otherwise, and in any action for a pecuniary forfeiture under this Act, the person prosecuted or sued, and the husband or wife of such person, may, if he or she think fit, be examined as an ordinary witness in the case.

(3.) On any such prosecution or action as aforesaid it shall be sufficient to allege that the person charged was guilty of an illegal practice, payment, employment, or hiring within the meaning of this Act, as the case may be, and the certificate of the returning officer at an election that the election mentioned in the certificate was duly held, and that the person named in the certificate was a candidate at such election, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated.

Prosecutions on Summary Conviction, and Appeal to Quarter Sessions.

LIV. (1.) All offences under this Act punishable on summary conviction may be prosecuted in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

(2.) A person aggrieved by a conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction for an offence under this Act, may appeal to general or quarter sessions against such conviction.

Application of Summary Jurisdiction and Indictable Offences Acts to Proceedings before Election Courts.

LV. (1.) Except that nothing in this Act shall authorise any appeal against a summary conviction by an election court, the Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply to the prosecution of an offence summarily before an election court, in like manner as if it were an offence punishable only on summary conviction, and accordingly the attendance of any person may be enforced, the case heard and determined and any summary conviction by such court be carried into effect and enforced, and the costs thereof paid, and the record thereof dealt with under those Acts in like manner as if the court were a petty sessional court for the county or place in which such conviction took place.

(2.) The enactments relating to charges before justices against persons for indictable offences shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply to every case where an election court orders a person to be prosecuted on indictment in like manner as if the court were a justice of the peace.

Exercise of Jurisdiction of High Court, and making of Rules of Court.

LVI. (1.) Subject to any rules of court, any jurisdiction vested by this Act in the High Court may, so far as it relates to indictments or

other criminal proceedings, be exercised by any judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and in other respects may either be exercised by one of the judges for the time being on the rota for the trial of election petitions, sitting either in court or at chambers, or may be exercised by a master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in manner directed by and subject to an appeal to the said judges:

Provided that a master shall not exercise jurisdiction in the case either of an order declaring any act or omission to be an exception from the provisions of this Act with respect to illegal practices, payments, employments, or hirings, or of an order allowing an excuse in relation to a return or declaration respecting election expenses.

(2.) Rules of court may from time to time be made, revoked, and altered for the purposes of this Act, and of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and the Acts amending the same, by the same authority by whom rules of court for procedure and practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature can for the time being be made.

Director of Public Prosecutions and Expenses of Prosecutions.

LVII. (1.) The director of public prosecutions in performing any duty under this Act shall act in accordance with the regulations under the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1870, and subject thereto in accordance with the directions (if any) given to him by the Attorney General; and any assistant or representative of the director of public prosecutions in performing any duty under this Act shall act in accordance with the said regulations and directions, if any, and with the directions given to him by the director of public prosecutions.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the costs of any prosecution on indictment for an offence punishable under this Act, whether by the director of public prosecutions or his representative or by any other person, shall, so far as they are not paid by the defendant, be paid in like manner as costs in the case of a prosecution for felony are paid.

Recovery of Costs payable by County or Borough or by Person.

LVIII. (1.) Where any costs or other sums (not being costs of a prosecution on indictment) are, under an order of an election court, or otherwise under this Act, to be paid by a county or borough, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall pay those costs or sums, and obtain repayment of the amount so paid, in like manner as if such costs and sums were expenses of election commissioners paid by them, and the Election Commissioners Expenses Acts, 1869 and 1871, shall apply accordingly as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the above mentioned costs and sums.

(2.) Where any costs or other sums are, under the order of an election court or otherwise under this Act, to be paid by any person, those costs shall be a simple contract debt due from such person to the person or persons to whom they are to be paid, and if payable to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be a debt to Her Majesty, and in either case may be recovered accordingly.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS, DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, AND REPEAL.

Obligation of Witness to Answer, and Certificate of Indemnity.

LIX. (1.) A person who is called as a witness respecting an election before any election court shall not be excused from answering any question relating to any offence at or connected with such election, on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate or tend to criminate himself or on the ground of privilege;

Provided that—

(a.) a witness who answers truly all questions which he is required by the election court to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of a member of the court stating that such witness has so answered: and

(b.) an answer by a person to a question put by or before any election court shall not, except in the case of any criminal proceeding for perjury in respect of such evidence, be in any proceeding, civil or criminal, admissible in evidence against him:

(2.) Where a person has received such a certificate of indemnity in relation to an election, and any legal proceeding is at any time instituted against him for any offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts or this Act committed by him previously to the date of the certificate at or in relation to the said election, the court having cognisance of the case shall on proof of the certificate stay the proceeding, and may in their discretion award to the said person such costs as he may have been put to in the proceeding.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall be taken to relieve a person receiving a certificate of indemnity from any incapacity under this Act or from any proceeding to enforce such incapacity (other than a criminal prosecution).

(4.) This section shall apply in the case of a witness before any election commissioners, in like manner as if the expression "election court" in this section included election commissioners.

(5.) Where a solicitor or person lawfully acting as agent for any party to an election petition respecting any election for a county or borough has not taken any part or been concerned in such election, the election commissioners inquiring into such election shall not be entitled to examine such solicitor or agent respecting matters which came to his knowledge by reason only of his being concerned as solicitor or agent for a party to such petition.

Submission of Report of Election Court or Commissions to Attorney-General.

LX. An election court or election commissioners, when reporting that certain persons have been guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice, shall report whether those persons have or not been furnished with certificates of indemnity; and such report shall be laid before the Attorney-General (accompanied in the case of the commissioners with the evidence on which such report was based) with a view to his instituting or directing a prosecution against such persons as have not

received certificates of indemnity, if the evidence should, in his opinion, be sufficient to support a prosecution.

Breach of Duty by Officer.

LXI. (1) Section eleven of the Ballot Act, 1872, shall apply to a returning officer or presiding officer or clerk who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or wilful act or omission in contravention of this Act in like manner as if the same were in contravention of the Ballot Act, 1872.

(2.) Section ninety-seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, shall apply to every registration officer who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or wilful act of commission or omission contrary to this Act in like manner as if the same were contrary to the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

Publication and Service of Notices.

LXII. (1.) Any public notice required to be given by the returning officer under this Act shall be given in the manner in which he is directed by the Ballot Act, 1872, to give a public notice.

(2.) Where any summons, notice, or document is required to be served on any person with reference to any proceeding respecting an election for a county or borough, whether for the purpose of causing him to appear before the High Court or any election court, or election commissioners, or otherwise, or for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of making a statement, or showing cause, or being heard by himself, before any court or commissioners, for any purpose of this Act, such summons, notice, or document may be served either by delivering the same to such person, or by leaving the same at, or sending the same by post by a registered letter to, his last known place of abode in the said county or borough, or if the proceeding is before any court or commissioners, in such other manner as the court or commissioners may direct, and in proving such service by post it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was prepaid, properly addressed, and registered with the post office.

(3.) In the form of notice of a parliamentary election set forth in the Second Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, the words "or any illegal practice" shall be inserted after the words "or other corrupt practices," and the words the "Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883," shall be inserted after the words "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

Definition of Candidate, and Saving for Persons Nominated without Consent.

LXIII. (1.) In the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts, as amended by this Act, the expression "candidate at an election" and the expression "candidate" respectively mean, unless the context otherwise requires, any person elected to serve in Parliament at such election, and any person who is nominated as a candidate at such election, or is declared by himself or by others to be a candidate, on or after the day of the issue of the writ for such election, or after the dissolution or vacancy in consequence of which such writ has been issued :

(2.) Provided that where a person has been nominated as a candidate candidate or declared to be a candidate by others, then—

- (a.) If he was so nominated or declared without his consent, nothing in this Act shall be construed to impose any liability on such person, unless he has afterwards given his assent to such nomination or declaration or has been elected; and
- (b.) If he was so nominated or declared, either without his consent or in his absence and he takes no part in the election, he may, if he thinks fit, make the declaration respecting election expenses contained in the second part of the second Schedule to this Act, and the election agent shall, so far as circumstances admit, comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election in like manner as if the candidate had been nominated or declared with his consent.

General Interpretation of Terms.

LXIV. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "election" means the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament:

The expression "election petition" means a petition presented in pursuance of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, as amended by this Act:

The expression "election court" means the judges presiding at the trial of an election petition, or, if the matter comes before the High Court, that Court:

The expression "Election Commissioners" means commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Election Commissioners Act, 1852, and the enactments amending the same:

The expression "High Court" means Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England:

The expressions "court of summary jurisdiction," "petty sessional court," and "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" have the same meaning as in the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879:

The expression "the Attorney-General" includes the Solicitor-General in cases where the office of the Attorney-General is vacant or the Attorney-General is interested or otherwise unable to act:

The expression "registration officer" means the clerk of the peace in a county, and the town clerk in a borough, as respectively defined by the enactments relating to the registration of parliamentary electors:

The expression "elector" means any person whose name is for the time being on the register roll or book containing the names of the persons entitled to vote at the election with reference to which the expression is used:

The expression "register of electors" means the said register roll or book.

The expression "polling agent" means an agent of the candidate appointed to attend at a polling station in pursuance of the

Ballot Act, 1872, or of the Acts therein referred to or amending the same:

The expression "person" includes an association or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and where any act is done by any such association or body, the members of such association or body who have taken part in the commission of such act shall be liable to any fine or punishment imposed for the same by this Act:

The expression "committee room" shall not include any house or room occupied by a candidate at an election as a dwelling by reason only of the candidate there transacting business with his agents in relation to such election; nor shall any room or building be deemed to be a committee room for the purposes of this Act by reason only of the candidate or any agent of the candidate addressing therein electors, committee-men, or others:

The expression "public office" means any office under the Crown or under the charter of a city or municipal borough or under the Acts relating to Municipal Corporations or to the Poor Law, or under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or under the Public Health Act, 1875, or under any Acts amending the above-mentioned Acts, or under any other Acts for the time being in force (whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act) relating to local government, whether the office is that of mayor, chairman, alderman, councillor, guardian, member of a board, commission, or other local authority in any county, city, borough, union, sanitary district, or other area, or is the office of clerk of the peace, town clerk, clerk or other officer under a council, board, commission, or other authority, or is any other office, to which a person is elected or appointed under any such charter or Act as above-mentioned, and includes any other municipal or parochial office; and the expressions "election," "election petition," "election court," and "register of electors," shall, where expressed to refer to an election for any such public office, be construed accordingly:

The expression "judicial office" includes the office of justice of the peace or revising barrister:

The expression "personal expenses" as used with respect to the expenditure of any candidate in relation to any election includes the reasonable travelling expenses of such candidate, and the reasonable expenses of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purposes of and in relation to such election:

The expression "indictment" includes information:

The expression "costs" includes costs, charges, and expenses:

The expression "payment" includes any pecuniary or other reward; and the expressions "pecuniary reward" and "money" shall be deemed to include any office, place, or employment, and any valuable security or other equivalent for money, and any valuable consideration, and expressions referring to money shall be construed accordingly:

The expression "Licensing Acts" means the Licensing Acts, 1872 to 1874:

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts.

Short Titles.

LXV. (1.) The enactments described in the Third Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to as the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts.

(2.) The Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to and may be cited respectively by the short titles in that behalf in that schedule mentioned.

(3.) This Act may be cited as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

(4.) This Act and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts may be cited together as the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts, 1854 to 1883.

Repeal of Acts.

LXVI. The Acts set forth in the Fifth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned, provided that this repeal or the expiration of any enactment not continued by this Act shall not revive any enactment which at the commencement of this Act is repealed, and shall not affect anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act, or any right acquired or accrued or any incapacity incurred before the commencement of this Act, and any person subject to any incapacity under any enactment hereby repealed or not continued shall continue subject thereto, and this Act shall apply to him as if he had become so subject in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

LXVII. This Act shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO SCOTLAND.

LXVIII. This Act shall apply to Scotland, with the following modifications:

(1.) The following expressions shall mean as follows:

The expression "misdemeanour" shall mean crime and offence:

The expression "indictment" shall include criminal letters:

The expression "solicitor" shall mean enrolled law agent:

The expression "revising barrister" shall mean sheriff:

The expression "barrister" shall mean advocate:

The expression "petty sessional court" shall mean sheriff court:

The expression "quarter sessions" shall mean the court of Justiciary:

The expression "registration officer" shall mean an assessor under the enactments relating to the registration of parliamentary voters:

The expression "municipal borough" shall include royal burgh and burgh of regality and burgh of barony:

The expression "Acts relating to municipal corporations" shall include the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, and any other Act relating to the constitution and government of burghs in Scotland:

The expression "mayor" shall mean provost or chief magistrate:

The expression "alderman" shall mean bailie:

The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" shall mean the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts 1864 and 1881 and any Acts amending the same.

(2) The provisions of this Act with respect to polling districts and the expenses of dividing a county or borough into polling districts shall not apply to Scotland.

(3.) The provisions respecting the attendance at the trial of an election petition of a representative of the director of public prosecutions shall not apply to Scotland, and in place thereof the following provisions shall have effect:

(a.) At the trial of every election petition in Scotland Her Majesty's advocate shall be represented by one of his deputes or by the procurator-fiscal of the sheriff court of the district who shall attend such trial as part of his official duty, and shall give all necessary assistance to the judge with respect to the citation of witnesses and recovery of documents:

b.) If the judge shall grant a warrant for the apprehension, commitment, or citation of any person suspected of being guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice, the case shall be reported to Her Majesty's advocate in order that such person may be brought to trial before the High Court of Justiciary or the sheriff, according to the nature of the case:

(c.) It shall be the duty of the advocate depute or, in his absence, the procurator-fiscal, if it appears to him that a corrupt or illegal practice within the meaning of this Act has been committed by any person who has not received a certificate of indemnity to report the case to Her Majesty's advocate in order to such person being brought to trial before the proper court, although no warrant may have been issued by the judge.

(4.) The jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice under this Act shall, in Scotland, be exercised by one of the Divisions of the Court of Session, or by a judge of the said court to whom the same may be remitted by such division, and subject to an appeal thereto, and the Court of Session shall have power to make Acts of sederunt for the purposes of this Act.

(5.) Court of Oyer and Terminer shall mean a circuit court of Justiciary, and the High Court of Justiciary shall have powers to make acts of adjournal regulating the procedure in appeals to the circuit court under this Act.

(6.) All offences under this Act punishable on summary conviction may be prosecuted in the sheriff court in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and all necessary jurisdictions are hereby conferred on sheriffs.

(7.) The authority given by this Act to the Director of public prosecutions in England shall in Scotland be exercised by Her Majesty's advocate, and the reference to the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879, shall not apply.

(8.) The expression "Licensing Acts" shall mean "the Public Houses Acts Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1862," and "The Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Act, 1876," and the Acts thereby amended and therein recited.

(9.) The expression "register of licenses" shall mean the register kept in pursuance of section twelve of the Act of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter fifty-eight.

(10.) The references to the Public Health Act, 1875, and to the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be construed to refer to the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and to the Elementary Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.

(11.) Any reference to the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Act, 1875, shall not apply.

(12.) The provision with respect to the registration officer sending the corrupt and illegal practices list to overseers and the dealing with such list by overseers shall not apply, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that the assessor shall in counties include the names of such persons in the list of persons who have become disqualified, and in boroughs shall omit the names of such persons from the list of persons entitled to vote.

(13.) The power given by this Act to the Lord Chancellor in England shall in Scotland except so far as relates to the justices of the peace be exercised by the Lord Justice General.

(14.) Any reference to the Attorney General shall refer to the Lord Advocate.

(15.) The provisions with respect to the removal of cases to the Central Criminal Court or to the trial of cases at the Royal Courts of Justice shall not apply.

(16.) Section thirty-eight of the County Voters Registration (Scotland) Act, 1861, shall be substituted for section ninety-seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1848, where reference is made to that section in this Act.

(17.) The provisions of this Act with regard to costs shall not apply to Scotland, and instead thereof the following provision shall have effect :

The costs of petitions and other proceedings under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," and under this Act, shall subject to any regulations which the Court of Sessions may make by act of sederunt, be taxed as nearly as possible according to the same principles as costs between agent and client are taxed in a cause in that court, and the auditor shall not allow any costs, charges, or expenses on a higher scale.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO IRELAND.

LXIX. This Act shall apply to Ireland, with the following modifications:

(1.) No person shall be tried for any offence against this Act

- under any of the provisions of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882."
- (2.) The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means, with reference to the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace and of the police in such district; and with reference to other parts of Ireland means the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Acts amending the said Act.
 - (3.) Section one hundred and three of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, shall be substituted for section ninety-seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, where reference is made to that section in this Act.
 - (4.) The provision with respect to the registration officer sending the corrupt and illegal practices list to overseers and the dealing with such list by overseers shall not apply, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that the registration officer shall, after making out such list, himself publish the same in the manner in which he publishes the lists referred to in the twenty-first and the thirty third sections of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine; and shall also in the case of every person in the corrupt and illegal practices list enter "objected to" against his name in the register and lists made out by such registration officer in like manner as he is by law required to do in other cases of disqualification.
 - (5.) The Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland shall be substituted for the Supreme Court of Judicature.
 - (6.) The High Court of Justice in Ireland shall be substituted for the High Court of Justice in England.
 - (7.) The Lord High Chancellor of Ireland shall be substituted for the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
 - (8.) The Attorney-General for Ireland shall be substituted for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the reference to the prosecution of the Offences Act, 1879, shall not apply.
 - (9.) The provisions of this Act relative to polling districts shall not apply to Ireland, but in the county or the town of Galway there shall be a polling station at Barna, and at such other places within the parliamentary borough of Galway as the town commissioners may appoint.
 - (10.) Any reference to Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, shall be construed to refer to the Corrupt Practices (Municipal Elections) Act 1872,
 - (11.) Any reference to the Licensing Acts shall be construed to refer to the Licensing Acts (Ireland), 1872-1874.
 - (12.) The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, shall be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875.
 - (13.) The provisions with respect to the removal of cases to the Central Criminal Court, or to the trial of cases at the Royal Courts of Justice, shall not apply to Ireland.

CONTINUANCE.

LXX. This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and no longer, unless continued by Parliament; and such of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts as are referred to in Part One of the Third Schedule to this Act shall continue in force until the same day, and no longer, unless continued by Parliament.

S C H E D U L E S .

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.—PERSONS LEGALLY EMPLOYED FOR PAYMENT.

- (1.) One election agent and no more.
- (2.) In counties one deputy election agent (in this Act referred to as a sub-agent) to act within each polling district and no more.
- (3.) One polling agent in each polling station and no more.
- (4.) In a borough one clerk and one messenger, or if the number of electors in the borough exceeds five hundred, a number of clerks and messengers not exceeding in number one clerk and one messenger for every complete five hundred electors in the borough, and if there is a number of electors over and above any complete five hundred or complete five hundreds of electors, then one clerk and one messenger may be employed for such number, although not amounting to a complete five hundred.
- (5.) In a county for the central committee room one clerk and one messenger, or if the number of electors in the county exceeds five thousand, then a number of clerks and messengers not exceeding in number one clerk and one messenger for every complete five thousand electors in the county; and if there is a number of electors over and above any complete five thousand or complete five thousands of electors then one clerk and one messenger may be employed for such number, although not amounting to a complete five thousand.
- (6.) In a county a number of clerks and messengers not exceeding in number one clerk and one messenger for each polling district in the county, or where the number of electors in a polling district exceeds five hundred one clerk and one messenger for every complete five hundred electors in the polling district, and if there is a number of electors over and above any complete five hundred or complete five hundreds of electors, then one clerk and one messenger may be employed for such number, although not amounting to a complete five hundred: Provided always, that the number of clerks and messengers so allowed in any county may be employed in any polling district where their services may be required.
- (7.) Any such paid election agent, sub-agent, polling agent, clerk, and messenger may or may not be an elector but may not vote.
- (8.) In the case of the boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury, the provisions of this part of this schedule shall apply as if such borough were a county.

PART II.—LEGAL EXPENSES IN ADDITION TO EXPENSES UNDER PART I.

(1.) Sums paid to the returning officer for his charges not exceeding the amount authorised by the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.

(2.) The personal expenses of the candidate.

(3.) The expenses of printing, the expenses of advertising, and the expenses of publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices.

(4.) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams.

(5.) The expenses of holding public meetings.

(6.) In a borough the expenses of one committee room and if the number of electors in the borough exceeds five hundred then of a number of committee rooms not exceeding the number of one committee room for every complete five hundred electors in the borough, and if there is a number of electors over and above any complete five hundred or complete five hundreds of electors, then of one committee room for such number, although not amounting to a complete five hundred.

(7.) In a county the expenses of a central committee room, and in addition of a number of committee rooms not exceeding in number one committee room for each polling district in the county, and where the number of electors in a polling district exceeds five hundred one additional committee room may be hired for every complete five hundred electors in such polling district over and above the first five hundred.

PART III.—MAXIMUM FOR MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Expenses in respect of miscellaneous matters other than those mentioned in Part I. and Part II. of this schedule not exceeding in the whole the maximum amount of two hundred pounds, so nevertheless that such expenses are not incurred in respect of any matter or in any manner constituting an offence under this or any other Act, or in respect of any matter or thing, payment for which is expressly prohibited by this or any other Act.

PART IV.—MAXIMUM SCALE.

(1.) In a borough the expenses mentioned above in Parts I., II., and III. of this schedule, other than personal expenses and sums paid to the returning officer for his charges, shall not exceed in the whole the maximum amount in the scale following.

If the number of electors

on the register—	The maximum amount shall be—
Does not exceed 2,000	£350.
Exceeds 2,000	£380., and an additional £30 for every complete 1,000 electors above 2,000

Provided that in Ireland if the number

of electors on the register—	The maximum amount shall be—
Does not exceed 500	£200.
Exceeds 500, but does not exceed 1,000	£250.
Exceeds 1,000, but does not exceed 1,500	£275.

(2.) In a county the expenses mentioned above in Parts I., II., and III. of this schedule, other than personal expenses and sums paid to the returning officer for his charges, shall not exceed in the whole the maximum amount in the scale following:

If the number of electors

on the register—	The maximum amount shall be—
Does not exceed 2,000 -	£650 in England and Scotland, and £500 in Ireland.
Exceeds 2,000 - -	£710 in England and Scotland, and £540 in Ireland; and an additional £60 in England and Scotland, and £40 in Ireland, for every complete 1,000 electors above 2,000.

PART V.—GENERAL.

(1.) In the case of the boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury, the provisions of Parts II., III., and IV. of this schedule shall apply as if such borough were a county.

(2.) For the purposes of this schedule the number of electors shall be taken according to the enumeration of the electors in the register of electors.

(3.) Where there are two or more joint candidates at an election the maximum amount of expenses mentioned in Parts III. and IV. of this schedule shall, for each of such joint candidates, be reduced by one-fourth, or if there are more than two joint candidates by one third.

(4.) Where the same election agent is appointed by or on behalf of two or more candidates at an election, or where two or more candidates, by themselves or any agent or agents, hire or use the same committee rooms for such election, or employ or use the services of the same sub-agents, clerks, messengers, or polling agents at such election, or publish a joint address or joint circular or notice at such election, those candidates shall be deemed for the purposes of this enactment to be joint candidates at such election.

Provided that—

(a.) The employment and use of the same committee room, sub-agent, clerk, messenger, or polling agent, if accidental or casual, or of a trivial and unimportant character, shall not be deemed of itself to constitute persons joint candidates.

(b.) Nothing in this enactment shall prevent candidates from ceasing to be joint candidates.

(c.) Where any excess of expenses above the maximum allowed for one of two or more joint candidates has arisen owing to his having ceased to be a joint candidate, or to his having become a joint candidate after having begun to conduct his election as a separate candidate, and such ceasing or beginning was in good faith, and such excess is not more than under the circumstances is reasonable, and the total expenses of such candidate do not exceed the maximum amount allowed for a separate candidate, such excess shall be deemed to have arisen from a

reasonable cause within the meaning of the enactments respecting the allowance by the High Court or election court of an exception from the provisions of this Act which would otherwise make an act an illegal practice, and the candidate and his election agent may be relieved accordingly from the consequences of having incurred such excess of expenses.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.—FORM OF DECLARATION AS TO EXPENSES.

Form for Candidate.

I , having been a candidate at the election for the county [or borough] of on the day of , do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have examined the return of election expenses [about to be] transmitted by my election agent [or if the candidate is his own election agent, "by me"] to the returning officer at the said election, a copy of which is now shown to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief that return is correct;

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that, except as appears from that return, I have not, and to the best of my knowledge and belief no person, nor any club, society, or association, has, on my behalf, made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election ;

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I have paid to my election agent [if the candidate is also his own election agent, leave out "to my election agent"] the sum of pounds and no more for the purpose of the said election, and that, except as specified in the said return, no money, security, or equivalent for money has to my knowledge or belief been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by anyone to or in the hands of my election agent [or if the candidate is his own election agent, "myself"] or any other person for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election :

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I will not, except so far as I may be permitted by law, at any future time make or be party to the making or giving of, any payment, reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent for money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

Signature of declarant

C.D.

Signed and declared by the above-named declarant on the day of , before me.

(Signed) *E.F.*

Justice of the Peace for

Form for Election Agent.

I, , being election agent to , candidate at the election for the county [or borough] of , on the day of , do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have examined the return of election expenses about to be transmitted by me to the returning officer at the said election, and now shown to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief that return is correct;

And I hereby further solemnly and sincerely declare that, except as appears from that return, I have not and to the best of my knowledge and belief no other person, nor any club, society, or association has on behalf of the said candidate made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election :

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I have received from the said candidate pounds and no more [or nothing] for the purpose of the said election, and that, except as specified in the said return sent by me, no money, security, or equivalent for money has been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by any one to me or in my hands, or, to the best of my knowledge and belief, to or in the hands of any other person for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on behalf of the said candidate on account of, or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

Signature of declarant

A.B.

Signed and declared by the above-named declarant on the day of before me.

(Signed) *E.F.*

Justice of the peace for

Form of Return of Election Expenses.

I, *A.B.*, being election agent to *C.D.*, candidate at the election for the county [or borough] of , on the day of , make the following return respecting election expenses of the said candidate at the said election [or where the candidate has named himself as election agent, "I, *C.D.*, candidate " at the election for the county [or borough of] on the " day of , acting as my own election agent, "make the following return respecting my election expenses at the " said election "].

Receipts.

Received of [the above-named candidate] [or where the candidate is his own election agent, "Paid by me"] £

Received of *J.K.* £

[Here set out the name and description of every person, club, society, or association, whether the candidate or not, from whom any money, securities, or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses]

incurred on account of or in connexion with or incidental to the above election, and the amount received from each person, club, society, or association separately.]

Expenditure.

Paid to *E.F.*, the returning officer for the said county [or borough] for his charges at the said election £

Personal expenses of the said *C.D.*, paid by himself [or if the candidate is his own election agent, "Paid by me as candidate"] £

Do. do. paid by me [or if the candidate is his own election agent, add "acting as election agent"] £

Received by me for my services as election agent at the said election [or if the candidate is his own election agent, leave out this item] £

Paid to *G.H.*, as sub-agent of the polling district of [The name and description of each sub-agent and the sum paid to him must be set out separately.] £

Paid to	as polling agent	-	-	-	£
Paid to	as clerk for	days services	-	-	£
Paid to	as messenger for	days services	-	-	£

[The names and descriptions of every polling agent, clerk, and messenger, and the sum paid to each must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account, thus, "Paid to polling agent (or as the case may be) as per annexed list £"]

Paid to the following persons in respect of goods supplied or work and labour done:

To <i>P.Q.</i> (printing)	-	-	-	-	£
To <i>M.N.</i> (advertising)	-	-	-	-	£
To <i>R.S.</i> (stationery)	-	-	-	-	£

[The name and description of each person, and the nature of the goods supplied, or the work and labour done by each, must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.]

Paid for postage - - - - - £

Paid for telegrams - - - - - £

Paid for the hire of rooms as follows:-

For holding public meetings	-	-	-	-	£
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

For committee rooms	-	-	-	-	£
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---

[A room hired for a public meeting or for a committee room must be named or described so as to identify it; and the name and description of every person to whom any payment was made for each such room, together with the amount paid, must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.]

Paid for miscellaneous matters, namely— - - £

[The name and description of each person to whom any sum is paid, and the reason for which it was paid to him, must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.]

In addition to the above, I am aware, as election agent for C.D., [or if the candidate is his own election agent, leave out "as election agent for C.D."] of the following disputed and unpaid claims; namely,—
Disputed claims.

By T.U. for - - - - - £

[Here set out the name and description of each person whose claim is disputed, the amount of the claim, and the goods, work, or other matter on the ground of which the claim is based.]

Unpaid claims allowed by the High Court to be paid after the proper time or in respect of which application has been or is about to be made to the High Court.

By M.O. for - - - - - £

[Here state the name and description of each person to whom any such claim is due, and the amount of the claim, and the goods, work, and labour or other matter on account of which the claim is due.]

(Signed) A.B.

PART II.—FORM OF DECLARATION AS TO EXPENSES.

Form for Candidate where declared a Candidate or nominated in his absence and taking no part in the Election.

I, , having been nominated [or having been declared by others] in my absence [to be] a candidate at the election for the county or borough of held on the day of , do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have taken no part whatever in the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that [or with the exception of] I have not, and no person, club, society, or association at my expense has, made any payment or given, promised, or offered, any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that [or with the exception of] I have not paid any money or given any security or equivalent for money to the person acting as my election agent at the said election, or to any other person, club, society, or association on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election, and that [or with the exception of] I am entirely ignorant of any money security or equivalent for money having been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by any one for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I will not, except so far as I may be permitted by law, at any future time make or be party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent of money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

Signature of declarant

C.D.

Signed and declared by the above named declarant on the day of , before me,

(Signed) *E.F.*

Justice of the Peace for

THIRD SCHEDULE.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACTS.

PART I.—TEMPORARY.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Enactments referred to as being the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 102.-	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 29. -	An Act to amend and continue the law relating to corrupt practices at elections of members of Parliament.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 125.-	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 33. -	The Ballot Act, 1872 -	Part III. so far as unrepealed.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 75. -	The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.

PART—II. PERMANENT.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Enactments referred to as being the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102 -	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	Sections eleven, forty-nine, and fifty.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 48. -	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Sections eight and forty-nine.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 49. -	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.	Sections eight and thirteen.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 40. -	The Universities Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881.	Sub-section seventeen of section two.

PART III.—ENACTMENTS DEFINING THE OFFENCES OF BRIBERY AND PERSONATION.

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT, 1854.

(17th and 18th Victoria cap. 102. secs. 2, 3.)

Bribery Defined,

s. 2. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly:—

(1.) Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, or agree to give or lend, or shall offer, promise, or promise to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election:

(2.) Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, give or procure, or agree to give or procure, or offer, promise, or promise to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election:

(3.) Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself, or

by any other person on his behalf, make any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election:

- (4.) Every person who shall, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procure or engage, promise, or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election:
- (5.) Every person who shall advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election. Provided always, that the aforesaid enactment shall not extend or be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any legal expenses bona fide incurred at or concerning any election.

Bribery further Defined.

s. 3. The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery and shall be punishable accordingly:—

- (1.) Every voter who shall, before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receive, agree, or contract for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any election:
- (2.) Every person who shall, after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, receive any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867.

(30th and 31st Victoria cap. 102. sec. 49.)

Corrupt Payment of Rates to be Punishable as Bribery.

Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privity any such payment as in this section is mentioned is made, shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1868.

(31st and 32nd Victoriæ, cap. 48. sec. 49).

Corrupt Payment of Rates to be Punishable as Bribery.

Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf, of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privity any such payment as in this section mentioned is made shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

THE UNIVERSITIES ELECTIONS AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1881.

(44th and 45th Victoriæ, cap. 40. sec. 2.)

Corrupt Payment of Registration Fee to be Punishable as Bribery.

17. Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any fee for the purpose of enabling any person to be registered as a member of the general council, and thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying such fee on behalf of any person for the purpose of inducing him to vote or to refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privity any such payment as in this section mentioned is made, shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

THE BALLOT ACT, 1872.

(35th and 36th Victoriæ cap. 33. sec. 24.)

Personation Defined.

A person shall for all purposes of the laws relating to parliamentary and municipal elections be deemed to be guilty of the offence of personation who, at an election for a county or borough, or at a municipal election, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Short Titles.

Session and Chapter.	Long Title.	Short Title.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 57.-	An Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the election of members to serve in Parliament	Election Commissioners Act, 1852.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 29.-	An Act to amend and continue the law relating to corrupt practices at elections of members of Parliament	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1863.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Enactments Repealed.

NOTE.—Portions of Acts which have already been specifically repealed are in some instances included in the repeal in this Schedule in order to preclude henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, section, or other part first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title	Extent of Repeal.
60 Geo. 3. & 1 Geo. 4. c. 11.	An Act for the better regulation of polls, and for making further provision touching the election of members to serve in Parliament for Ireland.	Section thirty-six.
1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 58.	An Act to regulate the expenses of election of Members to serve in Parliament for Ireland.	The whole Act except section three.
4 Geo. 4. c. 55.	An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts now in force so far as the same relate to the election and return of members to serve in Parliament for the counties of cities and counties of towns in Ireland.	Section eighty-two
17 & 18 Vict. c. 102	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.	Section one. Section two, from "and any person so offending" to "with full costs of suit." Section three, from "and any person so offending" to the end of the section. Section four. Section five. Section six. Section seven, from "and all payments" to the end of the section. Section nine, section fourteen, section twenty-three, section thirty six, section thirty-eight from "and the words personal expenses" to the end of the section and section thirty-nine and Schedule A.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 87. -	An Act to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.	The whole Act.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 29. -	An Act to amend and continue the law relating to corrupt practices at elections of Members of Parliament.	The whole Act, except section six.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	
31 & 32 Vict. c. 48. -	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Section thirty-four, from "and in other boroughs the justices" to "greater part thereof is situate" and section thirty-six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 49. -	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.	Section twenty-five.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 58. -	The Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868.	Section twelve.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 125.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.	Section eighteen, from "the power of dividing their county" to the end of the section.
		So much of section three as relates to the definitions of "candidate."
		Section sixteen.
		Section thirty-three.
		Section thirty six.
		Section forty one, from "but according to the same principles" to "the High Court of Chancery.
		Section forty-three.
		Section forty-five.
		Section forty-six.
		Section forty-seven.
		Section fifty-eight, from "The principles" down to "in the court of session," being subsection sixteen.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.-	The Ballot Act, 1872 -	Section five, from the beginning down to "one hundred registered electors"
42 & 43 Vict. c. 75.-	The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879.	Section twenty-four, from "The offence
43 Vict, c. 18.	The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1880.	"of personation, or "of aiding," to "hard labour," and from "The offence

COUNTY FORMS.

No. 1.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN BY THE OVERSEERS.

We hereby give Notice, That all persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Knight or Knights of the Shire for the County [or for the Riding, &c.] of in respect of any property situate wholly or in part within this Parish [or Township], who are not upon the Register of Voters now in force, or who, being upon the Register, shall not retain the same Qualification, or continue in the same Place of Abode as described in such Register, and who are desirous to have their Names inserted in the Register of Voters about to be made for the said County [or Riding, &c.], are hereby required to give or send to us or any of us, on or before the Twentieth day of July in this Year, a Notice in writing by them signed, in which their Name and Surname at full length, their Place of Abode, and the Particulars of their Qualification, must be legibly written, according to the Form hereunder set forth. Any person who is upon the present Register may also make his Claim, if he thinks fit; but it is not necessary that he should do so if he has the same Qualification and Place of Abode now described in the Register. Dated this Day of June in the year

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the Parish
 C.D. } [or Township] of
 E.F. }

No. 2.

FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM TO BE GIVEN TO OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of the Parish of [or Township of .]

I hereby give you Notice, That I claim to be inserted in the List of Voters, for the County of [or for the Riding, Parts, or Division of the County of as the case may be], and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated in the columns below. Dated the day of in the year

(Signed) G. H.

Christian Name and Surname of the Claimant at full Length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other like Place, in this Parish [or Township]; and Number of House (if any) where the Property is situated or Name of the Property, if known by any, or Name of the OCCUPYING Tenant; or if the Qualification consist of a Rent charge, then the Names of the Owners of the Property out of which such Rent is issuing, or some of them, and the Situa- tion of the Property.

No. 3.

FORM OF A LIST OF CLAIMANTS, AND MODE OF DESCRIBING THE PLACE OF ABODE AND QUALIFICATION.
 County of to wit, [or Riding,] The List of Persons claiming to be entitled to vote in the Election of a Knight
 Parts, or Division of the County of { [or Knights] of the Shire for the County of
 as the case may be.]
 Property situate in whole or in part within the Parish of [or Township, as the case may be].

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full Length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other like Place in this Parish (or Township,) and Number of House (if any), where the Property is situate, or Name of the Property, and the Name of the Tenant: or if the Qualification consist of a Rent-charge, then the Names of the Owners of the Property out of which such Rent is issued, or some of them, and the Situation of the Property.
Abbis, Rev. George	Wimbledon, Surrey .	Freehold benefice .	The Rectory.
Alcock, William .	5, Fleet-street, London .	Freehold House .	9, Fleet-street.
Bailey, George Thomas {	Church-street, Hendon, { Middlesex	Copyhold Close .	Occupying Tenant, John Jones.
Bald, Samuel . . .	4, Manchester-street, Maidstone, Kent	Lease of House for Sixty Years	{ 19, Boyd street.
Brettell, Thomas .	14, Ludgate-hill, London	Lease of Land for Twenty Years	The Barley Field, North-end.
Carter, James .	13, Orange Street, Chelsea	Leasehold House, as Sub-Lessee in Occupation	{ 13, Orange Street.
Edwards, Thomas .	10, Porter-street, Chelsea	House and Garden Ground, as Occupier	10, Porter-street, and Land adjoining.
Green, Archibald .	21, Thomas Street, Chelsea	Occupier of Houses in succession	6, Water Street, and
Hobbs, Edward .	High-street, Hampstead, Middlesex	Freehold Rent-charge issuing out of Freehold House	21, Thomas Street. 40, Peter-street, James Thompson, Owner.

(Signed)

A.B. } Overseers of the said Parish
 C.D. } [or Township.]
 E.F. }

County Forms.

No. 4.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO BE GIVEN TO THE OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of the Parish [or Township, as the case may be] of

I hereby give you Notice, That I object to the Name of the Person mentioned and described below being retained in the List of Voters for the County [or for the Riding, Parts, or Division of the County] of

Dated the Day of in the year

(Signed) A. B. of [Place of Abode.]

Christian and Surname of the Voter objected to, as described in the List or Register.	Place of Abode as described.	Nature of Qualification, as described.	Street, Lane, or other like Place where the qualifying Property is situate, &c. as described in the List or Register.

No. 5.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO BE GIVEN TO PARTIES (NOT ON REGISTER) OBJECTED TO BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN OVERSEERS, AND TO THE OCCUPYING TENANT OF THE QUALIFYING PROPERTY.

To Mr. of [Here insert the Name and Place of Abode of the Person objected to as described in the List; and in the Case of Notice to the Tenant of the qualifying Property insert his Name and Place of Abode as described in the List.]

Take Notice, That I object to your Name [in the Notice to the Tenant, instead of the words "your Name," insert the Name of the Person objected to] being retained in the [here insert the Name of the Parish] List of Voters for the County of [or for the Riding, &c.]

Dated this Day of One thousand eight hundred and

(Signed) A.B. { of [Place of Abode], on the Register of Voters for the Parish of

County Forms.

No. 5a. [28 Victoria, cap. 36.]

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO BE GIVEN TO PARTIES ALREADY ON REGISTER.

To Mr. _____ of _____ [Here insert the Name and Place of Abode of the Person objected to as described in the List; and in the Case of Notice to the Tenant of the qualifying Property insert his Name and Place of Abode as described in the List.]

Take Notice, that I object to your Name [in the Notice to the Tenant, instead of the Words "your Name," insert the Name of the Person objected to] being retained in the [here insert the Name of the Parish] List of Voters for the County of _____ [or for the Riding, &c.]

And I ground my Objection,
on the 1st Column of the Register,
or on the 2nd Column,
or on the 3rd Column,

and the objection relates

to the Nature of your Interest [in the Notice to the Tenant instead of the Words "your Interest," insert "the Interest of" here insert the Name of the Person objected to,] in the qualifying Property;
or to the Value of the qualifying Property;
or on the 4th Column.

Dated this _____ Day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and

(Signed) A.B. { of [Place of Abode], on the Register of Voters for the Parish of _____

No. 6.

LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO, TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE OVERSEERS.

The following Persons have been objected to, as not being entitled to have their Names retained in the List of Voters for the County of _____ [or for the Riding, Parts, or Division of the County of _____].

Christian Name and Surname of each Person objected to.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other like Place in this Parish [or Township], and Number of House (if any), where the Property is situate, or name of the Tenant; or if the Qualification consist of a Rent-charge, then the Names of the Owners of the Property out of which such Rent is issuing, or some of them, and the Situation of the Property.

(Signed)

A.B. { Overseers of the Parish of
C.D. { [or Township, as the case
E.F. { may be.]

*County Forms.***No. 7.**

FORM OF CLAIM TO VOTE AT SOME POLLING PLACE OTHER THAN THAT OF THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE VOTER'S QUALIFICATION IS SITUATE.

18

(Residing in the County.)

County of } to wit. Parish [or Township] of
Division, }

I, A.B., whose Name appears in the List of Voters of the above Parish [or Township], claim to vote at _____ in the said County, the Polling Place in the District wherein my Place of Abode as stated in the said List, is situate.

(Signed)

A.B. [Place of Abode]

No. 8.

18

(Residing out of the County.)

County of } to wit. Parish [or Township] of
Division, }

I, A.B., whose Name appears in the List of Voters for the above Parish [or Township], and whose Place of Abode, as stated in the said List, is not within the said County, claim to vote at the Polling place in the said County.

(Signed)

A.B. [Place of Abode.]

No. 8a. [28 Victoriae, cap. 36.]

FORM OF DECLARATION BY VOTER AS TO HIS PLACE OF ABODE.

I, A.B. of [Place of Abode], on the List of Voters for the Parish [or Township] of _____ in the County [or Riding or Division of the County] of _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare, That I possessed on the last Day of July now last past the same Qualification in respect of which my Name has been inserted in such List, and that my true Place of Abode is now _____

(Signed)

A.B. [Place of Abode.]

Made and subscribed before me }
the _____ Day }
of _____ in the }
Year _____

E E

CITY AND BOROUGH FORMS.

No. 1.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN BY THE OVERSEERS.

City [or Borough] We hereby give Notice, That no Person will be
 of in the entitled to have his Name inserted in any List of
 County of Voters for this City [or Borough], now about to be
 to wit. made, in respect of the Occupation of Premises of the
 clear yearly value of ten pounds, whether situate wholly or in part within
 this Parish [or Township], unless he shall pay, on or before the twen-
 tieth day of July, all the Poor's Rates and Assessed Taxes which have
 become due from him in respect of such premises previously to the
 5th of January last past; and all persons who omit to make such pay-
 ments will be incapable of being upon the next Register of Voters for
 City or Borough. Dated this day of June in the year One
 thousand eight hundred

(Signed)

A.B. { Overseers of the Parish
 C.D. { [or Township] of
 E.F. {

No. 2.

The LIST of PERSONS entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or
 Members] for the City [or Borough] of in respect of Property
 occupied within the Parish [or Township] of by virtue of an
 Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of King William the
 Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People
 " in England and Wales."

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or otherlike Place, in this Parish (or Township,) and Number of House (if any), where the Property is situate.

(Signed)

A.B. { Overseers of the Parish
 C.D. { [or Township] of
 E.F. {

City and Borough Forms.

No. 3.

The List of all PERSONS (not being Freemen) entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of in respect of any Rights other than those conferred by an Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales."

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full Length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other place in this Parish where the Pro- perty is situate, and Number of the House (if any). [<i>When the Right of Voting depends on Property.</i>]

(Signed)

A.B. { Overseers of the Parish
C.D. { of [or Town-
E.F. { ship] within the City
 [or Borough] of

No. 4

LIST OF FREEMEN TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN CLERK.

The List of FREEMEN of the City [or Borough] of [or of
being a Place sharing in the Election with the City [or Borough]
of entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members]
for the said City [or Borough].

Christian Name and Surname of each Freeman at full length.	Place of his Abode.

City and Borough Forms.

No. 5.

NOTICE OF CLAIM.

To the Overseers of the Parish [or Township] of

I hereby give you Notice, That I claim to have my Name inserted in the List made by you of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of and that the Particulars of my Qualification and Place of Abode are stated in the Columns below. Dated the Day of One thousand eight hundred

Christian Name and Surname of the Claimant at full Length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other Place in the Parish (or Township) where the Property is situate, and Number of the House (if any). [When the Right depends on Property.]

(Signed)

J.D.

No. 6.

LIST OF CLAIMANTS, TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE OVERSEERS.

The following Persons claim to have their Names inserted in the List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of

Christian Name and Surname of each Claimant at full length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other Place in this Parish where the property is situate, and Number of the House (if any). [When the Right depends on Property.]

(Signed)

A.B.
C.D.
E.F. } Overseers of, &c.

City and Borough Forms.

No. 7.

LIST OF CLAIMANTS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN CLERK.

The following Persons claim to have their Names inserted in the List of the Freemen of the City [or Borough] of [or of], being a Place sharing in the Election with the City [or Borough] of entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the said City [or Borough].

Christian Name and Surname of each Person, as in the Claim.	Place of his Abode.

No. 8.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

To the Overseers of the Parish [or Township] of [or to the Town Clerk of the City [or Borough] of or otherwise, as the case may be.]

I hereby give you Notice, That I object to the Name of being retained in the List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of . Dated this Day of .

(Signed) A.B. { of [Place of Abode], on the List of Voters for the Parish of .

Note—If more than one List of Voters, the Notice of Objection should specify the List to which the Objection refers; and if the List contains two or more Persons of the same Name, the Notice should distinguish the Person intended to be objected to.

No. 9.

FORM OF NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO BE GIVEN TO PARTIES OBJECTED TO.

To Mr. .

I hereby give you Notice, That I object to your Name being retained on the List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of Members [or a Member] for the City [or Borough] of . Dated this

(Signed) A.B. { of [Place of Abode], on the List of Voters for the Parish of .

City and Borough Forms.

No. 10.

LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO, TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE OVERSEERS.

The following Persons have been Objected to as not being entitled to have their Names retained in the List of Persons qualified to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of

Christian Name and Surname of each Person objected to.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other Place in the Parish where the Property is situate, and Number of the House (if any). [<i>When the Right depends on Property.</i>]

(Signed)

A.B.
C.D.
E.F. } Overseers of, &c.

No. 11.

THE LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO, TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN CLERKS.

The following Persons have been Objected to as not being entitled to have their Names retained on the List of the Freemen of the City [or Borough] of [or of] being a place sharing in the Election with the City [or Borough] of [], entitled to vote in the Election of a Member [or Members] for the said City [or Borough]

Christian and Surname of each Person objected to.	Place of his Abode.

(Signed)

A.B. { Town Clerk of the said City
[or Borough, or Place].

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ON REGISTRATION APPEALS.

- I. ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF COUNTY ELECTORS.
 - II. ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CITY AND BOROUGH ELECTORS.
 - III. ON THE REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.
-

Reference to Reports of Cases:—

B. & A.—Reports of Cases, upon Appeal from the decisions of Revising Barristers, by ARTHUR BARROW, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

LUT.—Reports of Cases, argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, on Appeal from the decisions of Revising Barristers, by ALFRED J. A. LUTWYCHE, M.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vols. I and II.

K. & G.—Registration Cases, in continuation of Mr. Lutwyche's Reports, by D. D. KEANE and JAMES GRANT, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. Vol. I.

H. & P.—Registration Cases continued by C. H. HOPWOOD and F. A. PHILBRICK, Esq. Vol. I.

I. ON THE QUALIFICATION OF COUNTY ELECTORS.

Partnership Shares in Freehold.

Several persons joined in a partnership, to carry on trade in a fulling mill. Money was subscribed by all the partners, with part of which freehold land was bought, which was conveyed to trustees; with the other part, a mill was built on this land, and machinery for the mill was purchased. By a partnership deed, executed by the trustees and all the partners, the trusts of the land, mill, &c. were declared to be (among others), that the trustees should stand seised and possessed of all the estates, property, goods, &c. upon trust, for the benefit of themselves and their partners, as part of their partnership joint stock in trade. There was a provision in the deed, that the trustees might borrow money, upon mortgage of the stock, property, estate, &c. belonging to the copartnership; and it was declared that the land, mill, &c. should be deemed and considered as, or in the nature of, personal estate, and not real estate, and be held in trust for the partners, as part of their partnership stock in trade. The trustees had, under the power of the deed, borrowed money, for the purposes of the partnership, for which they had given bonds and notes, in their own names, not having mortgaged any part of the partnership property. *Held*, That each partner had an interest in realty, and having an amount of shares sufficient for the purpose, was entitled to vote for the county. *Held also*, That the money, borrowed by the trustees, had not the effect of mortgages on the shares of the partners. *Baxter, Appellant, Newman, Respondent*; B. & A. p. 493 —Lut. Vol. I. p. 287.

Shareholders in Incorporated Joint Stock Companies.

Shareholders in Joint Stock Companies incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, have no freehold estate, legal or equitable, in any lands held by the Corporation to entitle them to vote in counties. *Bulmer and Norris.* K. & G. p. 321.

Individual Corporators.

So also individual corporators of a Corporation at common law which is seized in fee simple of freehold lands, are not entitled to be registered in respect of their interests or shares in the profits of the Company. *Acland and Lewis.* K. & G. p. 334.

Unincorporated Joint Stock Companies.

Whether shareholders in an Unincorporated Company, possessing and using land as an instrument of profit, have such an interest therein as to entitle them to be registered, depends upon the form of their deed. If under the deed they take only an interest in the joint stock and net profits, the land being held by trustees and managed by a committee, they have not such an estate at law or in equity as to entitle them to vote. *Bennett and Blain.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 35.

Multiplication of Voices—The Splitting Act.

7th and 8th William III., cap. 25. "All conveyances of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any county, city, borough, &c. in order to multiply voices, or to split and divide the interest in any houses or lands among several persons, to enable them to vote at elections of Members to serve in Parliament, are hereby declared to be void and of none effect; and that no more than one single voice shall be admitted for one and the same house or tenement."

To render a conveyance void under the above statute, the seller must be party or privy to the illegal object intended by the conveyance. *Marshall and Bown.* LUT. I. p. 278. B. & A. p. 445.

A *bond fide* purchase of land, for a valuable consideration, is not void, though the object of the vendees is to multiply voices, and that is known to the agent of the vendor, but not to the vendor himself. *Hoyland and Bremner.* LUT. I. p. 381. B. & A. p. 611.

A conveyance, made in completion of a *bond fide* contract of sale, where the money is paid and possession given, there being no secret reservation or trust for the benefit of the vendor, is not within the statute, though the object of both vendor and vendees was the multiplication of voices. *Alexander and Newman.* LUT. I. p. 404. B. & A. p. 637.

Nor a *bonâ fide* conveyance, from father to son, made "in consideration of natural love and affection." *Newton and Hargreaves.* LUT. I. p. 424. B. & A. p. 690.

Whether there has been fraud in fact in making a conveyance, in order to multiply voices, is a question for the determination of the Revising Barrister. *Newton and Overseers of Mobberly.* LUT. I. p. 427. B. & A. p. 695.

Freehold Benefices.

The perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green, claimed to vote in respect of his freehold benefice. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners paid £.150 a year, and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty also paid £.50 a year out of £.475 charged on the tithes of St. Andrew, Underhaught,

in the City. Fees were received in respect of marriages, &c. performed in his church, and the income from this source was more than 40s. a year. He also received more than 40s. a year from burials in Bow Cemetery, of persons dying within his district; a title to the latter fees was not produced. Nor was he in receipt of any income from the letting of pews. *Held*, That the appellant was not entitled to vote in right of his office of perpetual curate, irrespective of the source from which the income of his office was derived; and further, that he was not by virtue of his office entitled at law or in equity to a freehold estate in lands or tenements, in the same parish as that for which he claimed to be registered, of the clear yearly value of 40s. *Kirton and Dear*, November 28, 1869.

Freehold presumed from Possession.

Tenements, held by burgage tenure, in the ancient borough of Kendal, it not being shewn that the freehold is in another, entitle the holder in possession to vote for the county. *Busher and Thomas*. LUT. I. p. 551.

Freeholds for Life,—Charities.

The bedesmen of *Lord Burghley's Hospital*, Stamford Baron, Northampton, are entitled to be registered, as having equitable estates of freehold in their respective rooms. *Simpson and Wilkinson*. LUT. I. p. 168. B. & A. p. 308.

The inmates of *Jesus Hospital*, Rothwell, Northampton, are not entitled to vote for the county, as their respective estates or interests are held during the pleasure of the governors, according to the by-laws, made under the powers of letters patent, dated 38th Elizabeth. *Davis and Waddington*. LUT. I. p. 159. B. & A. p. 299.

The inmates of *Shrewsbury Hospital*, Sheffield, are not entitled to be registered for the county of Nottingham, not having equitable estates of sufficient value therein to confer the franchise; and *held*, by *Erle*, J., that they have no equitable estate in land, but only an interest in money. *Ashmore and Lees*. LUT. I. p. 337. B. & A. p. 554.

The "Beadsmen of Daventry" have equitable estates in land, but no to the value of 10*l.* per annum each, and are not entitled to be registered as holding any "benefice or office," within the meaning of the 18 s. of 2nd William IV., cap. 45. K. & G. p. 132.

The fellows of *Lincoln College, Oxford*, are not entitled to be registered for the county of Durham, inasmuch as the annual value of their equitable estates in land, within that county, is not 10*l.* and they do not come within the exception of the 18 s. of the Reform Act, as coming to an estate by devise, or holding a benefice or office. *West and Robson*, K. & G. p. 141.

The members of the *Hospital of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield*, have neither a legal nor an equitable freehold interest in the rooms occupied by them, and are not entitled to vote for the county. *Freeman and Gainsford*. K. & G. p. 448.

The preachers and lay clerks and bell ringer of *Canterbury Cathedral* have not an interest in land to entitle them to vote for the county in respect of their stipend paid out of the Cathedral fund, derived wholly or in part from land. *Hall and Lewis*. K. & G. p. 499.

Copyhold.

Case of "Customary tenure" qualification, described in List as "Copyhold." *Garbutt and Trevor.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 69.

Equitable Estate, Cestui que Trust.

A. purchased certain plots of freehold land, of sufficient value to confer the franchise, for which he paid the whole of the purchase money, but the conveyance to him, at his own request, had not been made. The land was unlet, and he had not in any way taken possession, or exercised the rights of ownership upon it. *Held,* That he was not entitled to be registered, as the cestui que trust "in actual possession, or in receipt of the rents and profits." *Anelay and Lewis.* K. & G. p. 47.

Dissenting Minister.

The minister of a dissenting congregation occupied a house and garden, the legal estate in fee being vested by deed in trustees, in trust, "to permit the minister, for the time being, to reside in the premises for the time being." The evidence of the minister's appointment was his own statement, that it was general, and for life. *Held,* That as the Barrister had admitted that evidence, the appointment must be taken to have been made for life, and that the minister had an equitable estate of freehold. *Burton and Brooks.* LUT. II. p. 197.

In the case of a dissenting minister in the parish of Downton, Wilts, the revising barrister did not infer from similar facts presented, that the appointment was for life, and the Court confirmed his decision, as the facts did not lead necessarily to the inference that the appointment was for life. *Collier and King.* K. & G. p. 385.

Parish Clerk.

W. M. B. was appointed parish clerk to be held for life, part of the emolument of which office was part of an ancient due upon the opening of every grave in the churchyard of the parish. *Held,* not to have an interest in the freehold, and that the fee for assisting at funerals is not analogous to those profits that are issuing from the land. *Bushell and Eastes.* K. & G. p. 484.

*Freehold Land Societies,—Mortgagor in Possession.**Value above all Rents and Charges.*

Two plots of land were conveyed in fee to W. A. for a consideration of 150*l.* The plots were eligible for building purposes, and would, if let, produce 15*l.* per annum, but for other purposes would not yield 40*s.* per annum. No building had been erected thereon, and the land had remained in the claimant's possession wholly unproductive. It was therefore objected that the claimant had not "free land, to the value of 40*s.* by the year," to expend, within the statute 8th Henry VI. cap. 7. *Held,* That the annual value of the estate was 40*s.*, either by the fact of its purchaseable value being 150*l.* or that it would, if let for its most fitting purpose, yield a rent of 15*l.* *Astbury and Henderson.* K. & G. p. 6.

Monthly payments to a building society, including principal and interest, secured by mortgage upon the estate, are in the nature of a charge thereon to their full extent, and if they diminish the value to the owner below 40*s.* per annum he is not entitled to be registered. *Ope-land and Bartlett.* LUT. 2, p. 102.

Land of the annual value of £.3 was mortgaged to a building society for £.78 to secure monthly payments amounting to £.4 annually; by the 31st of January £.71 had been paid off, leaving only £.2 to pay. Court confirmed decision of the Revising Barrister that the claimant had an interest in the land that amounted in value to 40s. per annum. *Robinson and Dunkley.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 1.

Land was mortgaged to secure the repayment of a principal sum within a time which had expired at the holding of the revision, but the land was not charged with payment of interest on the loan, though the claimant was personally liable for it. *Held,* That the claimant did not derive 40s. by the year to expend above all charges, and that whether the interest be charged by deed or not, it is a charge upon the estate within the letter and spirit of the 8 Hen. VI. and 28 Geo. III. c. 36. *Lee and Hutchinson.* LUT. 2, p. 150.

All payments to a building society secured upon an estate, whether they be in respect of principal and interest, or for incidental expenses, are in the nature of charges thereon, and thereby reduce the value to the owner; and although the mortgagor may be in actual possession, and in the receipt of the rents and profits of the estate, he is not entitled to be registered if he do not derive 40s. per annum over and above such payments. *Beamish and Overseers of Stoke.* LUT. 2, p. 189.

Land worth £.5 per annum was mortgaged with other land belonging to the claimant, to secure the repayment of a sum of £.300 and 5 per cent. interest, being £.15 per annum. *Held,* That the mortgage interest was apportionable, and that the claimant, having an interest above 40s. per annum in the land worth £.5, was entitled to vote. *Moore and Carsbrooke.* LUT. 2, p. 233.

Part of a plot of land subject to a chief rent of £.14 1s. 7d. was conveyed in fee to ten persons as tenants in common, subject to the payment of £.4 5s. as their portion of the chief rent, the grantors covenanting to pay the remainder. *Held,* That the rent could be apportioned, and that "it is not what charges the land is legally liable to in the first instance, but what, in the result, the claimant to a vote in respect of it would be able to expend." *Barrow and Buckmaster.* LUT. 2, p. 235.

Where the owner of the freehold pays all the rates and taxes, the gross rent is not the criterion of value to the owner; but the annual amount of such rates and taxes must be deducted, and if it reduces the value to the owner below 40s. he is not entitled to be registered. *Moorhouse and Gilbertson.* LUT. 2, p. 260.

Where also it was necessary to expend an annual sum in repairs to maintain the gross rent received, *Held,* That the value was reduced by such annual payment. *Hamilton and Bass.* LUT. 2, p. 213.

So, also, where it was found that an annual expenditure as commission for collecting the rents was necessary, it was held to be a "charge" reducing the value of the estate to the owners. *Sherlock and Steward.* K. & G. p. 297.

Freehold land in a Borough occupied by Owner.

Where the owner and occupier of freehold land within a borough also occupies "as tenant" a house therein, he is not disqualified from being registered in respect of the land for the county, though the house be of less than £.10 value. *Capell and Overseers of Aston, and Burton and Overseers of Aston.* LUT. 2, p. 143.

"Six months' actual possession."

The words "actual possession" mean a possession in fact as contradistinguished to a possession in law; and as the possession in fact of a rent charge, or other incorporeal hereditament, can be had only by the actual manual receipt of the rent itself, or some part of it, or something in lieu of it, so there could be no possession "for six months prior to the 31st of July," where nothing took place but the execution of the deed, and no rent was due until after that date. *Murray and Thorniley.* LUT. 1, p. 496; B. & A. p. 472; and *Hayden and Overseers of Tiverton.* LUT. 1, p. 510.

Customary Freehold.

A. had been for upwards of twenty years the owner in fee of a house and land above the annual value of 40s. but less than £10. The property was situate in the manor of Digwell, at the Court Baron for which the claimant had acknowledged to hold the same house, &c. of the lord of the manor by free deed, fealty, suit of court, &c. and the payment of a yearly rent of 4d. No rent had ever been paid or demanded of him. The lord had by custom a right to compel the tenant to come in and acknowledge free tenure. *Held,* That the tenant had a freehold estate, and did not hold at the will of the lord or by copy of court roll, consequently, the value of the estate was sufficient to entitle the claimant to be registered. *Passingham and Pilly.* K. & G. p. 35.

Copyhold in a Borough.

A copyhold house of more than £10 annual value will not entitle the owner to be registered for the county, though the same be let out in separate tenements each of less than £10 annual value. *Proctor and Annison.* K. & G. p. 297.

Leasehold in a Borough.

The lessee of several houses comprised in one lease, the annual value of each house (with one exception) being less than ten pounds, is entitled to be registered for the county, notwithstanding that the occupier of the one house would be entitled to vote for the borough. *Webb and Overseers of Aston.* LUT. 1, p. 18. B. & A. p. 20.

Occupation "as Tenant."

The Committee to a lunatic's estate in the occupation of certain lands the produce of which he receives for his own use and benefit, but paying no rent for the same, is not entitled to be registered as a £50 occupying tenant, though his name is returned in the accounts to chancery as the tenant of the land. *Burton and Langham.* LUT. 2, p. 78.

Occupation at a single rent.

The occupation of land under separate landlords at the respective rents of £35 and £20, will not entitle the occupier to be registered as a tenant paying a rent of £50. *Gadsby and Barrow.* LUT. 1, p. 142. B. & A. p. 288.

II. ON THE QUALIFICATION OF CITY AND BOROUGH ELECTORS.

Rating and Payment of Rates and Taxes.

Where a rate bears upon its face the name of the occupier, the premises for which he is rated, the rateable value thereof, and the amount of the rate, such rating is sufficient, within the 27th section of the Reform Act; and the payment of the entire rate by any of the parties jointly rated, is a payment by each of the joint occupiers of his respective rate. *Wright and The Town Clerk of Stockport.* LUT. I. p. 32. B. & A. p. 39.

The occupier of the house, No. 3, Golden Lane, was by mistake rated as the occupier of No. 4. Under an agreement, the landlord of No. 3 paid all rates and taxes, the tenant paying an increased rent in consideration thereof. The landlord had paid all rates and taxes due, and the tenant all rent due. *Held,* That the tenant had been *bona fide* called upon to pay the rate, had *bona fide* paid it, and was rated within the meaning of the statute. *Cook and Luckett.* LUT. I. p. 432. B. & A. p. 668.

In consequence of a claim to be rated, the name of the occupying tenant of a house, for which the landlord was rated, was inserted in the rate book after the name of the landlord, but nothing appeared annexed thereto in the columns of the rate book. *Held,* That the tenant was sufficiently rated for the house; and that the question of rating should be determined by inspection of the rate, without any evidence of the intention with which it was made. *Pariente and Luckett.* LUT. I. p. 441. B. & A. 701.

A claimant, in respect of different premises occupied in immediate succession, is not bound to shew that he has been rated, by name, on the rate book for them, provided he has *paid* all the rates, to entitle him to vote. *Rogers and Lewis.* K. & G. p. 279.

A claim to be rated, under the statute 2nd William IV., cap. 45, is only good for the rate for the time being. *Wansey and Perkins.* LUT. p. 249. B. & A. 402. By the statute 14th and 15th Victoriae, cap. 14, however, subsequently passed, persons having once claimed to be rated in respect of premises, and paying or tendering the rates due, are not required to renew such claim.

An officer, in the service of the Government, occupying as such, rent free, a house belonging to the Government, in part remuneration for his services, is a tenant of such house, within the 27th section of the Reform Act; that such a tenant being rated, the rates being paid by the Government in part remuneration for the tenant's services, was liable for the rates, and that the payment was made on his account. *Hughes and The Overseers of Chatham.* LUT. I. p. 51. B. & A. p. 61.

Where no actual tender of rates due took place, at the time of giving a notice of claim to be rated, but the claimant asked "if there were any rates due?" and said, "if so, he was prepared to pay them," the Overseer replying, "I will see to it,"—*Held,* This was not a tender within the meaning of the statute. *Bishop and Smedley.* LUT. I. p. 384.

All taxes *due*, whether previously demanded or not, must be paid, to be entitled to be registered. *Ford and Smedley.* LUT. II. p. 403.

Service of claim to be rated on Assistant Overseer, who had given notice of intention to resign. *Caunter and Addams.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 50.

Occupation "as Tenant," or "as Owner."

An officer, in the service of the Government, occupying, as such, a house, rent free, in part remuneration for his services, is a *tenant* of such house. *Hughes and The Overseers of Chatham.* LUT. I. p. 51. B. & A. 61.

The Surgeon of Greenwich Hospital is not entitled to be registered, in respect of the occupation of the apartments assigned to him, either as owner or tenant. *Dobson and Jones.* LUT. I. p. 105. B. & A. 243.

Nor are the Military Knights of Windsor, in respect of their residence. *Hearlley and Banks.* K. & G. p. 219.

Nor the Brethren of Leicester Hospital, in respect of their chambers. *Heath and Haynes.* K. & G. p. 99.

The lay clerks of Windsor have not the right of voting upon the facts stated in the case, as they do not shew an occupation either as owners or as tenants of the houses they have the option of occupying under their appointments. *Bridgewater and Durrant.* K. & G. p. 377.

If the occupation is as servant, it is not an occupation as tenant, though rent be paid. The hall-keeper of the Guildhall of B. is a servant of the Corporation, occupying premises belonging to the Corporation, for which he pays no rent, but pays the rates and taxes, residence being necessary to the discharge of his duties. *Held,* That he did not occupy as tenant. *Clarke and The Overseers of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds.* K. & G. p. 90.

Six persons, members of a political association, were joint lessees of a house, for which they alone were liable for the rent. There was no mention in the lease of the purposes for which the premises were to be used, but they were used by all the members of the Association, and the rent and servants' wages were paid out of its common funds. *Held,* That the lessees occupied the premises as tenants, and that the other members of the association were not in joint occupation of the premises. *Luckett and Bright.* LUT. I. p. 456. B. & A. p. 787.

A. being the lessee of a house and mill, took into partnership three persons, all of whom resided with A. upon the premises. Each paid one fourth of the expenses, and received one fourth of the profits, the rent to the lessor being paid out of the partnership funds. *Held,* That each was entitled to be registered in respect of the occupation, as tenant, of one undivided fourth part of the premises. *Rogers and Harvey.* K. & G. p. 169.

The Rating of Lodgers.

A house in Queen-street, Sunderland, contains six rooms, and each room is let to a separate tenant. Neither the landlord nor any one representing him resides on the premises. Previously to the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, the owner paid all rates; but since then the overseers have rated each occupier separately. The question was, whether this was right, and it depended upon the construction of the seventh section of the Act, which is in effect that where any dwelling-house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings, not separately rated, then the owner shall be rated. The court unanimously held that the occupiers were not entitled to be severally rated, and that the rate should be made out in the name of the landlord.

The Claims of Women to Vote.

The revising barrister had expunged the names of 5,346 female claimants from the list, and the leading counsel for the appellant, contended that women had a right to the franchise, which they exercised in ancient times, and which modern legislation had not taken from them. The Lord Chief Justice and the other judges delivered separate judgments, and they all agreed that there was not sufficient authority for saying that by the common law women had had a right to vote for members of Parliament. In his (the Chief Justice's) opinion, the Reform Act of 1867, in saying that men should vote although considered in conjunction with Sir John Romilly's Act, did not entitle women to vote. The term men in the Reform Act did not include women : and even if it did, then women would come within the term "incapacitated." The decision of the revising barrister refusing the vote should be affirmed. Mr. Justice Byles said that he hoped that their unanimous decision, coupled with the unanimous decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, would for ever exercise and lay this ghost of a doubt which ought never to have risen.

Holding under the same Landlord.

The landlord of premises, demised from year to year to the claimant, during the demise, and before the 31st of July, sells a part of them to a third person. This does not destroy the claimant's right to vote, as holding under the same landlord during the period required. *Smerdon and Tucker.* K. & G. p. 305.

Meaning of "Other Building."

A room in a factory, being a distinct and separate portion thereof, is "a building," within the meaning of the statute 2nd William IV., cap. 45. *Wright and The Town Clerk of Stockport.* LUT. I. p. 32. B. & A. p. 39. So, also, two rooms in a house, over which the occupier had exclusive control. *Toms and Luckett.* LUT. II. p. 19.

A cow-house, substantially built of stone, with a tiled roof, having a door, with lock and key, and suitable for the purposes for which it is used, is a building within the meaning of the words, "other building." *Whitmore and Town Clerk of Wenlock.* LUT. I. p. 10.

A building, containing a ground floor used as a cow-house, and an upper chamber, having a fire-place and a window, furnished with a bed and chairs where a party resided and slept, is a "house" within the statute. *Nunn and Denton.* LUT. I. p. 178. B. & A. p. 324.

A shed, standing against the wooden paling of a wharf, but not fastened thereto, having a tarpauling roof supported by six posts put into the ground, and one of its sides boarded up, used for putting barrows, hoops, &c. into, is a "building." *Watson and Cotton.* LUT. II. p. 53.

A claimant cannot join together two separate buildings, in order to make up the value required to confer a vote for a city or borough under the 27th section of the Reform Act. *Dewhurst and Fielden.* LUT. I. p. 274. B. & A. p. 439.

A house and shop, not within the same curtilage, cannot be joined together so as to make one entire qualification. *Powell and Price.* LUT. I. p. 586.

A two-stalled stable with hay-loft over, annexed to which but at a

lower elevation, is another brick building, to which again is annexed a wooden building divided into three compartments, all which, and the two brick buildings, open into the same yard, form one continuous structure under the same roof, and, therefore, constitute a "building." *Pownall and Dawson.* LUT. II. p. 177. See also *Joliffe and Rice.* LUT. II. p. 90.

Part of a house without any actual severance used and occupied as a residence does not confer a title to vote, as the subject of the occupation is not "a house," but only "part of a house." *Cook and Humber.* K. & G. p. 413, and *Wilson and Roberts,* K. & G. p. 340.

Where the facts shewed an "actual severance," the premises constituted "a house" within the meaning of the Reform Act. *Henrette and Booth.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 23.

Building, and Land occupied "therewith."

"Therewith" refers to time and not to locality. Consequently, land at a distance from a building, if both be occupied during the qualifying period, by the same person as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, may be valued with the building for the purpose of making up a borough qualification. *Collins and Tewkesbury.* LUT. II. p. 217.

"Clear yearly value."

Whether premises are of the "clear yearly value of £.10" is a question of fact for the determination of the Revising Barrister. Per *Erle, J.* the fair principle in ascertaining the value is to inquire what the premises would let for to a tenant, and deduct therefrom what a tenant would ordinarily have to pay. *Coogan and Luckett.* LUT. I. p. 447. B. & A. p. 716.

The fair annual rent of premises is the proper criterion of their "clear yearly value," without making any deductions for landlord's repairs or insurance. *Colville and Wood.* LUT. I. p. 483. B. & A. p. 721.

Residing within seven miles.

A freeman resided with his wife and family, and carried on business at Gloucester, more than seven miles from Tewkesbury, but in order to obtain a vote for the borough, he paid 9d. per week for the use of a furnished bedroom and a closet at a friend's house at Tewkesbury. He had the key between January and July, during which time he slept in the bedroom twelve times, and in the course of the year between fifteen and twenty times, but he never took his meals in the house, except as a guest. *Held,* That he had not resided in Tewkesbury within the meaning of the statute. *Whithorn and Thomas.* LUT. I. p. 125. B. & A. p. 259.

Place of abode no part of qualification.

The place of abode of a voter is no part of his qualification. Per *Maule, J.—Luckett and Knowles.* LUT. I. p. 451. B. & A. 370.

Parochial Relief.

A Freeman excused from payment of poor rate on the ground of poverty, is not disqualified as having received parochial relief or alms, within the meaning of the 36th section of the Reform Act. *Mashiter and Town Clerk of Lancaster.* LUT. II. p. 113.

M. S., on the list of voters for the borough of Northallerton, was called upon to shew cause before the Board of Guardians why he should not be ordered to maintain his father, a pauper in the workhouse, and he arranged to contribute 1s. 6d. per week towards his support, the parish bearing what other cost was entailed. Objected, that, as the son was legally bound to maintain his father, the cost borne by the parish was "parochial relief" to the son. The Revising Barrister held that the voter was not disqualified by the provisions of the 36th section of the Reform Act, and the Court confirmed the decision, without argument.—*Trotter and Trevor.* K. & G. p. 581.

To take the benefits of an Incorporated Charity as one entitled permanently to share in its revenues and advantages, is not a receiving of alms so as to disqualify from voting. *Smith and Hall.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 11.

Freemen and Liverymen of London.

Freemen and Liverymen of the City of London admitted to their freedom by purchase since the 1st of March, 1831, are entitled to be registered, notwithstanding the proviso in the 32nd section of the Reform Act, which applies only to Burgesses or Freemen in other cities or boroughs. *Croucher and Browne.* LUT. I. p. 388. B. & A. p. 621.

Voters in respect of reserved rights of voting.

To entitle a person to vote as an inhabitant householder, potwaller, or scot and lot voter under the Reform Act, he must retain the identical qualification which he had when that statute passed. *Jeffrey and Kitchener.* LUT. I. p. 210. B. & A. p. 359.

III. ON THE REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

Notice of Claim,—Signature of Claimant.

A notice of claim need not necessarily bear the personal signature of the claimant, if it be signed in his name; and should the Overseers accept the notice, by publishing the name in the list of claimants, no objection can be raised before the Revising Barrister as to the validity of the notice. *Davis and Hopkins.* K. & G. p. 118.

Signature of Overseers to List.

A list duly made by the Overseers and delivered to the Revising Barrister, but not signed by all, or a majority, of the Overseers, is not invalidated by such want of signature. *Morgan and Parry.* K. & G. p. 57.

Voter's description in Lists.

A qualification in respect of the fifty-first part of a fee-farm rent is sufficiently described in the third column by the words "freehold fee-farm." *Cooper and Ashfield.* K. & G. p. 200.

Whether the description of a qualification in the register is sufficient for the purpose of being identified, is a question of fact for the determination of the Revising Barrister, and his decision thereon conclusive. *Wood and Overseers of Willesden.* LUT. I. p. 314. B. & A. p. 527,

A claimant, having no fixed place of abode, and for several years having been travelling abroad, stated his "place of abode" as "travelling abroad." *Held* sufficient. *Walker and Payne.* LUT. I. p. 324. B. & A. p. 541.

The place of abode of a voter is no part of his qualification, and can be amended by the Revising Barrister under the 40th section of the Registration Act. *Borough Case.* *Luckett and Knowles.* LUT. I. p. 451. B. & A. p. 730.

The nature of a qualification described as "£.50 occupier," should have been corrected by the Revising Barrister to "farm as occupier," and the claimant's name not expunged from the list. *Howitt and Stephens.* K. & G. p. 183.

The qualification of W. B., the occupier of a farm for which he was liable to a rent of £.50, was described in the register as "tenant" only. *Held*, that the Revising Barrister had power to correct the description, as the word "tenant" sufficiently pointed out the class of qualification intended. *Birks and Allison.* K. & G. 507.

The word "or," in the heading to the fourth column of a notice of claim is disjunctive, and creates three different descriptions; in giving the situation of a qualifying property it is sufficient that it be brought within any one of them, viz. "If the house is situate in a street, lane, or other like place, the street or lane should be mentioned, and if the houses are numbered, the number also should be given; but that if the house and premises are not in a street or lane, or other like place, but in a road, or on a common, or the like, then the name of the property should be given, if known by any, or the name of the occupying tenant." *Eckersley and Barker.* LUT. I. p. 190. B. & A. p. 334.

A county voter whose right to vote depends upon the successive occupation of land, must send in a new claim describing the lands occupied in immediate succession. A. was described on the register as the "occupier of land above £.50,"—"own occupation;" within the qualifying period he changed his occupation for other land within the same parish: *Held*, That he did not retain the same qualification. *Burton and Grey.* LUT. II. p. 4.

When the qualification is in respect of the occupation of two houses in immediate succession, the situation of both must be set forth in the list. The Barrister cannot supply an omission herein under the 40th section. *Bartlett and Gibbs.* LUT. I. p. 73. B. & A. p. 98; and *Onions and Bowdler.* LUT. II. . 59.

If the houses occupied in immediate succession be numbered the numbers must be given. Per *Erle, J.* That if the numbers had been supplied the Barrister ought to have inserted them. *Flounders and Donner.* LUT. I. p. 365.

Where a borough qualification was in respect of the occupation of two houses in succession, and described in the third column as "house," the situation of both the houses being given in the fourth, it was held to be a sufficient description, or, at all events, one that the Revising Barrister could correct to "houses occupied in immediate succession." *Hitchins and Brown.* LUT. I. p. 328. B. & A. p. 545.

In stating the nature of a voter's qualification in a city or borough, when the right of voting depends on property, it is only necessary to

describe the property which gives the qualification, and not its incidents. Where, therefore, a party occupied a house and shop, jointly with another person, *Held*, That it was not necessary to state the fact of the joint occupation. *Daniel and Camplin*. LUT. I. p. 264. B. & A. 425.

A building, calculated for and once used as a dwelling-house, occupied by a tenant partly for warehousing goods, partly as a sale room, and the up-stairs apartments being used as workshops, is properly described as a "house" *Daniel and Coulsting*. LUT. I. p. 230. B. & A. 380.

"Part of a house," is a sufficient description of the nature of qualification of a borough voter, claiming in respect of the occupation of a portion of a house. *Judson and Luckett*. LUT. I. p. 490. B. & A. p. 707. See *Cook and Humber*. K. & G. p. 413.

A lessee was possessed of a leasehold interest for more than sixty years in two houses in Manchester, and previous to the Act of 1867 he had voted for South-east Lancashire, because neither of his tenants being rated at so much as £.10 could vote for the city. Under the Act of 1867, however, the tenants were entitled to vote as householders, and the question was whether the consequence of this was that the lessee's name should be struck off the county list. The revising barrister decided that he had no right to a county vote. The court affirmed the decision of the barrister. *C. v. J.*

Service of Notice of Claim on the Overseers of a District.

The parish of St. M. was divided into four districts, popularly, but improperly, called "townships," each district having an Overseer, who made out a separate list of voters. A Notice of Claim was directed "to the Overseers of the Township of S. S." *Held* sufficient, and that service upon one overseer was service upon all the overseers of the parish of St. M. *Elliott and The Overseers of St. Mary Within*. LUT. I. p. 573.

Service of Notice of Claim on Sunday.

If the 20th of July falls upon a Sunday, service on that day of a Notice of Claim is sufficient. *Rawlins and The Overseers of West Derby*. LUT. I. p. 373. B. & A. 599.

REGISTER OF VOTERS.

The signed lists delivered by the Clerk of the Peace to the Sheriff are the true "Register of Voters," and lists sold by the Clerk of the Peace, purporting to be copies of the register, are not necessarily copies "of the register in force." Therefore, where the name of an elector who had signed notices of objection did not appear upon the latter but was upon the former, such notices were good. *Brumfitt and Bremner* K. & G. p. 852.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION. Form of.

A notice in the following form is a sufficient notice to a person that his vote for the *County* would be objected to:—"Take notice, that I object to your name being retained on the list of voters for the parish of St. Thomas, *New Sarum*, in the Southern Division of the County of *Wiltshire*." *Lambert and The Overseers of St. Thomas, New Sarum*. LUT. II. p. 222.

Specification of List to which Objection refers.

Where in cities and boroughs the Overseers make out two lists of voters, a notice of objection to the Overseers must specify the particular list to which it refers, even when the name of the party objected to appears on one list only. *Barton and Ashley.* LUT. I. p. 304. B. & A. p. 518.

The note at the foot of the Form, No. 8, Schedule B, applies only where the Overseers make out two lists, and does not apply to Form, No. 9. (Forms, Nos. 8 & 9, p. 211.) Therefore, in the City of London, where the Overseers make out one list of voters and other lists are formed and published, it is not necessary to specify the list to which a notice of objection refers, either to the Overseers or to the party objected to. *Wansey and Perkins* (Quigley's case). LUT. I. p. 235. B. & A. p. 386.

Where the Overseers make out two lists, one of 10*l.* rated occupiers, the other of potwallers, a notice of objection in the following form was held sufficient:—"I object to your name being retained on the list of persons entitled to vote as householders in the election," &c. *Allen and House.* LUT. I. p. 257. B. & A. p. 415.

When a voter's name is on the 10*l.* rated occupiers' list only, in a city or borough, a notice of objection sufficiently specifies the list by the description, "On the list of persons entitled, under the Reform Act, to vote," &c. *Huggett and Lewis.* K. & G. p. 1.

Voter's description in Notice of Objection.

A county voter, whose name was inserted in the list for the parish of Pudsey, described his place of abode as of "Lidget Hill" only, and was so described in a notice of objection: *Held*, A good notice. *Flint and Sharp.* K. & G. p. 13.

Where in the body of the notice the voter's Surname and Christian names were substituted for the words "your name:" *Held*, that the notice was in substance according to the form required. *Force and Floud.* H. & P. vol. I. p. 56.

Date of Notice of Objection.

Notice of objection to the Overseers and to the party objected to, must state the year of our Lord. *Beenlen and Hockin.* LUT. I. p. 526.

Signature of Objector.

An original notice of objection must be signed by the objector himself; and so, likewise, must the *duplicate*, if the notice be served by post, under the 100*s.* of the Registration Act. *Toms and Cuming.* LUT. I. p. 200. B. & A. p. 347.

To prove that the original duplicate notice sent by the post was signed by the hand of the objector, it is sufficient to shew that the stamped duplicate notice was so signed by him. *Lewis and Roberts.* K. & G. p. 402.

An objector, described upon the register as "William Nickless," signed his notice of objection in his proper name, "William Nicholas"—*Held*, A sufficient notice, and that the description was such a misnomer as to be commonly understood. *Hinton and Hinton.* LUT. I. p. 259. B. & A. p. 421.

Notices of objection were signed by an objector with his usual signature, but the surname was so illegibly written, that an ordinary person unacquainted with the signature could not, by perusing it with ordinary diligence and skill, arrive at any reasonable conclusion what name it was intended to designate. By comparison of the notice, however, with the entry in the register it could be easily understood. *Hallam's case.* The same, where the post-office stamped duplicate only was produced. *Aylan's case.* Held that the signature was sufficient. *Trotter and Walker.* K. & G. p. 534.

Objector's description in Notice.

The place of abode of an objector, as described on the register, was "Cheltenham" only, while that given in his notice of objection was "398, High Street, Cheltenham," his true place of abode: *Held*, A sufficient notice. *Pruen and Cox.* LUT. I. p. 304. B. & A. p. 514.

A notice of objection was signed J. F. "of 5, Sherborne Street, on the list of voters for the parish of Cheltenham:" *Held*, That "5, Sherborne Street," in the notice, meant "5, Sherborne Street, Cheltenham," and was sufficient. *Sheldon and Fletcher.* LUT. II. p. 11.

It is sufficient if the place of abode, given by an objector in his notice, is the same as that given on the register, if it be his true place of abode. *Gadsby and Warburton.* LUT. I. p. 136. B. & A. p. 272.

A notice of objection, containing the true place of abode of the objector, though differing from that stated in the register, is a good notice. *Knowles and Brooking.* LUT. I. p. 461. B. & A. p. 755. And *Wills and Adey.* LUT. I. p. 481. B. & A. p. 782.

An objector, described upon the register as of "St. Woollas," gave his place of abode, in his notice, as "The Oaks,"—"on the register of voters for the parish of St. Woollas"—*Held*, That the notice and register could not be coupled to supply the true place of abode, and that the notice was therefore insufficient. *Woollett and Davis.* LUT. I. p. 607.

Where an objector has removed since registration, he must give his true place of abode in his notice of objection, and not that appearing on the register. *Melbourne and Greenfield.* K. & G. p. 261.

An objector is bound to give in his notice of objection, his true place of abode, if he have two *bond fide* places of abode he may give either; whether that given in a notice is the true place of abode is a question of fact. *Courtis and Blight.* K. & G. p. 475.

The place of abode of the objector was so written as to be partly illegible (as was also part of his signature), but by a reference to the entry in the register the place intended could be reasonably inferred. *Held*, a sufficient notice. *Sedgwick and Trevor.* K. & G. p. 544.

An objector, whose name appeared on the alphabetical list of Freemen of the city of Bristol, and described as "of the parish of Clifton," stated, in his notice of objection, that his name was "on the list of voters for the parish of Clifton:" *Held*, An insufficient notice. *Tudball and The Town Clerk of Bristol.* LUT. I. p. 7. B. & A. p. 8.

The register of voters for the borough of Lancaster is composed of four separate lists,—three of 10*l. householders*, and one a list of *freemen*. An objector, whose name appeared on the list of *freemen*, described himself as "on the list of *voters* for the borough of Lancaster:" *Held*,

insufficient, and that the defect was not such an "inaccurate description" as to come within 101st section. *Edsworth and Farrer.* LUT. I. p. 517.

An objector on the "list of freemen entitled to vote in the election of Members for the city of Carlisle," described himself, in his notice, as being "on the list of voters for the city" only. It was objected, that as there was also a list, called the Freemen's roll for the city, used for municipal purposes, the notice was insufficient. *Held,* That the notice sufficiently complied with the requirements of the statute. *Feddon and Sawyers.* LUT. II. p. 246.

In the borough of Bedford two lists are made out for the parish of *St. Paul*—"The £.10 List, or New Qualification List," and "The Reserved "Right List." An objector, whose name appeared on the £.10 List, described himself in a notice of objection as "on the list of voters for "the parish of *St. Paul*." *Held* to be sufficient, "as he claims to be on "the list of voters in respect of a parish qualification." *Samuel and Hitchmough.* K. & G. p. 522.

Where at *Kidderminster* there were separate lists with distinctive names and Overseers for distinct parts of the borough, and the objector described himself as "on the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member for the Borough of Kidderminster in respect of property occupied within the Parish of Kidderminster." *Held*, an invalid notice. *Crowther and Bradney.* H. & P. vol. 1. 63.

An objector described himself simply as "of Bony Cwryg," and the barrister held that the notice was bad on the face of it, and that it could not be made good by evidence or the fact that under the particular circumstance the notice gave sufficient information as to the objector's address. The Court held that they could not say that the notice was bad on the face of it, especially as it might be implied from the case that it gave sufficient information. *J. v. B.*

In a consolidated appeal from Lancashire, the question was raised whether, when objecting to a county vote, it must be stated in the notice, which was the list which it was objected to the same being on. The barrister held that this was not necessary, and he struck out the names objected to. The decision of the barrister confirmed. *C. v. J.*

A name was inserted in the list of £.12 occupiers in respect of a house occupied in Derby Road, in the Liverpool district of Lancashire. The appellant gave him the following notice:—"I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on the South-West Division of the County of Lancaster." On behalf of the claimant it was contended that the notice was bad because it did not set out the ground of objection. On the other side it was argued that it was only the old voters already upon the register who were entitled to a notice of the nature of the objection taken; but that the £.12 occupiers who were placed on the list under the act of 1867 were there in the nature of "claimants" only; and that as to them a general notice not stating the nature of the objection was sufficient. The barrister decided that the general notice was not sufficient, and he retained the name on the list. This was the decision now appealed against. The Lord Chief Justice said he was of opinion that the revising barrister was right in holding that the general notice was insufficient, inasmuch as the ground of objection was not specifically stated. By the Registration Act of 1865 persons

on the register were entitled to have the objections against them specifically stated, and the only exception to this rule was in the case of persons described as "claimants." Looking at the general scope of the enactments upon this subject, it seemed to him that the appellant could not be considered to be a "claimant," and therefore he was entitled to have the objection against him specifically stated. *B. v. B.*

Service of Notice of Objection.

A notice of objection to a county voter, addressed to "The Overseers of the Parish or Township of Bethersden," was duly received by post and published by the Overseers: *Held*, To be a good notice without naming the county according to the directions of the 101st section. *Jones and Innons*. K. & G. p. 21; and *Goodsell and Innons*. K. & G. p. 24.

Service of a notice of objection upon one of the Overseers who had not signed the list, is a sufficient service upon all the Overseers of the parish. *Beenlen and Hockin*. LUT. I. p. 526.

Service upon an Assistant Overseer, though he did not sign or take any part in making out the lists, is sufficient, if appointed to perform all the duties of an Overseer. *Points and Attwood*. LUT. II. p. 177.

If the Overseers publish the name of a person objected to against whom they had received a notice of objection, it must be assumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the notice was received in due time. *Goodsell and Innons*. K. & G. p. 25.

An agent on behalf of an objector went to a voter's place of abode as described in the list, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening of the 25th of August, but being unsuccessful in his endeavours to make himself heard, he left the notice inside the door of the house. The Revising Barrister considered the service to be sufficient. *Held*, That the sufficiency of service of a notice is a question of fact for the Revising Barrister. *Watson and Pitt*. LUT. II. p. 73.

Post-Office service of Notice of Objection.

A notice of objection sent by the post under the provisions of the 100th section of the 6th Vic. cap. 18, must have an "address" on the face, and a "direction" on the back, and the "duplicate" must correspond with the original in every particular required. *Birch and Edwards*. LUT. II. p. 37.

But where a notice and duplicate to a borough voter had no *address* on the face, but was *directed* on the back, it was held to be a sufficient notice. *Barclay and Parrott*. K. & G. p. 59.

A notice of objection was delivered open and in duplicate to a managing clerk at the post-office, and not to the post-master: *Held*, Sufficient service, and that a clerk to the post-master might execute all the duties of the post-master under the 100th section. *Allan and Waterhouse*. LUT. I. p. 92. *Cooper and Coates*. B. & A. p. 229.

If the post-master chose to receive a notice of objection after the hours appointed by the regulations of the post-office, and to go through the rest of the forms required, service of such notice is not thereby invalidated. *Hannaford and Whiteway*. K. & G. p. 65.

Service of a notice of objection, posted on the 24th of August, and which in due course of post should have been delivered on the 25th, is not informal by reason of the notice not having been delivered until the 27th. Also, that the 100th section is applicable both to notices to Overseers and to parties. *Bishop and Helps.* LUT. I. p. 353. B. & A. p. 572.

The production of a properly stamped duplicate notice of claim to the Overseers is sufficient evidence of posting in time, and in this respect there is not any distinction to be taken between a notice of objection and a notice of claim. *Buyley and the Overseers of Nantwich.* LUT. I. p. 363. B. & A. p. 642.

Notices of objection to the Overseers were proved to have been enclosed in an envelope addressed "to the Overseers" of the proper parish, and sent by ordinary post according to s. 101 Registration Act, and were duly received and published. *Held* to be a sufficient proof of service by post, and that the service of notices by post upon Overseers need not be according to the statutory provisions of s. 100. *Smith and Huggett, and Smith and James.* K. & G. p. 434.

The production of a duplicate notice of objection, bearing the post-office dated stamp, is in all cases of notices served through the post, conclusive proof of the service on the voter in the ordinary course of post. *Hornsby and Robson.* K. & G. p. 66.

A notice of objection was posted on Saturday, the 23rd of August, and delivered in due course of post, on Sunday, the 24th: *Held*, Sufficient service, and not within the statute 29 Charles II., cap. 7. *Colville and Lewis.* LUT. I. p. 380. B. & A. p. 608.

Production of the stamped duplicate notice of objection by the objector, and not "by the party who posted such notice," is sufficient proof; and that, as the whole faith and credit is attached to the stamp of the post-master, the production of the duplicate may be either by the objector, or by an agent who posted the notice. *Cuning and Toms.* LUT. I. p. 151. B. & A. p. 229.

